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HERE IS THE BEST CHANCE you ever saw to get a fine Sterling Air Rifle Free. This is not a toy, but a firmly constructed, strong, durable and compact shooting piece. Shoots accurately and with force. 32 inches long. Working parts of high-grade steel, stock of finely polished walnut. Full supply of shot free. Just the thing for target practice or shooting small game. You can have loads of fun with it. It is just what you have always wanted, and the beauty of this offer is that you can get it free, without costing even one cent of your own money. **Send No Money**, just your name and we will send you 8 of our fast selling art pictures to distribute on a special 25c offer. Everybody will take one to help you win this fine premium. Send us the \$2.00 you collect and for your trouble we will send you free this fine Repeating Air Rifle, just as described. **It costs you nothing to try, as we take back pictures you cannot dispose of. Send no money. M. O. SEITZ, D75, 337 West Madison St., CHICAGO.**



FUNDS RAISED FOR CONDUCTING CAMPAIGNS

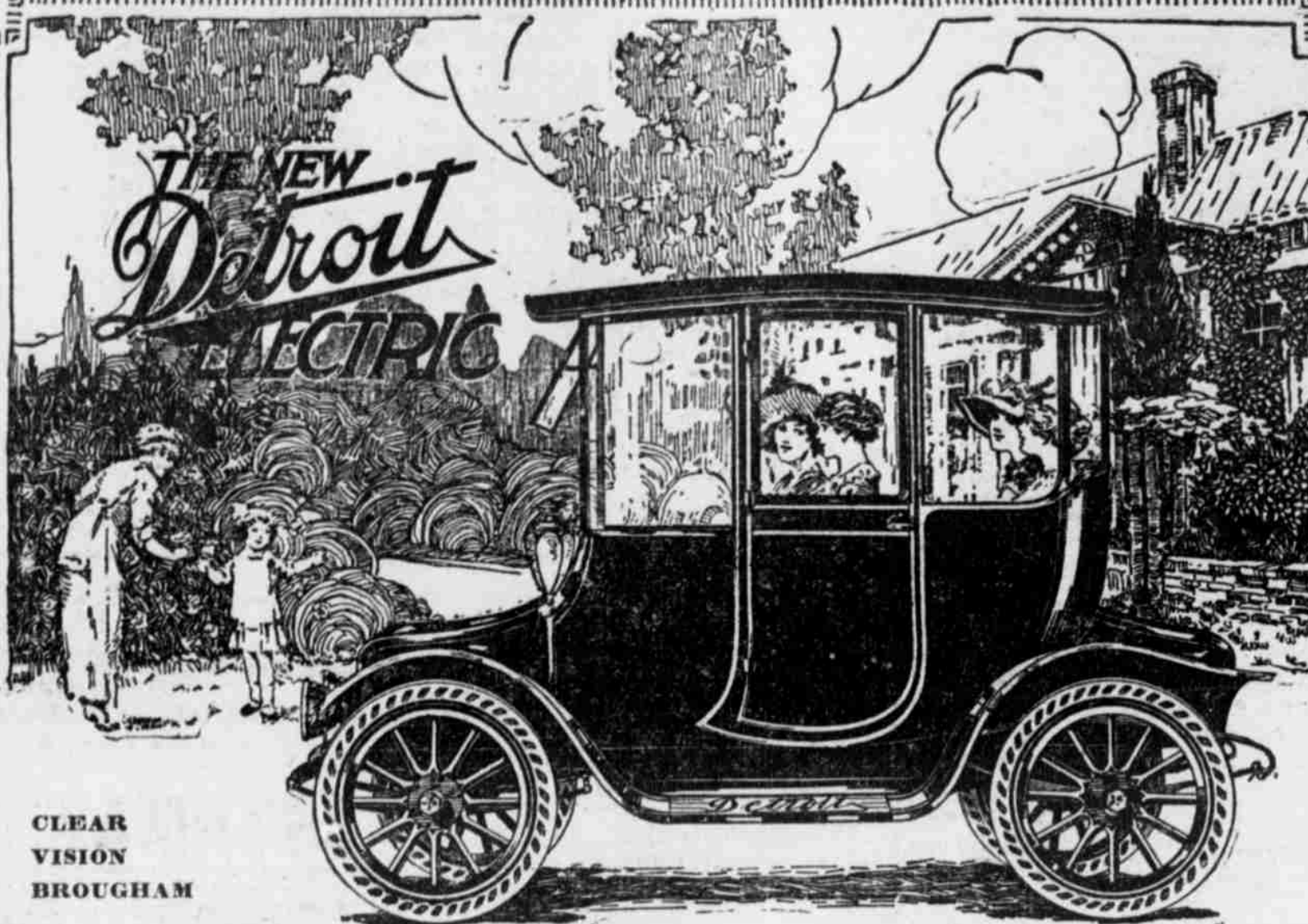
Frederic J. Haskin writes in the *Houston Post* to say: The fact that this was the first presidential campaign in which the campaign publicity law of 1911 figured, coupled with the further fact that the last session of congress passed another law which made additional provisions for publicity, makes the story of campaign funds one of unusual interest at this time. Starting the fashion of spending huge sums of money in 1876 to secure the election of their candidates, the political parties kept raising the limit from presidential year to presidential year until, in the campaign of 1896, the biggest campaign fund ever gotten together was secured by Mark Hanna to elect William McKinley to the presidency. In 1900 the fund for McKinley's reelection was not as large. In 1904, according to the best evidence, both parties were well supplied with funds. But from that time forward there has been a growing sentiment against "frying fat" for campaign purposes.

One of the impressions gathered by the student of the history of campaign contributions is that the funds raised by the two parties have usually been overestimated—that is, so far as the national committees go. On the other hand, there probably has been a tendency to under-estimate the amounts spent by the state and county committees of the two parties. For instance, at a recent hearing in the senate committee of privileges and elections, former Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia, for years one of the most prominent men in the republican campaign organization, testified that in 1904 he had given \$30,000 to \$40,000 to the campaign in his own state but had not given a cent to the national committee. Hundreds of other wealthy men have pursued the same course. When it is remembered that on the ballots of the recent election there were the names of hundreds of thousands of candidates—one authority says there were 700,000 people directly or indirectly voted for—a contribution of \$50 in behalf of each of them would run far into the millions.

The law which the last congress passed is one whose aim it is to regulate the nomination of presidential and vice presidential candidates. It provides that an organization or individual attempting to secure the nomination of any person as a candidate for either of these positions, shall, beginning thirty days after the calling of the convention or the fixing of the primary date, make a report in an itemized statement to be filed with the secretary of the senate, every fifteen days, showing in detail the expenditures and also all contributions, which reports shall be kept open to public inspection for two years. These reports must give the name and address of each person, firm, association and committee contributing amounts of \$100 or more, and of those loaning, promising or advancing like amounts. The statements also must show the aggregate amounts of all contributions of less than \$100 each. There must also be itemized statements of expenditures filed, showing in detail all amounts of \$10 and upward, and in the aggregate all amounts of less than \$10.

The present law provides that complete statements of receipts and disbursements shall be filed after the convention or primary, and likewise requires all candidates to file statements showing the sums received and expended in their behalf and the promises of offices and positions made by each candidate. The penalty for violating any of the terms of the present law is a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both.

The legislative crusade against



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VISION
BROUGHAM

Model 42, \$3000 F. O. B. Detroit

Have you Really Stopped to Consider what are the Most Desirable Features in an Automobile?

If you have, you undoubtedly concluded that in addition to those things which make for easy and economical operation, features providing safety and comfort are very important indeed.

Ninety per cent of automobiles are driven in congested city districts and their environs. For safety then, you want a car so constructed that when driving it, you immediately have a clear view of traffic in every direction—not only ahead and at the sides, but also at the rear (note rear corner panels of glass).

For comfort, you want a car of the right proportions; a car not too long or too short; particularly a car that is not large and unwieldy; a car seating all of its passengers restfully, naturally, and gracefully.

Such a car is the New Detroit Electric Clear Vision Brougham, the first enclosed car to meet these requirements and at the same time, meet all demands in the way of easy and economical operation.

It will pay you well to get posted on this latest innovation in electric automobiles. You will be astonished to see how cleverly every inch of space has been utilized in the

new seating arrangement of this car. All the seats are comfortable—all facing forward.

Naturally and logically the car is driven from one of the front seats, and yet you will note by the illustration that these seats are centrally located. The driver's seat is not in an isolated position. The privacy, sociability and independence, characteristic of the electric in general, are even enhanced in this car due to its superior seating arrangement.

It is a delight to drive this car and see how quick and effortless is your "get-away" on any one of five speeds—a point well worth thinking about.

1913 Detroit Electrics not only retain all of the notable electric automobile improvements brought out by us in the past, but also feature many other new and exclusive ideas which will interest you.

Our new catalog is well worth the perusal of anyone interested in motor cars from an educational standpoint alone. In an entertaining way it tells you about the almost magical development of the electric automobile to its present state of perfection and of its adaptability to the modern conditions of social and business life. We make no charge for this book. It is sent upon request.

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