

KEEP WELL POSTED On the current events of the world's progress by reading the Daily Review Delivered by carrier, 50c per week.

ROSEBURG REVIEW

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT Advertisers get good returns from announcements placed in live papers—the DAILY AND TWICE-A-WEEK REVIEW. Try them—there's none other so good.

BRYAN NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT

JOHNSON AND GRAY RECEIVE ONLY 105 VOTES

Stirring Scenes at Democratic Convention SESSION LASTS ALL NIGHT Commoner Still Idol of His Party—One Hour and 12 Minutes of Cheers Greet His Name

by several democratic orators, first of whom was ex-Senator John M. Gray, of Oregon, who took occasion at the same time to advocate a stringent exclusion law. Hon. Levin Irving Handy, former congressman from Delaware, presented the name of George Gray. Governor Johnson's name was placed before the convention by Representative W. S. Hammond of Minnesota. This was greeted with tremendous cheering. The Gray supporters acknowledged that they were going against a sure thing, but declared they would stand by their man until the last vote was taken.

- CAREER OF WILLIAM J. BRYAN. 1860—Born, Salem, Ill., on March 19. 1881—Graduated, Illinois College, Jacksonville, as valedictorian. 1883—Graduated, Union College of Law, Chicago, and began practice of law at Jacksonville, Ill. 1884—Married to Mary E. Baird, at Perry, Ill., Oct. 1. 1887—Opened law office in Lincoln, Neb. 1891—Elected to congress from First Nebraska district. 1893—Received Democratic vote for United States senator in Nebraska legislature. 1894—Nominated in Democratic convention for United States senator, but defeated. 1895—Became editor of the Omaha World-Herald. 1896—Delegate to Democratic national convention, wrote silver plank, made a notable speech and was nominated for president; in election received 176 electoral votes against 271 for McKinley. 1897—Began career as public lecturer which he has since continued and through which he has amassed a small fortune. 1898—Raised regiment of volunteer infantry for war with Spain, becoming its colonel. 1900—Again became Democratic nominee for president, on platform of anti-imperialism, receiving 152 electoral votes against 257 for McKinley. 1901—Established weekly political periodical and identified himself with Chautauqua platform work. 1904—Gave his support to Democratic national ticket, headed by Alton B. Parker for president. 1906—Made extensive tour of the world and on his return to New York, Aug. 20, was given a great popular ovation. 1908—Nominated by the Democratic national convention in Denver as candidate for president.

When the result of the first ballot was announced, Hammond moved that Bryan's nomination be made unanimous. P. P. Ford seconded on behalf of the Gray forces. When the motion was put it was received with one mighty "aye." A solitary "no" was voiced by J. M. O'Connor, of Utica, N. Y. Several planks of the platform were cheered as they were read to the convention. Among them were those bearing on anti-injunction, government guarantee of bank deposits, and anti-trust legislation. A feature of the convention was the demonstration for Bryan at the close of Dunn's nominating speech. The tumult lasted one hour and twelve minutes. After Bryan's nomination was announced, the delegates again called themselves to order and then filed out of the auditorium, fired and sleepy, to reconvene at 1 o'clock the next afternoon.

The needed majority for Bryan was cast by the Pennsylvania delegation, which was originally headed by Guffey, one of Bryan's most active opponents and whose alleged alliance with Standard Oil interests caused him to be ousted by the credentials committee after a warm and bitter fight. When the roll call was taken the first delay came in a demand for the poll of the New York delegation, which forced Murphy to vote personally for Bryan. Judge Parker went to bed early, and his vote was not recorded. Senator DuBois, of Idaho, failed to get an anti-polycams plank in the platform. He blames Bryan for it. Unparalleled demonstrations marked the proceedings of this convention. On Wednesday, when Bryan was mentioned by Senator Gore, in his speech, the cheering and marching around the hall lasted for an hour and 27 minutes. On Thursday night a similar pandemonium of enthusiasm occurred at the close of the speech of I. J. Dunn, placing Mr. Bryan in nomination. This lasted for an hour and 12 minutes. No former convention demonstration of any party ever had more than about 70 minutes—that for Roosevelt at Chicago last month being of 47 minutes duration.

Bryan Satisfied. LINCOLN, Neb., July 10.—Wm. L. Bryan today wired the national Democratic convention that he was satisfied with the platform and expected it to bring victory to the party. Johnson Congratulated. ST. PAUL, Minn., July 10.—Governor John S. Johnson today sent a message of congratulation to Wm. L. Bryan, promising, at the same time, to take the stump for him, if needed. Democracy's Mandate Obeyed. DENVER, Colo., July 10.—Ignatius J. Dunn's speech nominating Bryan, follows in part: "The Democratic party has many distinguished men who might be chosen as our standard bearer; but it has one man who above all others possesses the necessary qualifications and is eminently fitted for this leadership. He is a man whose nomination will leave no doubt as to where our party stands on every public question. His genius for statescraft is shown by the constructive work he has done in proposing reforms, and by the ability with which he has fortified his position. But we may go further. In the most distinguished peace convention that has assembled in recent years, he proposed a plan which, if adopted, would prove more effective than any agitation treaty that has yet been made, and by his influence he secured its approval by the representatives of the twenty-six leading nations there assembled. It is thoroughly informed regarding the issues of this campaign. Read his speeches and his writings which for nearly twenty years have been a part of the political literature of the nation. He is sincere, bold and determined. Even his political opponents now admit that his honesty is inherent in him. (Continued on page 4.)

MONEY WASTE AND ABUSE OF POWER DENOUNCED

Platform Arraigns G. O. P. in Strong Language LABOR GETS RECOGNITION Tariff Revision, Guarantee of Bank Deposits and Postal Banks Among the Planks

WANTS ONLY ONE TERM. Public Welfare Before Personal Ambition, says Bryan. Special to The Review. LINCOLN, Neb., July 10.—Wm. L. Bryan today gave out the following statement to the nation: "The presidency is the highest official position in the world. One occupying it cannot afford to have his views upon public questions biased by personal ambitions. Recognizing his responsibility to God and his obligations to his countrymen, he should enter upon the discharge of his duties with singleness of purpose. Believing a man can best do this when not planning for a second term, I announce now that if I am elected I will not be a candidate again."

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. The conscience of the nation is now aroused to free the government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations; it must become again a people's government and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." "Shall the people rule?" is the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion. Building up Bureaucracy. Coincident with the enormous increase in the expenditures is a like addition to a number of office-holders. During the past year 23,784 were added, costing \$16,156,000, and in the past six years of the republican administration the total number of new offices created aside from many commissions has been 99,219, entailing an additional expenditure of nearly \$70,000,000, as against only 10,279 new offices created under the Cleveland and McKinley administrations, which involved an expenditure of only \$6,000,000. We denounce this growing increase in the number of office-holders as not only unnecessary and wasteful, but also as clearly indicating a deliberate purpose on the part of the administration to keep the republican party in power at public expense by thus increasing the number of its retainers and dependents. Such procedure we declare to be no less dangerous and corrupt than the open purchase of votes at the polls. Economy in Administration. The Republican congress in the session just ended, has made appropriations amounting to \$1,000,000,000 exceeding the total expense of the past fiscal year by \$90,000,000 and leaving a deficit of more than \$200,000,000 for the fiscal year. We denounce the needless waste of the people's money which has resulted in this appalling increase as a shameful violation of all prudent conditions of government, and as no less than a crime against the millions of working men and women from whose sacrifices the great proportion of these colossal sums must be extracted through excessive tariff exactions and other indirect methods.

It is not surprising that in the face of this shocking record the republican platform contains no reference to economical administration or promise thereof in the future. We demand that a stop be put to this frightful extravagance and insist upon the strictest economy in every department compatible with frugal and efficient administration. We demand that the House of Representatives shall again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the people's representatives, and not by the Speaker, and we pledge ourselves to adopt such rules and regulations to govern the House of Representatives as to enable a majority of its members to direct its deliberations and control legislation. Misuse of Patronage. We condemn, as a violation of the spirit of our institutions, the action of the present Chief Executive in using the patronage of his high office to secure the nomination of one of his Cabinet officers. A forced succession in the presidency is scarcely less repugnant to public sentiment than is life tenure in that office. No good intention on the part of the Executive, and no virtue in the one selected, can justify the establishment of a dynasty. The right of the people freely to select their officials is inalienable and cannot be delegated. Publicity of Campaign Contributions. We demand Federal legislation forever terminating the partnership which has existed between corporations of the country and the republican party under the expressed or implied agreement that in return for the contribution of great sums of money therewith to purchase elections, they should be allowed to continue substantially unmolested in their efforts to encroach upon the rights of the people. Any reasonable doubt as to the existence of this relation has been forever dispelled by the sworn testimony of witnesses examined in the insurance investigation in New York and the open admission, unchallenged by the republican national committee, of a single individual that he himself at the personal request of the republican candidate for the presidency raised over a quarter of a million dollars to be used in a single state during the closing hours of the last campaign. In order that this practice shall be stopped for all time, we demand the passage of a statute punishing with imprisonment only, officers of corporations who shall either contribute on behalf of or consent to the contribution by a corporation of any money or thing of value to be used in furthering the election of a president or vice-president of the United States, or of any member of the congress thereof. We pledge the democratic party to a law preventing any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable minimum and providing for the publication before election of all such contributions. Revision of Tariff. We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now offered by the republican party in tardy recognition of the righteousness of the democratic position on this question; but the people cannot safely entrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the republican party. We call attention to the significant fact that the promised relief was postponed until after the coming election—an election to succeed in which the republican party must have that same support of the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff as it has always heretofore received from them, and to the further fact that during years of uninterrupted power no action whatever has been taken by the republican congress to correct the admittedly existing tariff inequities. We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties on articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed on the free list. Material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessities of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, and graduated reductions should be made in other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis. Existing duties have given the manufacturers of paper a shelter behind which they have organized combinations to raise the price of paper and of paper, thus imposing a tax upon the spread of knowledge. We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on wood pulp, print paper, gum, glue, tinners and lugs and that those articles be placed upon the free list. Reform in Banking System. The panic of 1907, coming without any legitimate excuse, when the republican party had for a decade been in complete control of the Federal government, furnishes additional proof that it is either unwilling or incompetent to protect the interests of the general public. It has so lashed the country to Wall street that the sins of the speculators are visit-

ed upon the whole people. We pledge ourselves to legislation under which national banks shall be required to establish a guarantee fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent national bank under an equitable system, which shall be available to all banking institutions wishing to use it. Postal Savings Banks. We favor a postal savings bank, if the guaranteed bank cannot be secured; and that it be constituted so as to keep the deposited money in the communities where it is established. But we condemn the policy of the republican party in providing postal savings banks under a plan of conduct by which they will aggregate the deposits of rural communities and re-deposit the same, while under government charge, in the banks of Wall street, thus depleting the circulating medium of the producing regions and unjustly favoring the speculative markets. Against Ship Subsidies. We believe in the upbuilding of American merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people, and without bounties from the public treasury. Railroad Rate Regulation. We assert the rights of courts to exercise complete control over interstate commerce and the right of each state to exercise control over commerce within its borders. We demand such enlargement of the Interstate Commerce Commission as may be necessary to compel railroads to perform their duties as common carriers and prevent discrimination and extortion. We favor the efficient supervision and the regulation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the valuation of railroads by the interstate commerce commission, such valuation to take into consideration physical value of the property, the original cost of reproduction and all elements of value that will render the valuation made fair and just. We favor such legislation as will prohibit the railroads from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers; also legislation which will assure such reduction in transportation rates as such conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid reduction that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service or do injustice to legitimate investments. We earnestly approve the laws prohibiting the pass and the relate and we favor any further necessary legislation to restrain, correct and prevent such abuses. Increased Powers for Commission. We favor such legislation as will increase the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving to it the initiative with reference to rates and transportation charges put into effect by the railroad companies, and permitting the interstate commerce commission, on its own initiative, to declare a rate illegal, as being more than should be charged for such service. That the present law relating thereto is inadequate, by reason of the fact that the interstate commerce commission is without power to fix or investigate a rate until complaint has been made to it by the shippers, we hold to be evident. We further declare that all agreements of traffic or other associations of railroads, agents, service or classification, shall be unlawful unless filed with and approved by the interstate commerce commission the power to inspect proposed railroad tariff rates or schedules before they shall take effect, and if they be found to be unreasonable to initiate an adjustment thereof. Abuse of Injunctions. The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished judges who have added respect and confidence, in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the republican party to raise a false issue respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon the great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts. It is the function of the courts to interpret laws which the people make, and if the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice, it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unwavering justice and protection of life and property. If judicial processes may be abused, we should guard them against abuse. Experience has proved the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platform of 1896 and 1904 to furnish the measure which passed the United States senate in 1896, but which a republican congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempt in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt. Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality and that injunctions should

not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved. Rights of Labor to Unite. The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the right of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade. We favor the eight-hour day on all government work. We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by congress as far as the federal jurisdiction extends for a general employers' liability act covering injury to body or loss of life of employees. We pledge the democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a Department of Labor, represented separately in the president's cabinet, which department shall include the subject of mines and mining. Arizona and New Mexico. The national democratic party has for the last 16 years labored for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states of the federal union, and recognizing that each possesses every qualification to successfully maintain separate state governments, we favor the immediate admission of these territories as separate states. Independence of Philippines. We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an unexcusable blunder which has involved us in an enormous expense, brought us weakness instead of strength, and laid our nation open to the charge of abandoning a fundamental doctrine of self-government. We favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established; such independence to be guaranteed by us as we guarantee the independence of Cuba, until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our government should retain such land as may be necessary for coaling stations and naval bases.

CITY IS BURNING

22 Buildings Already in Ashes in Grand Forks, D. C.

TRAIN WRECK KILLS SEVEN

Powerful Addition to Navy Tomorrow—Congress of Zionists Now in Session

Special to the Evening Review. VANCOUVER, B. C., July 10.—A special dispatch from Grand Forks, D. C., says that the city is burning. Already there has been wiped out 14 stores, 8 hotels, two telegraph offices and the telephone exchange, with a total loss of \$200,000.

Seven Killed in Wreck. VANCOUVER, B. C., July 10.—A dispatch to the World, says that seven persons were killed this morning in the wreck of a Spokane train near Calgary.

Equal to Dreadnaught. WASHINGTON, July 10.—Another mighty battleship will be added to Uncle Sam's navy tomorrow.

FOR CONQUEST OF HOLY LAND.

ALANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—To formulate plans for a peaceful conquest of the Holy Land, and the restoration of the chosen people to the country now held by the usurping hosts of Mohammed, is the object of the eleventh annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists, opened today for a session of six days.

Some of the most prominent Hebrew scholars and men of affairs in America are here and will address the delegates, who represent about 400 societies in different cities of the United States and Canada. Aside from consideration of the future, when the dream of the restoration of Palestine to the Jewish people shall come true, the convention will pay much attention to the practical work of Jewish colonization of the international movement, in its relation to negotiations with the Turkish government, will also be fully discussed. Officers for the coming year will be elected. It is estimated that the number of Jews in the United States is about 1,800,000, and the total for the world about 12,000,000. Of all the nations of earth, Russia leads in Jewish population, with about 3,500,000, and it is in the land of the czar that the Zionist movement has gained its greatest strength. Centuries of persecution have caused the Russian Jew to look upon Palestine with a depth of longing unknown in other lands, and despite extreme poverty, to contribute liberally to the Zionist fund. Measures for the relief of their brethren in Russia will be considered at the present convention and those who have attained wealth in this country will be asked to contribute liberally to the colonization fund.

John W. Kern for Vice President

Special to the Evening Review. DENVER, Colo., July 10.—John W. Kern, democratic national committeeman from Indiana, was today nominated for vice-president on the first ballot. Kern's name was presented by Thomas Marshall and seconded in turn by the Iowa, Kentucky, Illinois and Alabama delegations. The poll of the vote was then begun, but when Kern had secured the necessary majority his nomination was made unanimous. H. L. Eggels was down from Peck on business today. B. P. McMillen was in from Melbourne today. A carload of old potatoes at H. White's Co. Noble Andrews was down from Myrtle Creek today. Royal Anne cherries 10 cents per gallon on the trees at the Reed place, Edenbowen. WANTED—A young lady to learn operating. Apply to manager of Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. dtf

OFFICERS. J. W. Hamilton, President. A. C. Marsters, Cashier. J. F. Barker, Vice President. W. T. Wright, Asst. Cashier. DIRECTORS. Robt. Robertson. J. O. Newland. J. P. Barker. I. Abraham. S. C. Burtrum. Chas. W. Parks. A. C. Marsters.

THE ROSEBURG NATIONAL BANK. Established 1908. CAPITAL, \$50,000.00. Safety Deposit boxes for rent. By the year \$2.00, or will rent by the month. Our conservative management offers substantial advantages to present and prospective patrons. We are prepared to handle all business entrusted to us accurately and expeditiously.