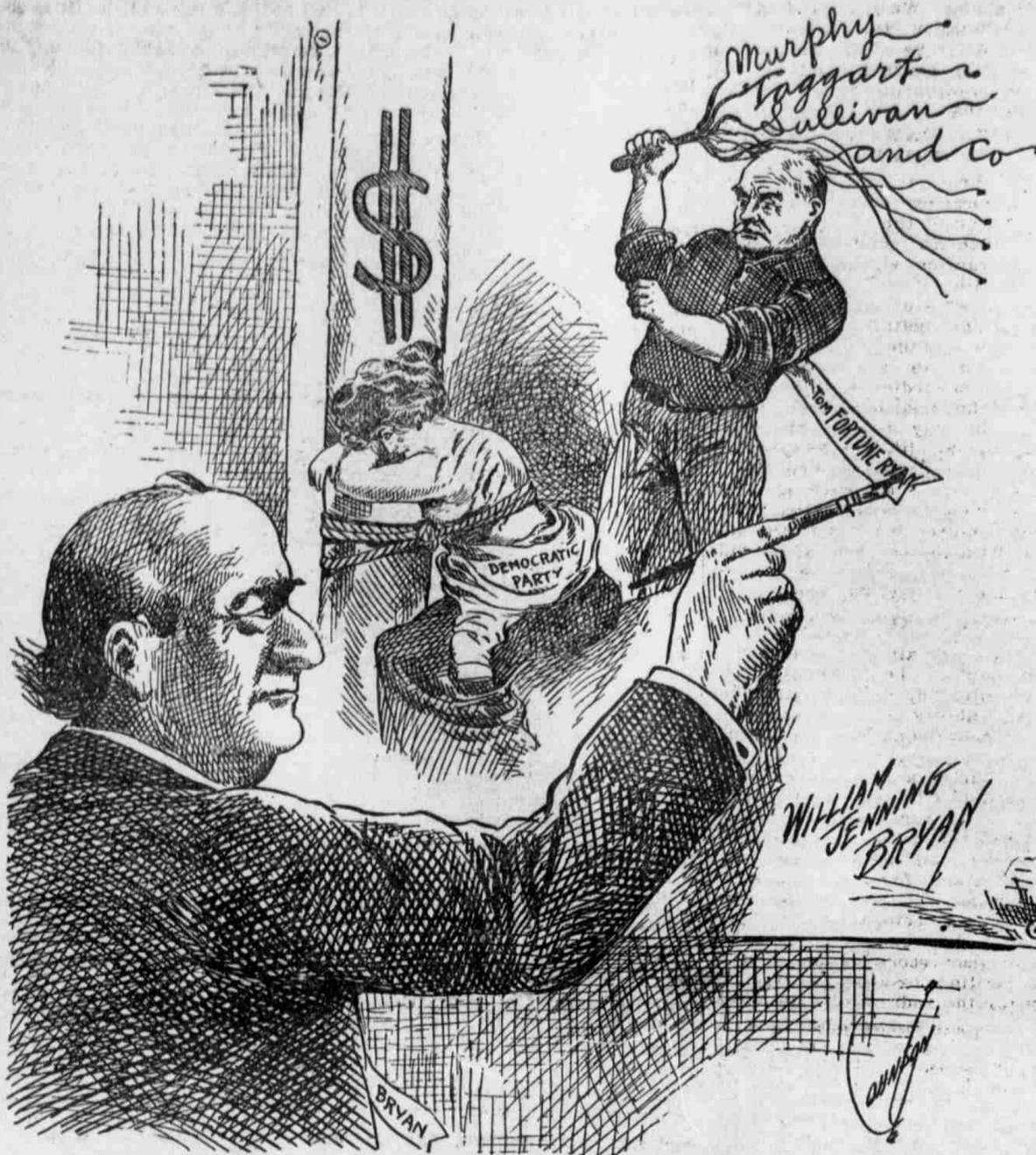


CARTOON TAKEN FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN



"If I were a cartoonist I would represent Ryan as the dominant power in the convention, having in his hand a cat-o-nine tails, the nine tails representing Murphy, Taggart, Sullivan & Co., the dominating members of the national committee, and I would represent the democratic party as receiving the lashes upon its back."—William Jennings Bryan to the American.

We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our inland waterways, with economy and efficiency, so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draft.

POST ROADS

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

RIGHTS OF LABOR

We repeat our declarations of the platform of 1908 as follows:

"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 justices 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 citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

"It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws, which the people enact, 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. As 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 injunction and we reiterate the pledges of our platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of a 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 believe that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any case in which an injunction would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

"The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the right of the 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 pledge the democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, represented separately in the president's cabinet, in which department shall be included the subject of mines and mining.

"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."

CONSERVATION

We believe in the conservation and the development, for the use of all the people of the natural resources of the country. Our forests, our sources of water supply, our arable and our mineral lands, our navigable streams, and all the other material resources with which our country has been so lavishly endowed, constitute the foundation of our national wealth. Such additional legislation as may be necessary to prevent their being wasted or absorbed by special or privileged interests, should be enacted and the

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prevent adequate service, or do injustice to legitimate investments.

BANKING LEGISLATION

We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank, and we believe the people of the country will be largely freed from panics, and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities, where such relief is needed, with protection from control or domination by what is known as the money trust.

Banks exist for the accommodation of the public and not for the control of business. All legislation on the subject of banking and currency should have for its purpose the securing of these accommodations on terms of absolute security to the public and of complete protection from the misuse of the power that wealth gives to those who possess it.

We condemn the present methods of depositing government funds in a few favored banks, largely situated in or controlled by Wall street in return for political favors, and we pledge our party to provide by law for their deposit by competitive bidding in the banking institutions of the country, national and state, without discrimination as to locality,

upon proved securities, and subject to call by the government.

NATIONAL RURAL CREDITS

Of equal importance with the question of currency reform is the question of rural credits or agricultural finance. Therefore, we recommend that an investigation of agricultural credit societies in foreign countries be made so that it may be ascertained whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States; and we also favor legislation permitting national banks to loan a reasonable proportion of their funds on real estate security.

We recognize the value of vocational education, and urge federal appropriations for such training and extension teaching in agriculture, in co-operation with the several states.

WATERWAYS

We renew the declaration in our last platform relating to the conservation of our national resources and the development of our waterways. The present devastation of the lower Mississippi valley accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional levee and bank protection below, and the diversion, storage and control of the flood waters above and their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands and the development of water power, in-

stead of permitting the floods to continue as heretofore, agents of destruction. We hold that the control of the Mississippi river is a national problem. The preservation of the depth of its water for the purpose of navigation, the building of levees to maintain the integrity of its channel and the prevention of the overflow of the land, and its consequent devastation, resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service, and the enormous loss of life and property impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the general government.

To maintain an adequate depth of water the entire year and thereby encourage water transportation is a consummation worthy of legislative attention and presents an issue national in its character. It calls for prompt action on the part of congress and the democratic party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation leading to that end.

We favor the co-operation of the United States and the respective states in plans for the comprehensive treatment of all waterways with a view of co-ordinating plans for channel improvement with plans for drainage of swamp and overflowed lands, and to this end we favor the appropriation by the federal government of sufficient funds to make surveys of such lands, to develop plans for draining the same and to supervise the work of construction.