Etyle, quality and exclusiveness are the "Three Graces" which adorn new stocks of summer garb. The display merits your attention. Let us show what we can do for you-in every good thing boys or girls ever wear.

Boys' Summer Suits

If there ever was a time when the Clothing Dept. could claim unequaled merit for its lines it is now. Prettily fashloned Wash Suits for little fellows—just the style for every age, just the material that wears and washes best. Moderately priced—\$5.00 all along \$1.50

BRITISH COSTUMES.

Senator Fulton of Oregon, was recognized

to introduce to the convention George H

Williams, the last surviving member of

President's Grant's cabinet. Mr. Williams

is a member of the Oregon delegation.

He was attorney general under President

Grant and is now over 50 years of age

He was escorted to a place on the plat-

Resolutions Reported.

Senator Hopkins received the recognition

f the chair and there was a wave of ap-

plause as he stepped to the stage.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin,

The Girl in White.

This is the home of the girl in hite—she can be fitted out today in White Underclothes, White Hats and Caps, White Shoes and Stockings,

Play Costumes A new thing in little tots' play clothes. The very AMERICAN COSTUMES. inns. Rough Riders. 5th Lancers.
Sailors. U. S. Officers. 21st Lancers.

BENSON & THORNE CO.

TAFT FOR PRESIDENT

(Continued from First Page.)

attached to the Taft candidacy. The duty of these men was to watch the work of the position candidates, and to promptly head off any possible defection of strength, and to hasten all accessions. These men were Benatora Fulton of Oregon, Warren of Wyoming, Burkett of Nebraska, Long of Kansas. Borah of Idaho, and National Committeeman Charles F. Brooker of Connecticut, Powell Clayton of Arkansas and E. C. Duncan of North Carolina.

Frank H. Hitchcock, the Taft manager, was also reaming around the convention during the entire day seeking occasions to ald the cause of the secretary in all pos-

Delegates Pour In.

At 10 o'clock the delegates' seats at last began to fill up and the gallery crowds were becoming denser. Many of those in the section reserved for visitors brought lunch boxes with them, prepared to spend the entire day if necessary.

With the gathering of the multitude the heat in the hall increased appreciably and it was not long before shirt sleeves were

O Thou that dwellest in light, and unto whom all things unfold in their ripeness and beauty. Thou who are the center of the widespread universe, drawing all things in ever-increasing harmony toward Tayself, to Thee we come; and we thank
thee that upon us Thy knowledge has
dawned, that for us Thy Spirit strives,
while about us are the tokens of Thy love
and before us are the rewards of that
righteousness which evaluate.

dawned, that for us Thy Spirit strives, while about us are the tokens of Thy love and before us are the rewards of that righteousness which exalteth men and mations. We praise Thee for the blessings of this day; for the beneficence of nature; for Iriends and Iriendship; for light and liberty and eternal life. We bless Thee sepecially this mouning, for our country; for the providence which brought it to light and peopled it with patriots; for Plymouth Rock and the Pligrim Fathers; for the Decisiration of Independence, the "chart and compass of all human rights," and for all the want and wee and glory of those vanished years! Thou didst bring us through that midnight of despair, and in the dawn of victory. Thou didst give to us a flag, for the meaning and history of which, we praise Thee, a flag which is no holiday banner, but a solemn signal, the symbol of liberty and equality, national authority and honor. We thank Thee for that flag, for its symbols and prophecy, and glory.

And new, we beseech Thee, let Thy blessings rest upon this convention. Grant that its deliberations may be seasoned with wisdom; that its platform may be founded in justice, and that its candidates may represent the highest ideals for the government and the governed; and thus may these delegates serve their country with heart sesponsive to every public need, with brain clear to comprehend every interest and issue, with a patriotism and devotion to principle worthy the great party of Lincoln and emancipation, and with an exaltation and emancipation, and right-counses; his intensity of conviction and inspiration of leadership, his patriotism and dependence, sedition and anarchy. Bless, Thy servant, the president of these units of the country of his champlonship of peace and right-counses; his intensity of conviction and inspiration of leadership, his patriotism and dependence. mahilion. Bless all judges and lawmalsers and those who have the execution
of the laws; bless the governors of the
severnt states, and the mayors of all the
cities. Bless the great body of citizens;
may they be God fearing and law abiding;
may they be filled with the knowledge
that shall banish darkness; may intellisence be wedded to virtue and virtue be
joined to piety, so that men may live together in the liberty and love of the common brotherhood of man! Let it be ours
to stand among the nations of the earth
with such firmness toward the strong and
gentleness toward the weak that all men
may loye liberty and behold the divine
source whence our liberty comes. Commiand Thy blessing, we gray Thee, not
upon our land alone, but upon all the nations of the earth, especially upon those
that sit in darkness; bring upon them
soring and syntmer, that there may be
flowering and fruiting. Beach forth Thine
arm, O God, and hurry the centuries that
have been so slow. Bring to pass all the
dreams and hopes and prophecies for the
future of mankind which are now so dimly
seen, but which are certain of consumms. seen, but which are certain of consumma-tion. Send out Thy light and Thy truth, until the brightness shall shine from sea, to sea, and until the prayer so often of-fered with tears and grouns—"Thy king-dom come"—shall be changed into the ex-ultant shoul. "The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of this Christ"—kmen!

platform, also went to the stage with a ripple of plaudits following him.

Chairman Lodge formally presented Senator Hopkins to the conventi "I am instructed," said Senator Hopkins-"Louder," came from several sections of

"To present to the convention"-"Louder," the speaker was again inter-

rupted. the following report." Senator Hopkins began the first sentences

of the prepared platform. typewritten manuscript.

It was not long before the reader came to the first passages of the preamble according high praise to the president, and at the mention of his having won so conspicuous a place in the history of the ing, but not attempt at a demonstration.

The members of the New York delegation were provided today with silken American flags, mounted on spear-tipped staffs of somest emblems seen at the convention.

Reading the Platform. Although Senator Hopkins is a speaker with excellent enunciation and a clear, resonant voice, making himse'f audible throughers to the utmost. The roar of conversation in the convention swelled steadily as the senator's voice grew a bit husky and some of the planks were not heard clearly by the mass of the delegates. The tariff revision plank was not heard,

Not a single handelap followed as Senator Hopkins finished the reading of that plank. The noise of conversation increased steadfly and it was only a short time before Senator Hopkins was practically submerged in the vocal struggle. Chairman Lodge sat

or if it were it was disregarded entirely.

quietly at his desk, taking little apparent note of the situation. A white-haired delegate from Colorado finally became restless. "Mr. Chairman," he called, "bring some

Bang went the chairman's gavel and he : Dina

"The chair must request the galleries to cease from conversation so audible as to prevent the delegates from hearing the resalutions."

The hall was instantly quiet and Senator Hopkins went on in comparative quiet. It was only a few minutes, however, before as the work of the day's session was taken the roar of voices again became prominent and swelled steadily, giving promise of another interruption to the reading.

Anti-Injunction Plank. When the anti-injunction plank was reached the words "integrity of the courts" called forth applause. There were cries of 'no" when the suggestion was made that necessity existed for a change in the present manner of issuing injunctions. The conclusion of the plank was generously applauded. The planks immediately following were

given little attention and were apparently unnoticed by the delegates. The reference to the negro in the platform | the tariff, the trusts, railroads, injunctions | when such injunction would not have been | your committee of adopt the socialistic

teenth and fifteenth amendments to the subjects' constitution called out applause.

For a third time the delegates on the floor veritable roar of conversation which welled also turned in an appeal to the chair. Senator Lodge pounded heavily on the table, but his admonition was heeded for only a few seconds, when the hum of voices again to proportions that practically "Louder, louder," came the shouts as drowned the speaker's husky and fast fall-

ing voice. The vigorous and continuous waving of "I can't go any louder," explained the fans by the \$4,000 spectators and delegates senator, and continued to read from the in the Collseum gave to the immense livng picture, as viewed from the stage, the fluttering effect of a kinetescopic film on exhibition.

Delegates Refuse to Listen

Senator Hopkins made another appeal to the chairman for a semblance of order world, there was applause and some cheer- and Senator Lodge wielded the gavel with some strength, but again the rapping was of little avail.

Delegates and spectators alike still were lost in discussion of the anti-injunction brass. They were decidedly the hand- plank and seemed to have little concern with the other features as cutlined by the reader. A few minutes later Senator Hopkins

once again personally appealed to the chairman for assistance in his struggle against the uproar in the convention and once nore Chairman Lodge asked the galleries o cease "audible conversation" and once ore the gallery subsided for a few sec onds, and then broke out again.

Senator Hopkins went steadily on and by a sharp rap of the gavel intended to xpecting him to again address the galleres, but the eyes and attention of the chairman were elsewhere and Senator Hopkins

urned again to his tusk. The reading of the platform was conluded at 11:16.

Hopkins Moves Previous Question. "I move the previous question on the report I have just read and the minority, which will be read by Representative

It was Senator Hopkins who spoke. Kansas and Ohio seconded the motion and It was put to a viva voce vote and declared carried, although there were many "noes"

raised in opposition. Representative Cooper as he advanced to the front was greeted with cheers and cries of encouragement from the Wisconsin delegation. None came from any other direc-

Chairman Lodge, before Mr. Cooper com nenced the reading of his report, anounced that the debate on the question would be confined within forty minutes, cre-half to each side. Senaton Hopkins, he said, would have charge of the debate on the side of the maojrity and Representative Cooper would lead the fight on behalf of the minority.

Minority Report Presented. "The minority of the committee being unable to agree," began Representative

lected to make a minority report on the and the reiteration of the party's demand and trials in contempt cases, has felt com- asked had there been no labor element infor the enforcement of the thirteenth, four- pelled to submit a minority report on those volved. It was also asked that the Issu-

called for order in an effort to stop the that offered in the reported platform. The cesses of law.

basis for the fixing of rates. While the republican party has done mains a great deal to be accomplished in the court. the public interests.

The minority report favored the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Comits own motion. It was urged that the ommittee be given power to determine whether an increase in rate should be allowed when such increase is challenged. Increase in the personnel of the commis-

on also was urged, the plank declaring to be absurd that seven men should be expected to deal adequately with all the mesh and problems confronting them under new conditions. If necessary, it was provided that there should be subcommissions to deal with controversies, an appeal being allowed to the full commission.

"We recommend," continued Mr. Cooper, amid applause, "the enactment of a law requiring the Interstate Commerce com mission to make an exact inventory of the hysical property of all railroads, such valuation to be made the basis of just and reasonable railroad rates."

Tariff and Railroads.

The tariff plank followed that on the railroads. It was declared that under the present tariff the public is compelled to suddenly he was himself brought to a stop pay prices dictated by monopoly and that Cooper, discussing one of the planks. Then, the situation calls for immediate remedy produce quiet. He turned to the chairman It was asked that duties upon imports should be made equal only to the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad.

> The demand was made for the appoint ment of a permanent tariff commission to be appointed by the president.

The demand was made for the enactment of a law prohibiting any combination for the purpose of stifling competition and suppression of prices. Imprisonment for violation of this law was asked. The plan also contained suggestions that like penalty be made legal for violation of the Sherman anti-trast law,

"The minority further recommended that there be added to the majority two paragraphs dealing with publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures."

Wisconsin delegation. The paragraph men- pressing disapproval, in behalf of these ortioned by Mr. Cooper recommended that a ganizations, of the anti-injunction plank republican congress and republican presi- agreed upon by the majority of the resoludent act and enforce a law requiring the tions committee. The protest declared that managers of campaigns dealing with of- in the opinion of members of these orficers to publish from time to time, "during the campaign," the names of all contributors and the amounts contributed or in it is contained a declaration against promised, and the amounts and purpose of trial by jury." all disbursements and to whom paid.

The report asked for the enactment of a law regulating the rates and services of of cheering. telephone companies. The minority injunction plank demanded

ance of injunctions should in all cases be He then proceeded to read first the forbidden where the exigencies of the altenginy plank proposed as a substitute to ustion can be covered by the ordinary pro-

substitute embodied the LaFollette idea of Punishment for contempt of court, it was from all parts of the hall. Senstor Hopk ns physical valuation of all railroads as a saked, should be inflicted only after con-

much, the plank declared, there yet re- diate presence of or in close proximity to The report also asked for the creation of a department of labor and a bureau of

mines and mining within this department, merce commission and the clothing of it with appropriations of sufficient funds to with authority of instituting proceedings on allow investigations of mining disasters. The final planks in the report asked for the extension of the eight hour law to all departments of the government.

"I am the only member of the committee who signed that report," concluded Representative Cooper.

'Hurrah-good," came from the floor. "And I am not ashamed of it and will never apologise to a human being for having done so," retorted Mr. Cooper, who then drew a mass of papers from his pocked and opened a bulky one. "Louder," came the cries.

"I am not going to read it." Indiana Feels Relieved.

'Good, hurrah, hoo-ray," cried several delegates in the Indiana and West Virginia districts. Cooper argued briefly the various planks

offered in his report, saying he had no idea his time was to be so curtailed as announced by the chairman. "We of the minority," declared Mr

amid laughter, he said: "I use the 'we' in an editorial sense. I of the minority," he went on, launching into the problem of railroad rates. "As to injunctions," declared Mr. Cooper

we would not tolerate for a moment the suggestion of an attack upon the courts. But remember, as has well been stated, that 'the discretion of the court' is often after the beginning of tyranny." Mr. Cooper yielded here to Mr. Herman

E. Kern, speaker of the Wisconsin assembly, for three minutes.

Protest of Railroad Men.

Mr. Ekern devoted the brief time at his disposal to the injunction and railroad planks, giving but a few words to the court contempt plank. He read to the convention a protest signed by Mr. Fuller of the National Brotherhoods of Locomo "Hoo-ray!" came from a member of the tive Engineers, Firemen and Trainmen, exganizations it simply endorses existing law regarding the question of notice, but that

State Senator Henry Lockney of Wiscon sin concluded and there was an outburst

"The report of the majority," he said was signed by thirty-two of the fifty-two the enactment of a law prohibiting the members of your committee. The Cooper, "with the majority in regard to issuance of injunctions in labor disputes question here is whether you will stand by

democratic doctrines of Wisconsin. "No, no," shouted saveral delegates. Wisconsin demanded a roll call on the adoption of the minority report and it was

seconded by South Dakota. Governor Hanly of Indiana arosa to question of personal privilege, asking for s separate vote to be taken on the section viction by a jury, except in cases where of the platform relating to the publication the offense was committed in the imme- of campaign expenses. The chair stated

the question could be divided. Sheldon Wants Separate Ballot.

Separate ballots were also asked by Governor Sheldon of Nebraska, on the section relating to the election of senators, and by Governor Crawford of South Dakota, or the physical valuation of railroads.

The first ballet taken was on the adoption of the minority, except on the three sections which were to be voted on separately. The first break in a perfect rain or

'noes" came from New Jersey, which case twenty-three votes no and one aye. South Dakota was the next to be cast away from a solid negative, casting six ocs and two ayes.

Wisconsin was the supporting delegation of the minority report, voting twenty-five ayes and one no.

End of Minority Report.

The minority report was voted down by 952" to 28.

"The question now is on the plank relating to campaign contributions," said Chairman Lodge. "And upon that I demand a call of the

oll," said Governor Hanly. "Wisconsin seconds the motion." 'The call of the roll is ordered," said the

"Those in favor of inserting the publicity plank in the platform will vote aye; those opposed, no."

The vote went steadily in the negative, Delaware announcing "no," on this and all other amendments. The first break come in Idaho, which ast 6 votes ave.

Indiana split her vote, a being in the negative, 14 in the affirmative. There were scattering votes of aye in the diegations from Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia and South Dakota.

Nebraska in Affirmative. Nebraska cast 16 votes in the affirmative.

Wisconsin voted 25 ayes and 1 no. The territories and insular possessions all went in the negative.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana, announced that his state wished to give the full vote of that state, which he declared to be 13 ayes, 12 noes. The roll call was changed accordingly. The final vote by which the publicity plank was lost was 94 ayes, 880 noes.

The third roll call was on the amendment covering the physical valuation of railroads. "Wisconsin demands a roll call," said the chairman.

A chorus of "no, no," went up from all parts of the hall. "Is there a second?" again asked the chairman. "Mr. Emery of Pennsylvania seconds it."

shouted that gentleman, rising in his chair, "The gentleman does not understand," said the chairman. "The second must come from a state, not from an individual." South Dakota Seconds. South Dakota came to the front with a

second to the motion and the roll call was accordingly ordered. The calling of the roll resulted in a storm of noes until Indiana was reached.

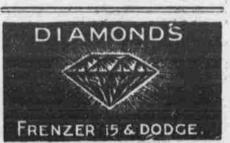
Twice the state was called, but a discussion was in progress. "Pass Indiana for a time," requested Senator Beveridge. Missouri split with 3 ayes and 33 noes Nebraska gave 13 ayes, 4 noes; New York,

8 ayes and 75 noes; Pennsylvania, 4 syes and 64 noes. South Dakota, the seconding state, cast its eight votes aye.

Indiana finally voted 8 aye and 22 no.

The physical valuation plank was lost by The final roll call on the amendments was on the section calling for the election of senators by direct vote of the people. Nebraska on Election of Senators.

"Nebraska asks a roll call," said the There was none forthcoming for a few



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Hillman's Ideal

MIRALDA

Full Text of the Platform Adopted by the Republican National Convention at Chicago

Once more the republican party, in national convention assembled, submits its cause to the people. This great historic organization, that destroyed slavery, preserved the union, restored credit, expanded the national domain, established a sound financial system, developed the industries and resources of the country and gave to the nation its seat of bonos, in the councils of the world, now meets the new problems of government with the same courage and capacity with which it solved the old.

Republicanism Under Roosevelt.

In this, the greatest era of American ad-

Among the early arrivals in the Ohio delegation, anxious to witness the struggle for the nomination were several members of the Taft family. Charles P. Taft sat in his seat as delegate-at-large in the Ohio section, and, in the front row of the gallery, were Henry W. Taft, also a brother of the war secretary; Mrs. Henry W. Taft, and Miss Taft, and Mrs. Charles P. Taft. Senator A. J. Hopkins of Illinois, chalrman of the committee on resolutions, and custodian of the platform, arrived at 19:15 a. m. He looked lired and worn from the effect of the long hours of committee work.

Prayer of Rev. J. W. Hill.

It was exactly 19:17 a. m., when chairman Lodge rapped the convention to order. He introduced the Rev. John Wesley Hill of New York City, who opened the session with prayer.

O Thou that dwellest in light, and unto whom all things unfold in their vicences.

fair play. Record of Administration.

The great accomplishments of President Roosevelt have been, first and foremost, a brave and impartial enforcement of the law; the prosecution of Illegal trusts and monopolies, the exposure and punishment of evil doers in the public service, the more effective regulation of the rates and service of the great transportation lines, the complete overthrow of preferences, rebates and discriminations; the arbitration of labor, disputes, the amelioration of the condition of wage workers everywhere, the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the forward step in the improvement of the inland waterways and always the earnest support and defense of every wholesome safeguard which has made more seearnest support and defense of every wholesome safeguard which has made more secure the guarantees of life, liberay and
property. These are the achievements that
will make for Theodore Roossveit his place
in history; but more than all else the great
things he has done will be an inspiration
to those who have yet greater things to do.
We declare our unfaitering adherence to
the policies thus inaugurated and pledge
their continuance under a republican administration of the government.

Equality of Opportunity.

Equality of Opportunity.

Under the guidance of republican principles the American people have become the richest nation in the world. Our wealth today exceeds that of England and all her colonies, and that of France and Germany combined. When the republican party was born the total wealth of the country was \$14,000,000,000. It has leaped to \$110,000,000,000 in a generation, while Great Britain has gathered but \$50,000,000,000 in 500 years. The United States now owns one-fourth of the world's wealth and makes one-third of all modern manufactured products. In the greatness of civilization, such as coal, the motive power of all activity, iron the chief basis of all industry, cotten the staple foundation of all fabrics; wheat, corn and all the agricultural products that feed mankind, America's supremacy is undisputed. And yet her natural wealth has been scarcely founded. We have a vast domain of \$,000,000 square miles literally bursting with latent treasure still waiting the magic of capital and industry to be converted into the practical uses of mankind; a country fich in soil and climate, in the unharnessed energy of its rivers and in all the varied products of the field, the forest and the factory. With gratitude for God's bounty, with pride in the splendid productiveness of the past and with confidence in the pienty and prosperity of the future, the republican party declares for the principle that in the development and enjoyment of wealth so great and blessings so benign there shall be equal opportunity for all.

The Revival of Business.

Nothing so clearly demonstrates the sound leasts upon which our commercial, industrial and agricultural interests are founded and the necessity of promoting the present continued weifare through the operation of republican policies as the recent safe passage of the American people through a financial disturbance, which, if appearing in the midst of democratic rule or the menace of it, might have equalled the familiar democratic panics of the past. We congratulate the people upon this renewed cylénce of American supremacy and hall with confidence the signs now manifest of a complete restoration of business prosperity in all lines of trade, commerce and manufacturing.

Recent Hepublican Legislation.

Recent Republican Legislation. to sea, and until the prayer so often of fered with tears and groans. Thy king-dom comes"—shall be changed into the exultant shoul. "The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of the Christ"—amen!

Many chairs in the more distant sections of the for reaching galleries were vacant.

solve of republican leadership in the legislative department to keep step in the forward march to better government.

Notwithstanding the indefensible fillibustering of a democratic minority in the house of representatives during the last session, many wholesome and progressive laws were enacted, and we especially commend the passage of the emergency currency bill, the appointment of the national monetary commission, the employers and government liability laws, the measures for the greater efficiency of the army and the navy, the widows pension bill, the child labor law for the District of Columbia, the new statutes for the safety of railroad engineers and firemen and many other acts conserving the public welfare.

conserving the public welfare. The Tariff.

The republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of congress which are now investigating the operation and effecting of schedules. In all tariff legislation the true principles of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries.

We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates, to be administered by the president under limitations fixed under the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their mar-The Tariff.

the president under limitations fixed under the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods entering their markets, and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home; the aim and purpose of the policy of the republican party being not only to preserve, without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage carners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system. Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products, with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will accord adequate protection to domestic interests.

Currency.

We approve the emergency measures

We approve the emergency measures adopted by the government during the recent financial disturbance and especially commend the passage by congress at the last session of the law designed to protect the country from a repetition of such stringency. The republican party is committed to the development of a permanent currency system, responding to our greater needs, and the appointment of the national monetary commission by the present conmenetary commission by the present congress, which will impartially investigate all proposed methods, insures the early realization of this purpose. The present currency laws have fully justified their adoption, but an expanding commerce, a marvelous growth in wealth and population multiplying the centers of distribution. marvelous growth in wealth and popula-tion, multiplying the centers of distribu-tion, increasing the demand for movement of crops in the west and south and entali-ing periodic changes in menetary condi-tions, disclose the need of a more elastic and adaptable system. Such a system must meet the requirements of agriculturalists, manufacturers, merchants and business generally; must be automatic in operation, minimizing the fluctuations in interest minimizing the fluctuations in interest rates, and, above all, must be in harmony with that republic doctrine which insists that every dollar shall be based upon and as good as gold.

Postal Savings. We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrict.

Trusts. Trusts.

The republican party passed the Sherman anti-trust law over democratic opposition and enforced it after democratic dereillements of the state of the sta amendments as will give to the federal government great supervision over and secure publicity in the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies.

We approve the enactment of the rail-road rate law and the vigorous epforcement.

utes against rebates and discriminations as a result of which the advantages formerly possessed by the large shipper over the small shipper have substantially disappeared; and in this connection we commend the appropriation by the present congress to enable the Interstate Commerce commission to theroughly savestigate and give publicity to the accounts of interstate railroads. We believe, however, that the interstate commerce law should be further amended so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever. We favor such naturnal legislation and supervision as will prevent the future overismos of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers.

Railroad and Government Employes. amended so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever. We favor such patanonal legislation and supervision as will prevent the future oversaue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers.

Railrond and Government Employes.

The enactment in constitutional form at the present session of congress of the cin-

whose labor contributes so much to progress and welfare of the country.

Wage Earners Generally. The same wise policy which has induced the republican party to maintain protec-tion to American labor; to establish an eight-hour day on the construction of all public works; to increase the list of employes who shall have preferred claims for wages under the bankruptcy laws, to adopt a child labor statute for the Dis-trict of Columbia; to direct an investigation into the condition of working women and children and later, of employers of tele-phone and telegraph companies engaged in interstate business; to appropriate \$150, 600, at the recent session of congresss in order to secure a thorough inquiry into the causes of catastrophies and loss of life in mines; and to amend and strengthen the law forbidding the importation of contract labor will be pursued in every legitimate direction within federal authority to lighten the burdens and increase the opportunity for happiness and advancement of all who toll. The republican party fecognizes the special needs of wage workers generally, for their well-being means the well-being of all.

But more important than all other considerations, is that of good citzenship and we especially "land for the needs of every American, whatever his occupation, in his capacity as a self-respecting citizen. Court Procedure.

The republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and prop-erty shall be preserved inviolate. We be-lieve, however, that the rule of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute and that no injunction or temporary restrain-ing order should be issued without notice except irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

Among those whose welfare is as vital the welfare of the whole country as that the wage earner is that of the American farmer. The prosperity of the country rests peculiarly on the prosperity of agriculture. The republican party during the last twelve years has accomplished extraordinary work in bringing by the resources of the national government to the aid of the farmer, not only in advancing agriculture itself but in increasing the conveniences of rural life. Free rural final delivery has been established; it now reaches milions of our citizens and we favor its extension until every community. in the land receives the full benefits of the nostal service; we recognize the social and economic advantages of good country roads, maintained more and more largely at public expense, and less and less at the expense of the abutting owner. In this work we commend the growing practice of state aid and we approve the efforts of the national agricultural department by expert-ments otherwise to make clear to the pub-lice the best methods of road construction. Rights of the Negro.

The Army and Navy.

The sixtleth congress passed many com-mendable acts increasing the efficiency of the army and navy, making the militia of the states an integral part of the national the states an integral part of the national establishment, authorizing joint maneuvers of army and militia, fortifying new naval bases and completing the construction of coaling stations; instituting a female nurse corps for naval hospitals and ships, and adding two new battleships, ten torpedo boat destroyers, three steam colliers and eight submarines to the strength of the navy. Although at peace with all the world and secure in the consciousness that eight submarines to have a submarines to have. Although at peace with all the world and secure in the consciousness that the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country, we nevertheless declare our unalterable devotion to a policy that will keep this republic ready at all times to defend its traditional doctrines and assure it an appropriate part in prompting permanent tranquility among the nation.

Protection of Citizens Abroad. We commend the vigorous efforts made y the administration to protect American by the administration to protect American citizens in foreign lands and pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned daily of the government to procure for all our citizens, without distinction, the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries, and we declare ourselves in favor of all proper efforts tending to that end.

to that end. Under the administration of the fepublican party the foreign commerce of the United States has experienced a remarkable growth, until it has a present annual valuation of approximately \$3,000,000,000 and growth, until it has a present annual valuation of approximately \$3.990,000,000 and gives employment to a vast amount of labor and capital which would otherwise be idle. It has inaugurated through the recent visit of the secretary of state to South America and Mexico a new era of pan-American commerce and comity which is bringing us into closer touch with our twenty sister American republics, having a common historical heritage, a republican form of government and offering us a limitless field of legitimate commercial expansion.

Arbitration and The Hague.

The conspicuous contributions of American statesmanship to the great cause of international peace, signally advanced in The Itague conferences, are an occasion for just pride and gratification. At the last session of the senste of the United States eleven conventions were ratified, establishing the rights of neutrals, laws of war on land, restriction of submarine mines, limiting the use of force for the collection of contractural debts, governing the opening of hostilities, extending the application of Geneva principles, and in many ways lessening the evils of war and promoting the peaceful settlement of international controversies. At the same session twelve arbitration conventions with great nations were confirmed, and extradition, boundary and neutralization treaties of supreme importance were ratified. We endorse such achievements as the highest duty a people can perform and proclaim the obligation of further strengthening the bonds of good friendship and good will with all the nations of the world.

Merchant Marine. The conspicuous contributions of Amer-

Merchant Marine. We adhere to the republican doctrine of encouragement to American shipping and urge such legislation as will revive the merchant marine pressige of the country, so essential to national defense; the enlargement of foreign trade and the industrial prosperity of our own people.

Veterans of the Wars. Another republican policy which must be ever maintained is that of generous provision for those who have fought the country's battles and for no widows and orphans of those who have failen. We commend the increase in the widows' pensions made by the present congress and declare for a liberal administration of all pension laws, to the end that the people's grafitude may grow deeper as the memories of heroic sacrifice grow more sacred with the passing years.

Civil Service. We reaffirm our former declaration that the civil service laws, enacted, extended and enforced by the republican party, shall continue to be maintained and obeyed. Public Health.

We commend the efforts designed to coure greater efficiency in national pub-ter health agencies and favor such legisla-ion as will effect this purpose. Bureau of Mines and Mining

the interest of the great mineral in-ries of our country, we earnestly favor establishment of a bureau of mines and Panama and the Islands The American government, in republican hands, has freed Cuba, given peace and protection to Porto Rice and the Philip-pines under our flag and begun the con-

struction of the Panama canal. The present conditions in Cuba vindicate the wisdom of maintaining, between that republic and this. Imperienable bonds of mutual interest, and the hope is now expressed that the Cuban people will soon again be ready to assume complete sovereignity over their land.

land.

In Porto Rico the government of the United States is meeting loyal and patriotic support; order and prosperity prevail, and the well-being of the people is in every respect promoted and conserved.

We believe that the native inhabitants of Porto Rico should be at once collectively made citizens of the United States, and that all others properly qualified under exmade citizens of the United States, and that all others properly qualified under existing laws residing in said island should have the privilege of becoming naturalized. In the Philippines insurrection has been suppressed, law established and life and property made secure. Education and practical experience are there advancing the capacity of the people for government, and the policies of McKinley and Roosevelt are leading the inhabitants step by step to ever increasing measure of home rule.

Time has justified the selection of th progressing with a rapidity far expectation, and already the realiza the hopes of centuries has come within the vision of the near future.

New Mexico and Arisona. We tavor the immediate admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states in the union. Centenary of the Birth of Lincoln.

Centenary of the Birth of Lincoln.
February 12, 1908, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, an immortal spirit whose fame has brightened with the receding years, and whose name stands among the first of those given to the world by the great republic. We recommend that this centennial anniversay be celebrated throughout the confines of the nation, by all the people thereof and, especially, by the public schools, as an exercise to stir the patriotism of the youth of the land.

Democratic Incapacity. Democratic Incapacity.

Democratic Incapacity.

We call the attention of the American people to the fact that none of the great measures here advocated by the republican party could be enacted, and none of the steps forward here proposed could be taken, under a democratic administration or under one in which party responsibility is divided. The continuance of present policies, therefore, absolutely requires the continuance in power of that party which believes in them and which possesses the capacity to put them into operation.

Democracy and Republicanism.

Beyond all platform declarations there

Democracy and Republicanism.

Beyond all platform declarations there are fundamental differences between the republican party and its chief opponent which make the one worthy and the other unworthy of public trust.

In history the difference between democracy and republicanism is that the one stood for debased currency, the other for honest currency; the one for free silver, the other for sound money; the one for free trade, the other for protection; the one for the contraction of american influence, the other for its expansion; the one has been forced to abandon every position taken on the great issues before the people, the other has held and vindicated all.

In experience the difference between In experience the difference between

In experience the difference between democracy and republicanism is that one means adversity, while the other means prosperity; one means low wages, the other means high; one means doubt and debt, the other means confidence and thrist.

In principles the difference between democracy and republicanism is that one stands for vacillation and timidity in government, the other for strength and purernment, the other for strength and pur pose; one stands for obstruction, the other or construction; one promises, the erforms; one finds fault, the other

for construction; one promises, the other performs; one finds fault, the other finds work.

The present tendencies of the two parts are even more marked by inherent differences. The trend of democracy is toward socialism, while the republican party stands for a wise and regulated individualism. Socialism would destroy wealth; republicanism would prevent its abuse. Socialism would give to each an equal right to take; republicanism would give to each an equal right to earn. Socialism would offer an equality of possession, which would soon leave no one anything to possess; republicanism would give equality of opportunity, which would assure to each his share of a constantly increasing sum of possessions. In line with this tendency, the democratic party of today believes in government ownership, while the republican party believes in government ownership, while the republicanism would have the people own the nation. Utilimately democracy would have the nation own the people, while republicanism would have the people own the nation. Upon this platform of principles and purposes, reaffirming our adherence to every republican doctrine proclaimed since the birth of the party, we go before the country asking the support not only of those who have acted with us heretofore, but of all our fellow citizens who, regardless of past political differences, units in the desire to maintain the policies, perpetuate the blessings and make secure the achievements of a greater Amesica.

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ployers' liability law; the passage and enforcement of the safety appliance statutes, as well as the additional protection secured for engineers and firemen; the reduction in the hours of labor of trainmen and railroad telegraphens; the successful exercise of the powers of mediation and arbitration between interstate railroads and their employes and the law making a beginning in tween interstate railroads and their polyges and the law making a beginning in the policy of compensation for injured employes of the government are among the most commendable accomplishments of the present seasion. But there is further work in this direction to be done and the republicant articulations.

Rights of the Negro.

The ropublican party has been for more than fifty years the consistent friend of the American negro. It gave him freedom and citizenship. It wrote into the organic law the declarations that proclaim his civil and political rights and it believes today that his noteworthy progress in intelligence, industry and good citizenship has earned the respect and choouragement of the nation. We demand equal justices for all men, without regard for race or color; we declare once more and without reservation for the enforcement of the letter and spirit of the thirteenth, four-teenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, which were designed for the advancement and protection of the negro, and we condemn all devices which have for their real aim his disfranchisement, for reasons of color slope, as untair, unamerican and repugnant to the supreme law of the land.

Natural Hesources and Waterways.

taking is the further duty, equally imperative, to enter upon a systematic improvement upon a large and comprehensive plan, just to all portions of the country, of the waterways, harbors and great takes, whose natural adaptability to the increasing traffic of the land is one of the greatest gifts of a benign providence.