

avored the Jackson amendment. Twenty-eight of them stood by their former action, and voted against the motion to recommit the bills; but the democratic leaders mustered enough votes to carry their point, 157 to 149; and the bill technically was sent back to the committee.

"Mr. Rucker gathered the members of the committee around him and without leaving the floor they instructed him to report the bill again without the Jackson amendment.

"He at once did so and this action carried, 164 to 139. The bill, in its original form, then passed the house without a dissenting vote.

"The Rucker bill, as finally passed, makes more stringent the campaign publicity law passed in 1910. That law requires publicity of funds by the campaign committee ten days previous to election and the filing of supplemental statements every three days thereafter until election day.

"The Rucker bill limited publicity of campaign expenditures to sums of \$100 or over, but Mr. Rucker accepted an amendment of Mr. Kopp, republican, of Wisconsin, requiring the publicity of all payments in sums of \$10 or over for campaign purposes. Throughout the debate Perry Belmont, president of the National Publicity Law Association, and a former member of the house, occupied a seat on the floor."

SENATOR MYERS OF MONTANA

At a banquet given at Hamilton, Mont., March 11, Henry L. Meyers, the new senator from Montana, delivered an interesting speech, from which the following extracts are taken:

"There are too many good things in this world to talk about for me to talk about myself, but as this is somewhat of a personal occasion I suppose that you expect something personally. If I were asked what is my highest ideal of a man in public life, if I were asked what I would rather be than anything else in public life, I know I cannot attain to it, I have not the ability, but, if I were asked what I most admire in public life and what I would rather be in public life than anything else, I would say, to be a conscientious, Christian statesman. (Applause.) Every man cannot be a statesman, it depends upon the fidelity, the ability and patriotism with which he fills a position. But there is one thing a man in public life can be and that, with the help of God, I intend to be and that is, a conscientious public servant. (Applause.) I feel that that this position is not within itself an honor. Any position is only an honor, my friends, if filled worthily. No position, no matter how high, is an honor to a man or to the people who put him into it, unless he fills it worthily; the man who fills any position finds in that position an honor to him if he fills it worthily. A man who might fill the highest position in this land would not find it an honor to him unless he filled it worthily. The man who works on the street and fills the humble position, finds his position an honor to him; if he fills it honestly and with fidelity and worthily. I appreciate these tokens of esteem and of good fellowship and of respect. I am not worthy of them, but I hope, my friends, to become worthy of them. That will be my highest aim and in public life I will say that my slogan is, my principle is simply this, and it covers all, that is, the people must rule. (Applause.) A few years ago a very eminent statesman, who was before the American public, adopted as the slogan of his campaign issues, the question: "Shall the people rule?" I say, as far as my official career and conduct is concerned, every vote, every act, every piece of conduct will be so. The people must

rule. That is my position and it encompasses all. There must be no one faction or factor rule, there must be no one interest or set of interests concerned, my friends, the source of all power, if this government is to be a success, must rule all the time. I might perhaps, in modern parlance, be called a progressive in politics, if I had the time to express my views in full. I think that is a misnomer; I think it is only going back to old fundamental Jeffersonian and Lincolnian principles that they call progressive. It is going back to the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln, two of the greatest men that the world ever produced. We want to get back to their principles, my friends, we have strayed from them in a great measure in my honest and humble opinion, and the greatest safeguard to this country is to get back to those original principles—the declaration of Thomas Jefferson of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," is simply paramount to the undying declaration of Abraham Lincoln that this is "a government of the people, for the people and by the people." (Applause.) And they both represent the principles upon which I stand, that the people must rule. (Applause.) It is the same thing, the same principle, my friends, and I will say, in representing the state of Montana in a legislative body, that I intend to represent no one faction or element, no one interest, but represent every element and every interest and the whole people of the grand state of Montana. (Applause.)

"I am glad to be able to say that I go into the position without any obligation, save obligations of gratitude to the gentlemen who chose me and save obligations of fidelity to the people, which every public servant ought to know, if he is an honest man; save these obligations I go into the position, that is owing to the manner in which I was chosen, without being under any obligations, without any strings on me and without wearing any collar; free to do the right as I see it and as God gives me light to see it. (Applause.) And they shall be my only guide. Of course I am a party man, every intelligent citizen in this day and generation affiliates with some party more or less, whether he acknowledges it or not, whether he knows it or not. And I believe in parties in their proper sphere, but I say there is one thing which should be above party and that is right. (Applause.) I will say that my ideal public servant is the man upon whose back no party lash can be laid to make him bow his neck to the yoke of party against what is right. (Applause.) Right is above all parties; politics is not the only thing in this world, party is not the highest thing under our form of government. I believe that there is something higher and there is a friend of mine here this evening, who has been referred to as my side partner and I am a believer, to a large measure and as far as I know them, in his political policies and principles, a man who has been criticised for leaving this party or that and going to another, but I say I honor him for being above the party lash of any party, when he is asked in the name of party to do something that is not right. I honor him for it. (Applause.) We need more men like that in this country of ours and that man is none the less than my friend

Charles S. Hartman. (Applause.) I admire his honesty, his political integrity and independence.

"As far as filling high positions is concerned, my friends, I look on it in this way, that no high position makes a man great. In my opinion the greatest man, however humble, unknown or obscure he may be, the greatest man is the man who does the most for his fellow man; that is

my standard of greatness, my friends. These principles, these declarations, somewhat briefly laid down my indicate to you my views of the duties of a man in public life. I heartily subscribe to the declaration that I read in the papers that was so frankly and so nobly made by my young friend, Ronald Higgins, who, I see here, (applause) when he said that a man should be honest in

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