

PLATFORM DEMANDS MARKET SUPERVISION

Handling of Food Products a Factor in Reducing High Cost of Living.

URGES REAL PRIMARY LAW

Speedy Constitutional Convention and State Budget Recommended.

FRATERS, N. Y., Sept. 5. Not until 7 o'clock to-night after working nearly all last night and all of to-day, did the Progressive convention resolutions committee complete its consideration of the platform. Attempts were made to change a number of planks having to do with purely political matters and in each instance those who were termed the political members of the committee were defeated by the Simon pure progressives, not hitherto allied with either of the two parties. These political members of the committee were not inclined to drastic measures, but on all occasions they were stoutly outvoted by the non-professional progressives.

An instance of this kind was where by a vote of 38 to 28 the committee refused to eliminate that paragraph in the platform which favors legislation on giving the Governor of the State power directly to invoke a referendum for a legislative measure recommended by him which the Legislature refuses to enact.

This was the platform presented to the convention to-night by the resolutions committee.

Read the National Platform. We, the National Progressive party, in State convention assembled, ratify and re-adopt our national platform and pledge our support to its candidates, Theodore Roosevelt for President and Hiram W. Johnson, Vice-President. The hopes of a generation are realized in the birth of the new party.

Unhappily by any corrupt political past or by that "invisible government" which has so long coerced legislation to give special and private interests, we present our first State ticket. In no State of the Union can citizens place as little trust and hope in the old parties as in New York. Between the "Old Guard," which bought its way, Hughes with Democratic aid, and the Tammany machine, dominating since the death of the Republican aid, there is no choice. Each promises reforms at conventions and forgets them at Albany.

We pledge ourselves to the elimination of special privilege in every form. We demand an accounting against the use of political or governmental power for the private gain of bosses or their friends who would build up great individual fortunes through monopoly, high prices and inequitable profits.

We propose to use the powers of the government to protect property rights no less than heretofore, but seek also to serve human welfare more.

Real Primary Law. We covenant with the people as follows: We denounce the so-called direct primary act of 1901 as a deliberate attempt to discredit the principles of direct nominations and retain boss control.

We pledge the enactment of a real direct primary law applicable to every elective office, and a Presidential preference primary law.

We denounce the Levy election law as a blatant conspiracy, we pledge its repeal and the enactment of a fair and understandable statute.

We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

We favor the type of Massachusetts ballot.

Election Expenses. We pledge the enactment of a corrupt practices act by which election abuses shall be declared and bribery going unscathed by imprisonment only, legislation requiring the publication at least once a week during the campaign of all receipts and disbursements by committees, candidates and workers, together with full accounting within ten days after election of the use of public buildings for political meetings, primaries and elections, thus adding dignity to the voting function and reducing the expenses of campaigns.

Woman's Suffrage. We pledge our party and its candidates to support loyally and work for the woman's suffrage constitutional amendment at all stages.

To give the people an effective ultimate check upon the abuses of governmental power, we favor the initiative, referendum and recall and hereby specifically reaffirm our national platform.

We would give the Governor, under proper restrictions, the power directly to veto the referendum and to adopt or reject the bills amendments so proposed.

We favor the short ballot principle and appropriate constitutional amendments.

Home Rule and Civil Service. Municipalities should be given power to amend and amend their charters in matters pertaining to powers and duties, terms of office and compensation of officials, incurring of obligations, methods and rates of local taxation and the acquisition and management of municipal properties, including public utilities. We are opposed to special legislation dealing with such subjects.

We would make it possible for any city to adopt the commission form of government.

We pledge ourselves to administer and uphold the civil service laws of the State; to extend the competitive list, and to make examinations an efficient test of real qualifications for appointment.

The present rules of legislative procedure have been instruments by which the bipartisan machine has carried out its legislative sinister purposes of the "individual government."

SOME OF THE WOMEN DELEGATES AT THE THIRD PARTY CONVENTION



Photo by Underwood & Underwood

and election of judges should be wholly apart from party columns or party designations.

We favor the simplification of civil procedure to eliminate the delays and expensiveness of litigation the reform of criminal procedure to the end that a speedy trial upon the merits shall be assured to the accused and punishment follow swiftly upon conviction.

We pledge our support to the public service commissions law. The highest standards applicable to appointments to a court of justice should apply to the public service commissions. Appointments there-to should not be political rewards or partisan prizes. We favor the enactment of laws to the following ends:

- Corporation Control.** 1-The burden of establishing the reasonableness of its rates or service shall rest upon the corporation under investigation. 2-The commissions shall have power to suspend or increase rates or suspend or change pending investigation of the reasonableness or propriety thereof. 3-The power of review of New York courts over determinations of public service commissions shall be limited to questions of law. 4-The jurisdiction of the commissions over express companies should include baggage and transfer companies. 5-The abolition of grade crossings. 6-The carrying out in the State of the pledge in the national platform for the protection of investors in corporate securities. 7-The repeal or denate forfeiture of unused or abandoned franchises, and reversion of practically perpetual franchises heretofore alienated by improvident public servants. 8-A revision of the standard fire insurance policy to insure the assured prompt and fair payment of losses.

Farm and Country Life. We advocate State or national legislation as follows:

- 1-The repeal of the so-called Canadian reciprocity act. 2-An agricultural survey of the State, so that in each locality there may be available to each farmer adequate data as to soils, farm management, seed supply, market facilities, transportation methods, crop prospects and the like. 3-State supervision of commission merchants and brokers to prevent loss to shippers through insolvency or fraud. 4-A system of agriculture credit for drainage and lake improvement. 5-Such change in statute and fundamental laws as will permit drainage of farm lands by means of compulsory process against the owners of contiguous lands. 6-The rapid extension of the parcels post service. 7-An active State policy of road building and road maintenance. We denounce the fraud, extravagance, waste and favoritism in road construction under the present Democratic administration.

Social and Industrial Justice. Our national platform embodies the following programme of social and industrial justice, to which we pledge our unceasing efforts:

- 1-Effective legislation to prevent industrial accidents, occupational diseases, overwork and involuntary unemployment. 2-The prohibition of child labor. 3-Minimum wage standards providing a "living wage" for working women. 4-The prohibition of night work for women and the establishment of an eight hour day for women and young persons. 5-One day's rest in seven for all wage workers. 6-The eight hour day in continuous twenty-four hour industries. 7-The application of prisoners' earnings to the support of their dependent families. 8-Publicity as to wages and hours and conditions of labor. 9-Full reports of industrial accidents and diseases and the opening to public inspection of all tallies, weights, measures and check systems on labor products. 10-The protection of the home by a system of insurance against sickness, irregular employment and old age suited to American conditions. 11-Compensation for death by accident and injury and for workmen's compensation. 12-Continuation schools for industrial education under public control. 13-Organization of workers, men and women.

This far reaching but wholly practical programme, every portion of which is in successful operation elsewhere, places on the State greater responsibility for action than on the national Government.

Reorganize Labor Department. To do its part in carrying out this programme the Department of Labor should be reorganized, wholly separated from politics, new divisions created and equipped with an adequate number of inspectors. It should be given full powers for the efficient enforcement of the labor law. It should have authority to make and enforce regulations subject to legislative control, adjusting general laws to particular localities.

We favor immediate investigation of industrial disputes by the Department of Labor and the prompt publication of its findings.

We favor the prompt passage of the pending constitutional amendment relating to workmen's compensation and the enactment thereupon of a thoroughgoing workmen's compensation act.

We favor radical and persistent attack on congestion of population, bad housing and all other preventable causes of poverty.

We favor the enforcement in letter and spirit of the Empire State's laws forbidding discriminations on account of race, creed or color.

We favor as a factor in reducing the cost of living a better supervision of the marketing of food products.

Education. The public school is the most efficient aid to democracy, and we favor its maintenance

TWIN CITIES GREET ROOSEVELT HEARTILY

At Minneapolis He Speaks From Both Ends and the Middle of a Stand.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 5. When Col. Roosevelt arrived at St. Paul at 7:30 o'clock this morning the official reception committee of the Progressive party was reinforced by men and women packed in the station like sardines. The police kept a lane open through which the Colonel and his escort passed. On his way to the St. Paul Hotel the street was lined with people. The space in front of the hotel was packed.

"We want Teddy!" was the cry, with cheers. Frank B. Kellogg, chief prosecutor of the Standard Oil, had a conference with the Colonel. The Mayor called and from the hotel Mr. Roosevelt was driven to the Minnesota State fair grounds, where some 50,000 were waiting for him. More than half of this number surrounded the stand while the Colonel was speaking and the remainder stood on both sides of the road to cheer him as he whirled away in an automobile to Minneapolis.

At that point the Colonel given a rousing reception. At the West Hotel a luncheon was given in his honor by sixty Progressive Republican candidates for county offices and members of the Progressive party. Later he was entertained at a so-called "farm dinner" at the Minneapolis fair grounds and spent the time remaining before the departure of his train in discussing politics with callers.

At the fair grounds the Colonel marched first to one side of the stand and discussed industry in government and in private life, and then to the other, where he talked of Canadian reciprocity and the tariff. He did this so frequently that he was humorously observed: "I am beginning to feel that I belong to the school of pantheistic philosophers, having to travel in this way over the platform." Those

who failed to hear the Colonel occasionally shouted "Come on back to us, Teddy." "I'm coming back," he returned, "give me a shove."

The crowd in the centre of the platform was patient for a long time while the Colonel was addressing both sides. Then it clamored for him. "Now I've got to talk to them."

The heat was so intense that an old soldier jammed against the stand fainted. Mr. Roosevelt reached over and hauled him over the railing. "Good for you, Teddy!" the crowd cried.

The Colonel's speech was not new. His denunciation of the Canadian reciprocity agreement was emphatically approved. His criticism of the Democratic tariff proposals was applauded. The Colonel criticized Wilson's tariff views and their effect on the farmer, dealt in his usual caustic vein with Penrose and Archbold and discussed the nomination at Chicago.

Nine-tenths of his speech was devoted to an exposition of the planks of the Progressive platform as affecting the farmers and working men and women of the country. He talked about the regulation of trusts, farmers' cooperation, the country life commission, international arbitration and recall of judges.

"I'm delighted with Minnesota," the Colonel said as he was leaving tonight. "It is for the Bull Moose."

SEVEN SENATE CANDIDATES. Seven men who would like to be United States Senator from New Jersey have placed their petitions on file with the Secretary of State at Trenton. Six are Democrats and one a Republican. The lone Republican is Senator Frank O. Briggs, who hopes to succeed himself.

The Democrats are former Senator James Smith of Essex, Frank M. McDermitt, also of Essex, who made the run against James F. Martin two years ago, George W. Young, a New York banker residing in Monmouth county, husband of Mrs. J. H. Nordica the famous singer, former Congressman William Hughes of Passaic county, State Senator William C. Condit of Hunterdon county, and John W. Westcott of Camden. The last three named are Wilson Democrats.

RESIGNS AS DEPUTY IN BRONX. Bradbury of Public Works Says He Was Asked to Quit.

Ernest W. Bradbury, Republican leader of the Thirty-fourth Assembly district and since June 1 Deputy Commissioner of Public Works in the Bronx, to which he was appointed by Borough President Cyrus C. Miller, resigned from office yesterday.

Mr. Miller was asked whether or not Mr. Bradbury had resigned of his own accord or had been asked to resign. Mr. Miller said he didn't think it was any of the public's business.

Mr. Bradbury was not quite so reticent about the matter. He said that Borough President Miller had asked him for his resignation because of personal differences, he refused to tell what the differences are.

BIG LUNCHEON AT ST. PAUL

Little New in His Speeches, but Byplay and Raillery From the Crowd.

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REPUBLICAN ROW IN NEBRASKA. State Chairman May Advise Taft Men to Vote for Wilson.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 5. Unless the Republican middle in Nebraska is cleared away before the Taft State committee

meets next Tuesday Chairman Currie of the State committee will make an official announcement of the abandonment of the Republican campaign in the State and will advise all Taft Republicans to support Wilson.

Mr. Currie to-day stated that in his opinion Republicans could accomplish more this year by voting for Wilson than for Taft.

This statement was made after the six Roosevelt electors on the Taft Presidential ticket refused to resign and clear the way for a set of Taft electors. The effect of this is that should Taft Republicans carry Nebraska, Roosevelt will receive six of the eight electoral votes of the State.

"With the electoral ballot as it is," said Mr. Currie, "I believe the best thing the people can do is to support Wilson. The party can accomplish more by voting for Wilson than it can for Taft."

The Bull Moose party to-day got a court order under which it took possession of all papers and records in the hands of the Republican State committee.

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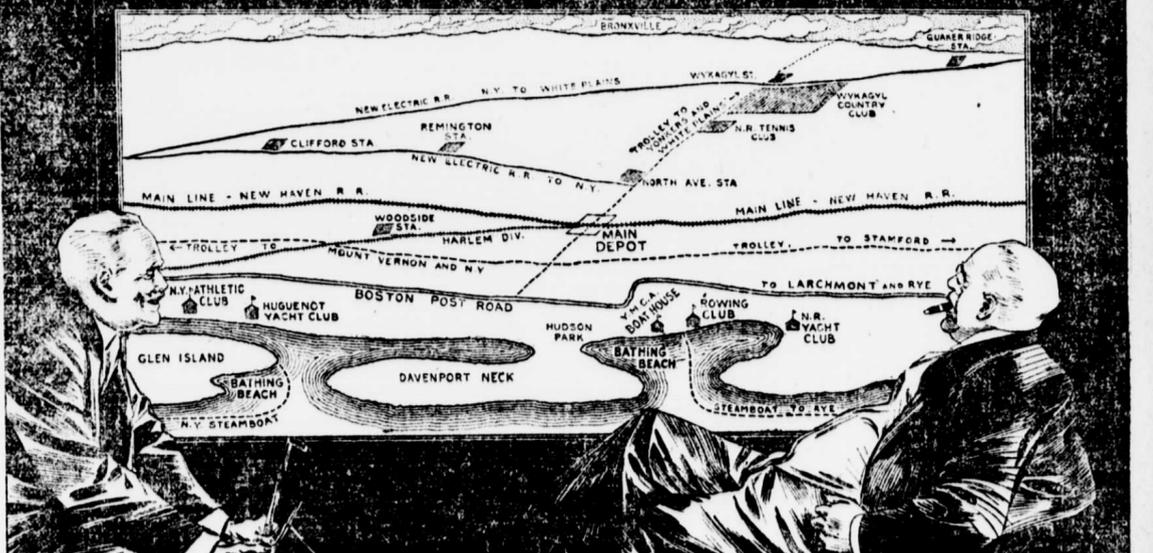
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See Sunday's Papers Greatest Piano Sale in History On October 1st, the Aeolian Company will remove to its immense new establishment on West 42nd Street, opposite the Library. Before moving, more than One Thousand highest quality musical instruments, including splendid pianos of all well-known makes, genuine Pianola Player Pianos, Cabinet Pianolas, etc., will be sold at unparalleled bargain prices, and on remarkably low monthly payments. The AEOLIAN COMPANY 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

The Clothes a Man Needs For business—two or three or more changes, in seasonable fabrics and colorings, single or double breasted effects—and above all, a clear head. For dinner—a Saks Tuxedo, of black or dark Oxford cloth, satin-faced as to collar and lapels—and a sharp appetite. For full dress affairs—a garment by Saks, cut on the most approved lines, and tailored and finished as accurately as a watch is made—and the right girl. For outer wear—two overcoats, one a regulation model for general use, the other a dark fabric coat, preferably silk-faced, for evening and Sunday wear, with a silk hat—and a Saks label in the coats and the hat. For informal occasions—for the Sunday constitutional, for any engagement of the day, and even for business, if you so desire, you need a morning coat, made of black or Oxford cloth, braid bound—and a nice discrimination in your scarfs and linen. For golfing—a Saks Norfolk or an Acme Norfolk, made in rough and colorful fabrics, in various Norfolk styles—and a chaste vocabulary in the face of flubs, tops, pulls, slices, babbling brooks, sand traps and bunkers.

Saks & Company Broadway at 34th Street



"There's where I'm going to make my home" through tiresome city streets to get into New York City. "The water supply is the purest and unlimited—never a water famine there. The State Board of Health reports it the healthiest city in all New York State last year. This is because of the natural drainage from the hills to the Sound. No stagnant water anywhere—all living streams. "It'll tell you, I've looked them all over and it's New Rochelle for me and my family." Saturday, September 28th On this date the folks at New Rochelle are going to hold "New Rochelle Day," keep "open house" and invite on that day all friends who are interested in New Rochelle as a place to make their home. All strangers are welcome, and will be given a sight-seeing automobile tour over the entire city. All clubs, schools, churches, fire houses, etc., will be open for the inspection of visitors. Will you be our guest? Full particulars regarding any thing pertaining to New Rochelle will be cheerfully given to anyone addressing The Mayor, New Rochelle, N. Y.