REAL ESTATE
CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE
(Continued.)

SPECIAL

12 PER CENT INVESTMENT BUSINESS PROPERTY within two blocks of both depots; new brick business block, consisting of two stores on ground floor and two apartments on second story; each with six large rooms, with closets, bath and toilet; also good 6-room cottage partly modern and large two-story brick barn in rear, also with 22 ft. vacant frontage; size of lot, 66x150 to alley. The whole is in first-class condition and always rented; paved street, full improved; all special taxes paid. We believe there is offered no better investment property in Omaha today than this, or one where present values will more quickly or certainly increase. It is well worth prompt investigation and is at price of $12,000. A BIG BARGAIN.
REAL ESTATE TITLE-TRUST CO.,
CHAS. E. WILLIAMSON, PRES.
Ground Floor U. S. National Bldg.
1701 Farnam St. (19)—T13 10

HIGH CLASS FLAT LOCATION
ADJOINING HIGH SCHOOL
I. CONNER, OWNER,
BOARD OF TRADE BLDG.
(19)—M-737

WEST FARNAM STREET.
Two elegant modern brick residences in West Farnam street district, one block from street car; everything in first-class shape, $4,000 cash.
THOMAS BRENNAN,
First Floor New York Life Building.
(19)—M654

RTED ABSTRACT CO., Est. 1886. Promp: service. Get our prices. 1710 Farnam St. (19)—631

REAL ESTATE TITLE TRUST CO.
CHAS. E. WILLIAMSON, Pres.
(19)—291

REAL ESTATE
FARM AND RANCH LAND FOR SALE

Canada.

TRAMPING LAKE, Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta selected lands, $8 to $11 per acre. Settlers secure farms on crop payment plan. Agents wanted. Write Gundy & Gundy, Dept. B, Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. (20)—M358

Colorado.

GOOD FARMING LAND—Near Denver, Greeley district; wells 25 to 40 feet; abundance of moisture; general farming, intensive raising; one crop pays for farm. NATIONAL INVESTMENT CO., Brandeis Bldg. Omaha, Neb. (20)—99

WANTED—We have several thousand names of good Colorado lands for sale; we want good, live agents to represent us. Globe Land and Investment Co., Omaha, Neb. (20)—96

Iowa.

FOR SALE—No. 599—A 320-acre farm 3 miles from Bartlett, Fremont county, Iowa; nearly all good level tillable land, 20 acres of orchard, good 7-room house, large barn, 2 stables, several sheds, corn crib, hog houses, 2 good wells, wind mill, etc. Price, $75 per acre; encumbrance, $5,000; want equity cash.
GLOBE LAND & INVESTMENT CO.,
Omaha, Neb.
(20)—M107 11

South Dakota.

FOR SALE—Very cheap and on easy terms, five quarter sections of unimproved land in Edmunds county, South Dakota. Also 1,040 acres in the south part of Faulk county. Address H. R. Robertson, 1016 Guaranty Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. (20)—M974 11

Texas.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, 6,384 acres Texas panhandle land; near railroad; $4 acre. Will make fine stock farm, and purchaser a handsome profit. J. Wellington, Fort Worth, Tex. (20)—M969 12x

WHEN writing to advertisers, remember it takes but an extra stroke or two of the pen to mention the fact that you saw the ad in The Bee.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

LOANS on improved Omaha property. O'Keefe R. E. Co., 1001 N. Y. Life Bldg. (22)—297

PRIVATE MONEY—CASH ON HAND—NO DELAY. J. H. MITHEN, 302-3 1ST NAT. BANK BLDG. TEL. DOUG. 1378. (22)—298

PRIVATE MONEY—NO DELAY. GARVIN BROS., 1004 FARNAM. (22)—296

PRIVATE MONEY to loan, $400 to $6,000, cash on hand; no delay. J. H. Sherwood, 608 Brandeis Bldg. (22)—300

FIVE PER CENT
Money to loan on
Omaha business property.
THOMAS BRENNAN,
Room 1, New York Life Bldg.
(22)—301

WANTED—City loans and warrants. W. Lyman Smith & Co., 1320 Farnam St. (22)—302

$100 to $10,000 made promptly. F. D. Wead, Wead Bldg., 18th and Farnam. (22)—303

WANTED—City loans. Peters Trust Co. (22)—304

LOWEST RATES—Bemis, Paxton Blk. (22)—305

MONEY TO LOAN—Payne Investment Co. (22)—306

WANTED—TO BUY

HIGHEST prices for 2d-hand furniture, carpets, clothes and shoes. Tel. Douglas 2971. (25)—307

BEST price paid for 2d-hand furniture, carpets, stoves, clothing, shoes. Tel. Red 5401. (25)—308

MONEY to build. Large or small loans at reasonable rates. Partial payments accepted on loans. Cash on hand. Loans closed promptly.
W. H. THOMAS,
503 First National Bank Bldg.
(22)—980 17

WANTED—By man, wife and baby, furnished room and board in a strictly private family. State price and location. Address N799 Bee. (25)—M161 11x

WANTED—TO RENT

I WANT to buy small old church, or lot for new church, cash, cheap, central location. Rev. Christian, Bee office. (26)—M16 11x

WANTED—SITUATIONS

WANTED—Housework or to care for horses; experienced. Frank Ikeda, 728 South 9th St. (27)—977 10x

MECHANICAL draughting student wants position as tracer; not experienced. H., Omaha Bee, Council Bluffs, Ia. (27)—M116 11x

ROCK ISLAND operator has three hours leisure in forenoon. Familiar with accounts and clerical work; can furnish good references. Address R. Wells, Greer hotel, S. Omaha, Neb. (27)—982 11x

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

PROPOSALS FOR DRAFT HORSES AND draft and pack mules—Chief Quartermaster's Office, Omaha, Nebraska, July 8, 1908. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., central standard time, July 23, 1908, and then opened in the presence of attending bidders for 10 light draft horses, 200 draft mules, wheel; 150 draft mules, lead, and 150 pack mules, for delivery at Omaha, Nebraska, or other prominent railroad points. The animals to conform to specifications for draft horses and mules, United States reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Particulars and blanks for proposals will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for horses or mules," and addressed to Major D. E. McCARTHY, Chief Quartermaster. J10-11-13-20-21-22.

DREDGING BARGE MAY BE LOSS

Craft Worth $25,000 Still on Missouri River Sandbar Near Florence.

The big dredging barge of the Pollard-Campbell Dredging company of Sioux City and Omaha, is still on the sandbar in the middle of the Missouri river several miles above Florence. The boat with its big load of dredging machinery was being towed from Sioux City to Omaha several weeks ago during the high water in the river and got stuck on a newly formed sandbar in the center of the river. All efforts to relieve the boat were unavailing.

Most of the valuable machinery has been removed from the barge and the only prospect of saving the boat lies in the probability of the river changing its channel in that vicinity, which is not at all unlikely. The barge is about 100 feet long by fifty feet wide and is seven feet deep. It is valued at $25,000 and is very strongly built.

SITE FOR THE INDEPENDENTS

Property Bought in South Omaha for Exchange Building at Ten Thousand Dollars.

David Anderson, for the firm of Anderson, Anderson & Roen of Columbus, closed a deal Thursday with the Independent Telephone company for the sale of a site for the latter company's exchange building in South Omaha. The consideration was $10,000.

The site comprises the southeast corner of Twenty-fifth and M streets, an eminently desirable location. It is the same property which was offered to the city of South Omaha for $8,000 two years ago at the time of that historic contest for the city hall site. The practical agreement for the sale was reached three weeks ago, but the signing of the deeds and title was completed Thursday.

The company has promised to begin the erection of a handsome telephone exchange at once.

Building Permits.

Frank Casey, 1926 South Twelfth street, frame cottage, $1,000; D. S. Efner, Thirty-fifth and Seward street, frame dwelling, $2,000; E. W. Deuel, Twenty-seventh and Fort streets, frame cottage, $800; Petrie Bros., Twenty-fourth and Howard streets, frame tool house, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

United Real Estate company to Arthur C. Fogg, lot 3, block 2, Maxwell's 2d add	$ 725
J. I. Cohn and wife to David Lipsey, lo 5, 11 ck 3, A. S. Patrick's add	2,500
James E. Van Gilder to Julia A. Goldstine, 100 feet lot 14, block F, Prospect Place	3,200
Ida A. Gates and husband to Frank Horak, lots in block 2, B. E. Wilcox's add	700
Paxton Real Estate company to Jessie M. Patrick, lot 2, Keystone park	2,500
Edward Gisin to Elsie D. Troup, parts lots 2 and 3, block 3, Boulevard Terrace	900
Julius A. Perkins and Richard S. Hall, trustees, to Byron Reed company, lots 5 and 17, block 4, Reed's 5th add	3,000
Frank W. Carmichael and wife to Eric Clyne, lot 32, block 11, Halcyon Heights	250
O. H. Meyer and wife to Katie A. Parker, part lot 16, block 13, E. V. Smith's add	3,700
Henry A. Reckert and wife to Louise Smith Reed, part lot 1, Mayfield	1,200
Total	$18,375

RAILWAY TIME CARD

UNION STATION—10TH AND MARCY.

Union Pacific—	Leave.	Arrive.
Overland Limited	a 8:50 am	a 9:40 pm
Colorado Express	a 3:50 pm	a 5:00 pm
Atlantic Express		a10:15 am
Oregon Express	a 4:10 pm	a 6:00 pm
Los Angeles Limited	a12:55 pm	a 9:15 pm
Fast Mail	a 9:30 am	a 5:45 pm
Ohio & Japan Mail	a 4:00 pm	a 5:50 pm
North Platte Local	a 7:42 am	a 4:45 pm
Coin-Chicago Special	a12:10 am	a 7:05 am
Beatrice & Stromsburg Local	b12:30 pm	b 1:40 pm
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—		
EAST.		
Chicago Limited	a 3:00 am	a11:05 pm
Iowa Local	a 7:00 am	a 4:30 pm
Des Moines Passenger	a 4:00 pm	a12:30 pm
Iowa Local	a11:40 am	b 9:55 pm
Chicago (Eastern Ex)	a 4:40 pm	a 1:15 pm
Chicago Flyer	a 3:10 pm	a 8:35 am
WEST.		
Rocky Mountain Ltd	a11:15 pm	a 2:50 am
Colo. & Cal. Express	a 1:10 pm	a 4:30 pm
Okl. & Texas Express	a 4:40 pm	a 7:15 pm
Missouri Pacific—		
K. C. & St. L. Express	a 9:00 am	a 6:45 am
K. C. & S. L. Express	a11:15 pm	a 5:50 pm
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—		
Chicago & Colo. Spe'l	a 7:25 am	a11:50 pm
Cal. & Ore. Express	a 6:00 pm	a 3:25 pm
Overland Limited	a 9:55 pm	a 8:30 am
Perry Local	a 5:15 pm	a11:00 am
Illinois Central—		
Chicago Express	a 7:15 am	a 3:45 pm
Chicago Limited	a 6:00 pm	a 8:30 am
Minn-St. Paul Express	b 7:15 am	.....
Minn.-St. Paul Lim	a 6:00 pm	a 8:30 am
Chicago & Northwestern—		
Chicago Daylight	a 7:25 am	a11:45 pm
St. Paul-Minn. Exp	a 7:45 am	a10:30 pm
Chicago Local	a11:20 am	a 3:25 pm
Sioux City Passenger	a 4:30 pm	a 9:10 am
Chicago Special	a 6:00 pm	a 8:23 am
St. Paul-Minn. Limited	a 8:30 pm	a 8:00 am
Los Angeles Limited	a 9:30 pm	a12:35 pm
Overland Limited	a10:00 pm	a 8:25 am
Fast Mail	.....	a 3:35 pm
Sioux City Local	a 3:50 pm	a 9:10 am
Twin City Limited	a 8:20 pm	a 8:00 am
Norfolk-Bonesteel	a 7:40 am	a 5:10 pm
Lincoln-Long Pine	a 7:40 am	a10:35 am
Deadwood-Lincoln	a 3:00 pm	a 5:20 pm
Casper-Lander	a 3:00 pm	a5:20 pm
Hastings-Superior	b 3:00 pm	b 5:20 pm
Fremont-Albion	b 5:30 pm	b 1:35 pm
Wabash—		
St. Louis Express	a 5:30 pm	a 9:25 am
St. Louis Local (from Council Bluffs)	a 8:00 am	a11:15 pm
Standberry Local (from Council Bluffs)	b 5:00 pm	b10:15 am
Chicago Great Western—		
St. Paul-Minneapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am
St. Paul-Minneapolis	7:30 am	11:35 pm
Chicago Limited	6:05 pm	8:27 am
Chicago Express	7:30 am	11:55 pm
Chicago Express	3:30 pm	3:30 pm

BURLINGTON STA.—10TH & MASON.

Burlington—	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver & California	a 4:10 pm	a 2:45 pm
Northwest Special	a 4:10 pm	a 3:45 pm
Black Hills	a 4:10 pm	a 3:45 pm
Northwest Express	a11:50 pm	a10:15 pm
Nebraska points	a 8:45 am	a 6:10 pm
Nebraska Express	a 9:15 am	a 6:10 pm
Lincoln Fast Mail	b 1:45 pm	a12:11 pm
Lincoln Local	.....	b 9:00 am
Lincoln Local	.....	a10:15 pm
Lincoln Local	.....	a 7:50 pm
Schuyler-Plattsmouth	b 3:10 pm	b10:20 am
Bellevue-Plattsmouth	a 8:00 pm	a 8:30 am
Plattsmouth-Iowa	b 9:15 am	.....
Bellevue-Plattsmouth	.....	b 1:30 pm
Denver Limited	a 4:10 pm	a 7:05 am
Chicago Special	a 7:20 am	a11:40 pm
Chicago Express	a 4:20 pm	a 2:55 pm
Chicago Flyer	a 6:30 pm	a 8:30 am
Iowa Local	a 9:15 am	a11:30 am
St. Louis Express	a 4:45 pm	a11:30 am
Kansas City & St. Joe	a10:45 pm	a6:30 am
Kansas City & St. Joe	a 9:15 am	a 6:10 pm
Kansas City & St. Joe	a 4:45 pm	.....

WEBSTER STA.—15TH & WEBSTER.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha—	Leave.	Arrive.
Twin City Passenger	b 6:30 am	b 9:10 pm
Sioux City Passenger	a 3:05 pm	a 10:50 am
Emerson Local	c 8:45 am	c 5:55 pm
Missouri Pacific—		
Auburn Local	b 3:50 pm	b11:25 am

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Sunday only. d daily except Saturday. e Daily except Monday.

OCEAN STEAMERS

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
10,000 Ton Twin-Screw Passenger Steamers
Direct to
Norway, Sweden and Denmark
Sailing from New York at noon.
C. F. Tietgen....July 21 | United States....Aug. 30
Hellig Olav.....Aug. 4 | Oscar II.....Sept. 1
Saloon $65 and up; second Cabin $27.50.
A. F. JOHNSON & CO.,
180 W. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

RULING FAVORS TWIN CITIES

Finding that Freight Rates from Atlantic Should Be Lower Than to Missouri River.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Interstate Commerce commission today, on complaint that class rates from the Atlantic seaboard to Missouri river cities are unreasonable and discriminatory as compared to St. Paul and Minneapolis, decided that the rates to the last named cities being controlled by water and Canadian railroad competitions, may reasonably be lower than to the Missouri river. Because the through rates to the Missouri cities are unreasonably high, due to that part of the rates applying between the Mississippi river crossings and the Missouri river cities, the commission also held that the separately established rates applying west of the Mississippi to the through transportation should be reduced.

That the freight rate on yellow pine lumber from Arkansas and Texas points should not be higher to Des Moines than to Omaha was decided by the Interstate Commerce commission today. The Greater Des Moines committee had complained against the Chicago Great Western, Missouri Pacific and Wabash and other railroads that 27½ cents per hundred pounds is unjust, as compared with 23 cents from the same territories to Omaha.

BILL M'CUNE HOME FOR REST

Comes Up from Excelsior Springs and Will Wait Here for Show.

William McCune of the Buffalo Bill Wild West show returned to Omaha Thursday evening and will remain here until the show comes to Omaha, August 28.

Mr. McCune was taken sick after the hard tour of the large eastern cities and has been at Excelsior Springs recuperating for the last thirty-one days. He says the show is covering more territory this year than ever and is doing a large business. Leaving New York the show went to New England and the large cities of the east, worked west to St. Louis and today is in Haverill, Mass. Another start will soon be made for the west and after leaving Omaha the Wild West will be taken to the Pacific coast.

"Business has been fine this year," said Mr. McCune, "especially in the higher priced seats, so much so that the reserved seat section had to be enlarged. Dr. J. K. Dixon, representing Wanamaker of Philadelphia will leave the Quaker city Saturday for a visit to the Indian reservations. He carries moving picture machines and will gather thousands of dollars' worth of Indian curi s for the Wanamaker museum."

Work at Murphy Quarry.

LOUISVILLE, Neb., July 10.—(Special.)—A force of sixty teams and three carloads of equipment have arrived at the Murphy quarry and are preparing to do a large amount of shipping. This quarry is one-half mile east of this place.

TEXT OF DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Full Result of Sixty Hours of Committee's Deliberations.

We, the representatives of the democracy of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our belief in and pledge our loyalty to the principles of the party.

We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening throughout the country. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth, and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections and preyed upon a defenseless public through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

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.

Too Many New Offices.

Coincident with the enormous increase in expenditures is a like addition to the number of officeholders. During the last year 23,784 were added, costing $16,156,000, and in the last six years of the republican administration the total number of new offices created, aside from those in the army and navy, and those in the civil service commissions, has been 99,318, entailing an additional expenditure of nearly $70,000,000, as against only 10,279 new offices created under the Cleveland and McKinley administration, which involved an expenditure of only $8,000,000. We denounce this great and growing increase in the number of officeholders 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 $1,008,000,000, exceeding the total expenditures of the past fiscal year by $90,000,000, and leaving a deficit of more than $60,000,000 for the fiscal year. We denounce the heedless 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 earnings the great proportion of these colossal sums must be extorted through excessive tariff exactions and other indirect methods. It is not surprising that in the face of this shocking record the republican platform contains a 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.

Arbitrary Power of Speaker.

The house of representatives was designed by the fathers of the constitution to be the popular branch of our government, responsive to the public will.

The house of representatives, as controlled in recent years by the republican party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body, responsive to the will of a majority of its members, but has come under the absolute domination of the speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations and powers of legislation.

We have observed with amazement the popular branch of our federal government helpless to obtain either the consideration or enactment of measures desired by a majority of its members.

Legislative government becomes a failure when one member, in the person of the speaker, is more powerful than the entire body.

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 will 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 to freely 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 wherewith 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 $250,000 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 any officer of a corporation 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 a furtnering of the election of a president or vice president of the United States or of any member of the congress thereof.

We denounce the action of the republican party having complete control of the federal government, for its failure to pass the bill, introduced in the last congress, to compel the publication of the names of contributors and the amounts contributed toward campaign funds and point to the evidence of their insincerity, when they sought by an absolutely irrelevent and impossible amendment to defeat the passage of the bill. As a further evidence of their intention to conduct their campaign in the coming contest with vast sums of money wrested from favor-seeking corporations, we call attention to the fact that the recent republican national convention at Chicago refused, when the issue was presented to it, to declare against such practices.

We pledge the democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting 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 contributions above a reasonable maximum.

Rights of the States.

Believing with Jefferson in the support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies, and in the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad. We are opposed to the centralization implied in the suggestions, now frequently made, that the powers of the general government should be extended by executive and legislative action and by judicial construction. There is no twilight zone between the nation and the state, in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both, and it is as necessary that the federal government shall exercise the powers delegated to it as it is that the state governments shall exercise the authority reserved to them, but we insist that the federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to, not substituted for state remedies.

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 the same support from 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 iniquities.

We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed upon the free list, and material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessaries 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 such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

Existing duties have given to the manufacturers of paper a shelter behind which they have organized combinations to raise the price of pulp 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, lumber, timber and logs and that these articles be placed upon the free list.

Trusts.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We, therefore, favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the additional remedies, we specify three: First, a law preventing a duplication of directors among competing corporations; second, a license system which will, without abridging right of each state to create corporations, or its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals, the license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the control by such corporation of more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States; and third, a law compelling such licensed corporations to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of transportation.

Income Tax.

We favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a constitutional amendment specifically authorizing congress to levy and collect a tax upon the individual and corporate incomes, to the end that wealth may bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the federal government.

Railroad Regulation.

We assert the right of congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce and the right of each state to exercise like control over commerce within its borders.

We demand such enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission as may be necessary to compel railroads to perform their duties as common carriers and prevent discrimination.

We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the physical valuation of railroads by the Interstate Commerce commission, such valuation to take into consideration the physical value of the property, the original cost of production and all elements of value that will render the valuation fair and just.

We favor such legislation as will prevent 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 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 heartily approve the laws prohibiting the pass and the rebate and we favor any further necessary legislation to restrain, correct and prevent such abuses.

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 and 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 shipper.

We further declare that all agreements of traffic or other associations of railway agents affecting interstate rates, service or classification shall be unlawful unless filed with and approved by the Interstate Commerce commission.

We favor the enactment of a law giving to 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.

Banking and Currency.

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 linked the country to Wall street that the sins of the speculators are visited upon the whole people. While refusing to rescue the wealth producers from spoliation at the hands of the stock gamblers and speculators in farm products, it has deposited treasury funds, without interest and without competition, in favorite banks. It has used an emergency for which it is largely responsible to force through congress a bill changing the basis of bank currency and inviting market manipulation, and has failed to give to the fifteen million depositors of the country protection in their savings.

We believe that insofar as the needs of commerce require an emergency currency, such currency should be issued, controlled by the federal government and loaned on adequate security to national and state banks. We pledge ourselves to legislation under which the national banks shall be required to establish a guaranty fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent national bank, under an equitable system which shall be available to all state banking institutions wishing to use it.

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 proposing postal savings banks under a plan of conduct by which they will aggregate the deposits of rural communities and redeposit 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.

Labor and 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 to the 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 a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts. It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people create, 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 unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty and property. If judicial processes may be abused, we should guard them against abuse.

Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions and we reiterate the pledges of our national platforms of 1896 and 1904, in favor of the measure which passed the United States senate in 1896, but which a republican congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempts 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 the parties to 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 was involved.

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 mutual protection 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 employes.

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.

Adequate Navy Wanted.

The constitutional provision that a navy shall be provided and maintained means an adequate navy, and we believe that the interests of this country would be best served by having a navy sufficient to defend the coasts of this country and protect American citizens wherever their rights may be in jeopardy.

We favor full protection, by both national and state governments within their respective spheres, of all foreigners residing in the United States under treaty, but we are opposed to the admission of Asiatic immigrants, who cannot be amalgamated with our population or whose presence among us would raise a race issue and involve us in diplomatic controversies with oriental powers.

The establishment of rules and regulations, if any such are necessary, in relation to free grazing on public lands outside of forest or other reservations until the same shall eventually be disposed of should be left to the people of the states, respectively, in which such lands may be situated.

Protection of American Citizens.

We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper methods to secure for them, whether native-born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of law and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under our treaties; and if, under existing treaties, the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor prompt negotiations with the government of such countries to secure the removal of these unjust discriminations.

We demand that all over the world a duly authenticated passport issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen, and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such.

The laws pertaining to the civil service should be honestly and rigidly enforced to the end that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion rather than services rendered to the political party.

Popular Election of Senators.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and regard this reform as the gateway to other national reforms.

Admission of States.

The national democratic party has for the last sixteen years labored for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states of the union, and recognizing that each possesses every qualification to successfully maintain separate state governments, we favor the immediate admission of these territories as states separate.

We welcome Oklahoma to the sisterhood of states and heartily congratulate it on the auspicious beginning of a great career.

We demand for the people of Alaska and Porto Rico the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a territorial form of government and the officials appointed to administer the government of all our territories and the District of Columbia should be thoroughly qualified by previous bonafide residence.

We favor the application of principles of the land laws of the United States to our newly acquired territory, Hawaii, to the end that the public lands of that territory may be held and utilized for the benefit of bonafide homesteaders.

We believe in the building of the American merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

We advocate the organization of all existing national public health agencies into a national bureau of public health, with such power over sanitary conditions connected with factories, mines, tenements, child labor and other such subjects as are properly within the jurisdiction of the federal government, and do not interfere with the power of the states controlling public health agencies.

The democratic party favors the extension of agricultural, mechanical and educational industry. We therefore favor the establishment of district agricultural experiment stations, the secondary agricultural and mechanical colleges, in the several states.

We favor federal aid to state and local authorities in the construction and maintenance of post roads.

We believe that where an American citizen holding a patent in a foreign country is compelled to manufacture under his patent within a certain time, similar restrictions should be applied in this country to the citizens or subjects of such a country.

We favor a generous pension policy, both as a matter of justice to the surviving veterans and their dependents and because it tends to relieve the country of the necessity of maintaining a large standing army.

National Resources.

We repeat the demand for internal development, and for the conservation of our natural resources, contained in previous platforms, the enforcement of which Mr. Roosevelt has vainly sought from a reluctant party; and to that end, we insist upon the preservation, protection and replacement of needed forests, the preservation of the public domain for homeseekers, the protection of the national resources in timber, coal, iron and oil against monopolistic control, the development of our waterways for navigation and every other useful purpose, including the irrigation of arid lands, the reclamation of swamp lands, the clarification of streams, the development of water power, and the preservation of electric power generated by this natural force from the control of monopoly, and to such end we urge the exercise of all powers, national, state and municipal, both separately and in co-operation.

We insist upon a policy of administration of our forest reserves which shall relieve it of the abuses which have arisen thereunder, and which shall, as far as practicable, conform to the police regulations of the several states where they are located, which shall enable homesteaders to have the right to occupy and acquire title to all portions thereof which are especially adapted to agriculture, and which shall furnish a system of timber sales available as well to the private citizen as to the larger manufacturer and consumer.

Improvement of Waterways.

Water furnishes the cheapest means of transportation and the national government, having the control of navigable waters, should improve them to their fullest capacity. We earnestly favor the immediate adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for improving every water course in the union which is justified by the needs of commerce, and to secure that end we favor when practicable, the connection of the great lakes with the navigable rivers, and with the gulf through the Mississippi river, and the navigable rivers with each other, and the rivers, bays and sounds of our coasts with each other by artificial canals, with a view to perfecting a system of inland waterways to be navigated by vessels of standard draught.

We favor the co-ordination of the various services of the government connected with waterways, in one service, for the purpose of aiding in the completion of such a system of inland waterways; and we favor the creation of a fund ample for continuous work, which shall be conducted under the direction of a commission of experts to be authorized by law.

We pledge the democratic party to the enactment of a law to regulate the rates and services of telegraph and telephone companies engaged in the transmission of messages between the states under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce commission.

Philippines.

We condemn the experiment in imperialism as an inexcusable 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.

Panamerican Relations.

The democratic party recognizes the importance and advantage of developing closer ties of Pan-American friendship and commerce between the United States and her sister nations of Latin America, and favors the taking of such steps, consistent with democratic policies, for better acquaintance, greater mutual confidence and larger exchange of trade, as will bring lasting benefit not only to the United States but to this group of American republics having constitutions, forms of government, ambitions and interests akin to our own.

The democratic party stands for democracy; the republican has drawn to itself all that is aristocratic and plutocratic.

The democratic party is the champion of equal rights and opportunities to all, the republican party is the party of privilege and monopoly. The democratic party listens to the voice of the whole people and gauges progress by the prosperity and advancement of the average man; the republican party is subservient to the comparatively few who are the beneficiaries of governmental favoritism. We invite the co-operation of all, regardless of previous political affiliation or past differences, who desire to preserve a government of the people by the people and for the people, and who favor such an administration of government, as will insure as well as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society.

Truth and Quality

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