

PLATFORM ADOPTED AT ALLENTOWN

RESOLUTIONS AT THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

MANY ABUSES ARE DENOUNCED

The High Cost of Living Charged to the Party in Power—Responsible for Present Conditions—Reforms Needed in Legislation.

Recognizing that "a wise and frugal government is one which restrains men from injuring one another, which leaves them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and does not take from the mouth of labor the bread that it has earned," we the representatives of the Pennsylvania Democracy in convention assembled, do hereby declare for the following principles:

First—Under the mask of protection to American labor, the Republican party has taxed the necessities of life for the benefit of corporate trusts.

It has used the tariff, not with the constitutional object of raising revenue, but that the trusts may increase their profits and enlarge their dividends. By this unlawful abuse of tariff laws it has increased the cost of living and laid an oppressive and cruel burden upon the mass of the people, to whose cries for relief the present Republican Congress has turned a deaf ear.

Pledged by its national platform, and by the explicit promise of the President to revise the tariff so as to reduce duties and lift from the daily needs of the citizens, the intolerable burden it has imposed, the Republican party has, at the dictation of the trusts, passed a tariff bill that not only fastened the existing iniquitous taxes on the necessities of life, but in many instances augmented them and created new burdens.

Declaration of Principles

We charge the Republican party with exploiting the taxing power of the Government for the benefit of special classes, special interests, and its political advantages to the obstruction of private enterprise and the oppression of the people.

The Democratic party therefore declares its reform in our revenue laws to be the first and most urgent duty of Congress, and that in the levying of a revenue tax the following principles should be strictly observed:

Free raw materials.
The lightest possible tax on the necessities of life.
Luxuries should bear the greatest burden.

The products of monopolies and oppressive trusts should be made to face the free competition of the markets of the world, that the people may not be subjected to arbitrary exactions.

No special privileges.
The needs of the consumer and the interests of the producer should be considered before the profits of the few.

The Trust Question.

Second—We declare that such trusts and monopolies should be abolished or controlled by the supervision and management of their business by legislation, which defines and forbids these acts and practices and those methods which proved destructive to the people's welfare, and by visiting penalties upon individuals who are controlling such combinations rather than upon the corporations themselves. And we favor imposition of fines and penalties upon managers of such organizations for the violation of such remedial legislation.

Third—We demand the strictest economy in every department of the national and State Government and insist that such methods of public accounting be established and enforced as to put the department in a trustworthy footing, and secure unmistakable individual responsibility on the part of every officer entrusted with authority. We denounce heedless waste of the people's money as a crime against the public, and insist that women and men from whose earnings the great proportion of these immense sums must be extorted through excessive tariff and other taxation.

We declare for a strict supervision of the amounts expended for charitable institutions of this Commonwealth and an administration of the affairs of such institutions and the appropriations for them with strict economy and sane business methods, and cite as an instance of waste, prodigality and mal-administration, the fact that one million seven hundred thousand (\$1,700,000) dollars have been spent for an asylum for the insane in Pennsylvania in seven years, without accomplishing one patient.

Conservation of Resources.

Fourth—The public lands, the forests, the water power, the mineral resources of the Territories of the United States which have not passed out of Governmental control must be safeguarded by thorough legislation from exploitation of any kind that will render them private property and take them out of the control of the Government or involve their privileges into the public treasury. The profit and use of them should accrue to the nation.

To fourth plank add following: The present national Administration has been convicted in the eyes of the world of being in league with favored corporations and capitalists who seek selfishly to grasp the rich natural resources of our distant possessions in order that they may increase their already swollen and dangerous wealth and tighten their control of the comforts and living of the people. The scandal of the disposition of the friars' lands in the Philippines and the ore and mineral wealth of Alaska is a national disgrace for which the Republican Administration is directly responsible. The retention by the President of his incalculable Secretary of the interior is an affront to the honesty and moral sense of the nation.

Fifth—Believing that all should pay proportionately for the protection and benefit of a popular Government, we favor an income tax as a part of our revenue system and declare for a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate incomes, limited to certain amounts to the end that wealth may bear its due share of the burdens of the Government.

Arbitration of Labor Disputes.

Sixth—We favor the principles of arbitration in all labor disputes and the enactment of practical and effective Federal and State arbitration laws for the settlement of labor disputes involving public service corporations.

Seventh—We favor further legislation both national and State which will definitely determine what campaign expenses, incurred by candidates and their agents, are to be regarded as legitimate, and such laws as will provide for the compulsory publication in detail, under heavy penalties, of such expenses, and especially condemn the

clause in the Corrupt Practice Act of this State providing for the dissemination of public information which opens wide the door to fraud and corruption.

Eighth—For our public schools we demand legislation bringing them to a state of efficiency unexcelled anywhere and assisted by such liberal appropriations as will secure this efficiency properly distributed among the people through their chosen and directed school boards; and we ask for legislation which will codify and simplify the school code of the State.

Demand for Good Roads.

Ninth—We favor appropriations for good roads to the betterment of the highways in this Commonwealth, insisting upon a more economical and workmanlike construction of such roads, and declare that such roads should be built from county centers to accommodate rural districts and the public at large, rather than by constructing a few broad highways across the State. In this regard we condemn contracts to favorites, given for political purposes, and insist upon honest competitive bids and a strict compliance with strictly drawn contracts, which will insure honest roads honestly built and free from the control of any political ring or combination.

Tenth—We declare for an amendment of our ballot laws so that the assistance to voters in the booth be withdrawn, the ballot shortened and simplified and absolute secrecy secured in casting the same.

And we further declare for such legislation as will effectually prevent the nomination of minority party candidates by voters of the majority party, by inflicting heavy penalties upon those who falsely and fraudulently represent themselves to be entitled to the minority ballot at primary elections.

Urge Railroad Control.

Eleventh—We recommend an amendment of the Act of Assembly of the thirty-first of May, 1907, relating to the Railroad Commission of this Commonwealth, and hold that additional power be given to the said commission to enforce its decisions, decrees and rulings against unjust discriminations in freight or passenger rates, as against any localities or industries within this Commonwealth, or in favor of any particular localities, industries corporations or individuals within the Commonwealth or beyond the limits thereof.

Notwithstanding the fact that last year's crops were more bountiful than ever, and in that contradiction of the promises of the Republican party that upon the passage of their tariff law, and their continuance in power business depression and hard times would cease and wages and prosperity would increase, we find that after thirteen years' continued Republican rule, wages are less, prosperity has decreased, and the cost of living greatly increased; we therefore, assert that serious consideration of public policy and individual interest requires that the State and national Government shall be recovered from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster, and we ask for the support of our candidates and our electors, in united Democracy and the assistance of all our fellow-citizens who are weary of promises, and demand fulfillment, and seek honest methods and good government.

Dangers of Flies.

Restaurants, groceries and the small confectionery and fruit stores where food and candy are exposed to contamination by flies and dust, are to be considered by the State and State health authorities. Dairy and Food Commissioner James Foust has ordered his agents to arrest offenders of the Murphy pure food act, which is strict in requiring that food placed on sale must be kept clean.

Sanitary policemen will be instructed to warn offenders to protect their goods from flies and dust. If no attention is given the first notification, arrests will be made and penalties will be inflicted upon the offending dealers.

The health department is confident that much disease has resulted from persons eating goods thus openly placed. They say flies and other insects carry infection.

The physicians declare a large amount of stomach trouble has been caused by persons eating exposed food in cheap restaurants, and children have suffered lingering disease from eating candy and fruit exposed in the small stands.

Fine Fruit Experiment.

A Mill Hill orchardist has reported to State Economic Zoologist Surface that he saved his apple orchard from frost damage by a five-night fight, conducted by himself and wife, with smudge or smudge fires, and as a result he has a prospective apple crop worth several thousand dollars, while his neighbors' orchards were badly damaged by frost. The Mill Hill man's smudge-making consisted of sawdust fires scattered about the orchard under the trees, and kept at such a heat as not to do injury to the leaves of forming fruit, thus enveloping the whole orchard in smoke all night long. The report of the Mill Hill man is of greatest interest and value to the agricultural department, in that the experiment is the first one undertaken on a large practical scale. The smudge fires were kept going every night upon which the temperature and other conditions betokened any likelihood of frost.

Increased Cost of Living.

Albert H. Gary, chairman of the executive board of the United States steel corporation, in an interview, predicted an increase in the cost of living, a general wage advance, and an advance in the cost of production of nearly all commodities.

"We are now in the center of one of the greatest harvests of prosperity the country has ever witnessed," said Mr. Gary, "and the future is bright for a continuance of good times, but with these good times will surely come an increase in the cost of living. Commodities are going upward, materials are higher, and wages are advancing at a fair rate. This means more money for the butcher, baker and others that provide for the home. And it is not only just and proper, but will make for a better general result all over the country."

Planting Potatoes.

The plowing in of potatoes is becoming a general feature of farming in Crawford county. The tubers are planted in the furrows close to the side where the soil is turned. Every third furrow is plowed and the next furrow covers the seed. The ground may be harrowed a few days after plowing. Cultivation follows the same as for surface-planted potatoes, but no shovel plow is used, as the soil keeps the potatoes covered and no additional dirt is necessary. This plan, which has been adopted by many farmers, yields good results.

That there are some young men in Bellefonte who were struck on a girl but they never knew how much they were struck until afterwards.

MEN NOMINATED AT ALLENTOWN

THE HEAD OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF EACH

Men Who are Prominent in Public Life—Successful in Business—Who They Are—What They Are—Worthy of Your Support.

Webster Grim.

Webster Grim, of Doylestown, Bucks county, who was nominated for governor on the Democratic ticket, is a lawyer, publisher and musician, a prominent member of fraternal organizations and has always actively supported his party's interests.

Mr. Grim was born at Reare, Bucks county, Pa., August 11, 1866. He was educated in the public schools, Reigelsville academy, and the Keystone State Normal school, graduating in 1887 and being admitted to the bar in 1889. Since that time he has practiced at Doylestown.

In the larger political field he has represented his district in the Senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature, having won that honor after being compelled to face apparently insurmountable odds in a hard-fought campaign.

Mr. Grim was permanent chairman of the Democratic State convention in 1903 and at the session of 1905 was chairman of the Democratic joint caucus of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

During the 1903 session of the Legislature he served on the committee on agriculture, congressional appointments, elections, Federal relations, forestry, judicial special, public supply of light, heat and water and public roads and highways, and in 1905 on the general judiciary, election and other committees, filling the same positions at the special session of 1906. He was the Democratic nominee for president in 1904, and in 1908 in addition to serving on important committees at the session of 1907.

For several years past Mr. Grim has taken a great interest in the work of fraternal organizations and has been grand chief of the Grand Order of Golden Eagle of Pennsylvania. He is an active member of the Odd Fellows, is widely known in both organizations, and is a member of the Reformed Church in Doylestown, of which he is organist and chorister.

Samuel B. Price.

Samuel B. Price was born in New Jersey in 1846 and was educated at Princeton college, but before graduating he transferred himself to the University of Michigan, whence he graduated. He was admitted to the bar in Michigan, but did not remain in that State long, going to Scranton in 1872, and entered the office of Colonel Clark E. Royce, and a few years later was his own office.

He has been a successful attorney, and stands among the foremost of the practitioners of Lackawanna county. He is president of the Scranton Savings bank and is interested in other of the financial institutions of Scranton.

James I. Blaklee.

James I. Blaklee, of Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, who was nominated for secretary of the Commonwealth on the Democratic ticket, has served in several military campaigns, his name being prominent in Democratic politics for a number of years. He was born in Mauch Chunk, December 17, 1870.

In 1878 Mr. Blaklee was elected a lieutenant in Company E, Eighth regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. He was commissioned with the same rank and regiment of the United States volunteers and was appointed quartermaster and commissary of the regiment in Cuba, where he served in America, during the Spanish-American war.

Samuel B. Philson.

Samuel Brubaker Philson, 54 years old, is a member of one of the oldest families in this county, his ancestors settling there in 1785. His grandfather, Robert Philson, was a native of Ireland and represented Somerset county in Congress. He was born in Berlin, Pa., October 14, 1856, son of John and Elizabeth Philson.

Mr. Philson is president of the Citizens' National bank of Meyerdale, and is interested with his brothers in the Philson National bank of Berlin, Pa. Aside from his banking interests, he is connected with the Saxon Spring Water Company. He is a Mason.

Mr. Philson married Miss Anna Gardill in 1889. Two brothers, Robert and Bunn Philson, are associated with Mr. Philson in the Berlin bank, and his son, Robert, is cashier of the Citizens' National bank.

EUROPE FLOODED.

Reports received recently from King Peter, who is personally conducting the relief work in the flooded Morava river valley, indicate that between 400 and 500 persons have lost their lives and at least twenty towns have suffered heavy loss besides incalculable damage in the rural districts. Thousands of persons are still marooned by the flood and unless the work of relief is greatly expedited, hundreds of these will either be drowned or die from starvation or exposure.

Owing to the washing out of most of the roads in the flooded district and the destruction of bridges, the relief work is progressing slowly. Several of the smaller towns have literally been washed away. Wreckage of every conceivable sort is being carried down by the Morava river. The situation is the worst in ten years.

Landslides in Switzerland.

All the lowlands of western Switzerland are now submerged. The towns of Aadorf, Zurich, Lucerne, Stans and Aarau are partially covered with water and a number of buildings have collapsed. A factory at Aadorf collapsed, killing eleven employees, mostly children. Landslides are reported in many places, though the extent of damage resulting from these has not been ascertained.

Bruin Eats the Lunch.

While a Bellwood tally-ho party was exploring the mountains north of Altona, a bear wandered into the cabin where the lunch had been left and devoured the edibles. The party returned just in time to see the bear leaving, and chased it into the forest.

Trustee Election.

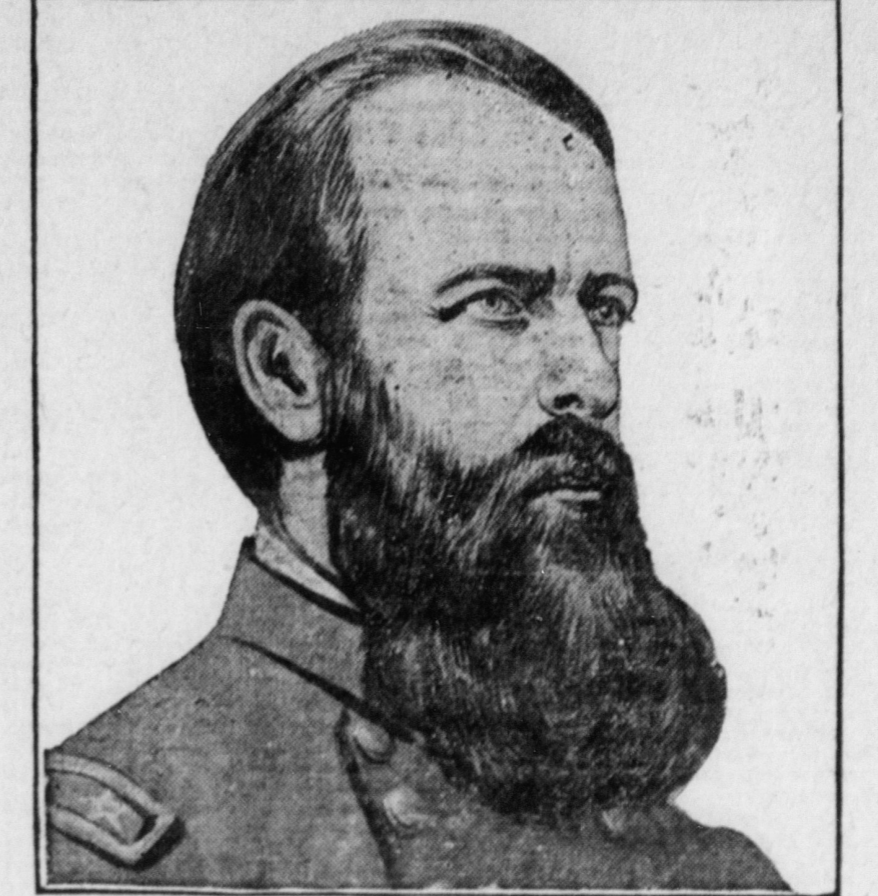
The trustees elected by the alumni of State College were Judge Ellis L. Orvis, James E. Quigley and William H. Walker. The other trustees are Andrew Carnegie, William E. Hill, H. V. White and Prof. F. E. Menges.

Lutheran Social.

The Ladies' Aid Society, of the Lutheran Church, will hold a social at the home of Mrs. L. H. Gettig, on Thomas street on Thursday evening, July 7.

GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Portraits of Each Accompanied by Brief Biographical Sketch—Will be Published in Order, One Each Week.



JOHN WHITE GEARY—1867-1873.

Governor Geary served a term as governor of Kansas and refused the governorship of Utah before he was elected to the governorship of Pennsylvania. He was born in 1819 in Westmoreland county and prepared himself for the profession of civil engineering. He served as lieutenant colonel and colonel in the Mexican war. In 1849 he was appointed postmaster of San Francisco and mail agent for the Pacific coast. Later he was elected first alcaide of the city, an office combining the duties of sheriff, judge of probate, recorder, notary public and coroner. In 1850 Mr. Geary was elected mayor of San Francisco. He was made governor of Kansas in 1856. When the civil war broke out, having returned to Pennsylvania, he raised a regiment and was commissioned colonel. In 1862 he was promoted to brigadier general. Almost immediately after he was mustered out he was elected governor of Pennsylvania and was re-elected.

MINISTERS ARE LOAFERS.

Slap At 100 Evangelical Lutheran Ministers.

As the result of a discussion at a recent session of the one hundred and sixty-third annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia nearly 100 Evangelical Lutheran ministers may be deprived of their vote in the ministerium if the suggestions advanced by several of the members of that body are adopted.

The clergymen against whom this action may be taken and who were referred to by one member as "ecclesiastical loafers" are those who have no congregation and are said to be neglecting the work of a minister of the gospel.

Under the report of the committee on revision of the constitution the question of the status of the unemployed ministers arose. A number of the speakers declared that they had serious objection to extending the privilege of voting to ministers who in voting made appropriations for various purposes which their hard-working brethren were called upon to raise.

In speaking of ministers without congregations each speaker made it clear that those who were engaged in teaching at the various Lutheran schools and at Muhlenberg College and those serving on the several church and missionary boards were not included in their remarks.

After the meeting one of the members declared that of 388 members of the ministerial body nearly 100 are neglecting their duties in a greater or lesser degree.

Make Clay Roads.

This time of the year, when the ground is soaked with rain, and too soft for the farmers to cultivate their crops, the most effective work can be done on clay roads with the split-log drag. When the surface is soft and plastic the drag will shape it so as to drain to the sides, and plaster it down so as to make a coating over the top dry and hard that becomes almost impervious to falling rain.

Work your roads with a drag when you can't do anything else to get the best results.

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by an Individual, Firm or Corporation your term of employment depends largely upon good health, ability and your employer's success—wouldn't it be well for you to have a Protection Fund

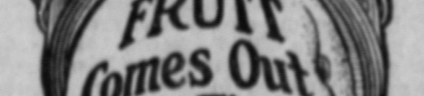
at our Saving Department ready for any emergency?

The Fund earns 3 per cent interest here and can be started with a dollar or more and increased regularly.

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Bellefonte, Pa.

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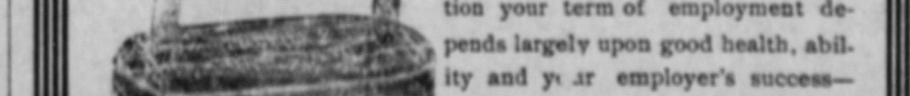
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