

cratic party. It is an attitude which the democratic party and the democratic candidate may try to persuade others to take, but it is not one which they have any reasonable ground for believing that progressives can accept.

The progressives can not accept the democratic ticket and the democratic platform; because they believe that the evils of the tariff system will be cured, not by depriving the national government of power, but by the exercise of national power for the benefit of those who need it most; because they believe that the trust question can not be solved by the slow, laborious methods of civil and criminal lawsuits, but only by the vigorous exercise of power in the national government through a strong and efficient administrative bureau; because they believe that the forests and the streams, the hidden wealth in the soil, and all other natural resources now owned by the nation should be kept in the control of the nation; because they believe that social and industrial injustice, due to the unregulated power of private concerns, should not be left merely to the varying methods and moods of the several states, but should be attacked by the one sovereign force that is equal to the task—the national government.

The powers of the federal government have steadily enlarged with the growth of the nation, the complexity of our civilization, and the changing needs of the people. Questions of industry and of justice which once could be settled by reference to individuals, like any other dispute between one man and another, have become questions with which the whole community has to deal. The fundamental difference between the democratic party and the progressives lies in the fact that the democratic party would attempt to restore in 1912 the conditions as they were in the eighteenth century, in a nation of ninety millions what they were in a nation of four millions; while the progressives would discard those limitations surviving from the past that hamper and interfere with the progress of the people, and, turning forward, would insist that the ninety million people of the nation should be permitted to do whatever is necessary for the welfare of the nation and for securing social justice.

These progressives thus refuse to follow Wilson, not because they distrust the man, but because they will not ally themselves with his party's organization or indorse his party's creed.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1904

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: Washington, D. C., July 16.—The senate's investigation of campaign contributions in the elections of 1904 and 1908 today turned to an inquiry of the democratic funds used in Alton B. Parker's campaign of 1904.

August Belmont told the senators he personally contributed about \$250,000 and that the total amount in the war chest had been less than a million dollars.

Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the republican national committee in 1908, will testify tomorrow about the contributions to President Taft's first campaign fund and Thursday William F. Sheehan, a member of the democratic national executive committee in 1904, will be a witness.

Mr. Belmont said a contribution of \$10,000 offered by Henry Havemeyer, the sugar king, was refused by his committee in 1904.

The senators wanted to know how Mr. Belmont came to give \$250,000 to the Parker campaign. He ex-

plained he had contributed when deficits occurred.

"My habit has been that if I feel responsible for anything my obligation is not measured in dollars and cents," said he.

When asked if he expected or had been promised anything in return for his time and contributions, Mr. Belmont said:

"I contributed purely as a democrat."

Mr. Belmont told first of advancing \$50,000 to the democratic national committee. He said he had been reimbursed \$42,000.

"Those committees always started out that way," he explained. "They ask for advances and then begin to raise funds. Later they reimbursed me so that the balance of \$8,000 only was a contribution."

The capitalist remembered he had paid "two small items" of \$1,000 each to Maurice Cucor, a Hungarian leader in New York.

Senator Jones asked Mr. Belmont for the total of his contribution. The witness thought he could not remember.

"Was it more than \$50,000?"

"Oh, yes."

"One hundred thousand dollars?"

"It must have been more than that."

"Was it \$250,000?" pursued Senator Jones.

"I doubt it. I tried to remember, but I find I can not," said Mr. Belmont.

Senator Jones tried a new tack. "Did you contribute by cash or check?"

"Very often by cash."

"And check?" queried Senator Paynter.

"Seldom by check. I can not remember the exact amount, but I am satisfied with an estimate of \$250,000."

"Do you care to give any reasons why you gave so large a sum as \$250,000?" asked Senator Jones.

"I was very active in the nomination," began Mr. Belmont, "and had been selected to serve on the committee, so when funds did not come in I just contributed. I never intended to make any such contribution, but when deficits arose I contributed."

He was asked if he had any understanding of reward from Judge Parker, the presidential candidate.

"From the very outset Judge Parker was a free and independent man and remained so."

"Did you expect any favors?"

"On the contrary. Judge Parker understood from me that there would be nothing I could accept. I was very much interested in the campaign and gave purely as a democrat."

"Nor did you expect to have any special legislation?" Senator Paynter asked.

"None whatever. There was no interest with which I was connected that could be helped by special legislation."

"Before your day, you had the example of a father who was a liberal campaign contributor, did you not?" asked Senator Paynter.

"I did. I remember as a boy attending the convention of 1868."

Mr. Belmont was unable to give an accurate estimate of the total of the funds at the disposal of the democratic national committee in 1904. When Senator Clapp asked if it were a million dollars he "guessed" it was not more than \$600,000 or \$700,000.

"I never asked for the specific amount," added Mr. Belmont by way of explanation. "You see, these things are not conducted like a business concern. Keeping accounts is expensive, and I doubt if any committee ever did it before it was under obligation to do so."

Mr. Belmont produced a memoran-

dum showing that on March 26, 1906, \$447.30 was turned over to him as the remnant of the democratic war funds. Mr. Belmont had then been selected as treasurer of the national committee. He disbursed \$28, leaving \$419.30, which he turned over January 18, 1908, to W. H. O'Brien, treasurer for the presidential fight.

When asked if he could remember any contributions from individuals or corporations, Mr. Belmont replied there were none from corporations.

"Any from individuals for corporations?" asked Senator Clapp.

"No—Yes," replied the witness.

"From whom?" insisted Senator Senator Clapp.

"Henry Havemeyer, but it was returned. It was obtained—I won't say who obtained it—anyway, it came in. Later it was rejected and that contribution was returned as undesirable."

Mr. Belmont estimated the Havemeyer contribution at \$10,000. He recalled that he had asked Morton F. Plant for a contribution and got "probably \$2,500."

"Did you solicit money from your friends and acquaintances?" asked Senator Clapp.

"Some, yes."

Mr. Belmont mentioned Mr. Freedman, one of "my directors on the Interboro," Delancy Nicoll and a Mr. Auerbach, as men whom he had asked to contribute. He said Wall street gave little.

"Who was the most active in raising funds?" the chairman asked.

"Oh, that is a thing no one devotes all his time to," was the reply. "Assigning speakers and distributing literature is the great work. Every democrat was supposed to contribute."

After telling the committee he was unable to give any information of the whereabouts of Charles Hall, assistant treasurer of the democratic committee in 1904, Mr. Belmont was excused.

A SCARELESS SCARECROW

After Mr. Bryan's remarkable speech in the Baltimore convention Saturday afternoon, a delegate of Oklahoma named Giddings, said:

"I never scratched a democratic ticket in my life. Can the gentleman from Nebraska say the same?"

The question was intended as a scorching reference to Mr. Bryan, not alone for his implication of independence in the speech he had just made, but also for his fight some time ago on Mayor Dahlman of Omaha.

And guess who applauded the plea for "yellow dog regularity" of the delegate of Oklahoma. Tammany, of course. Tammany, whose bosses, with their masters of Wall street, know no party lines except to try to fool the plain people with them; Tammany, which stands for precisely the same thing in American politics that Barnes and Penrose and Lorimer stand for within the republican machine.

But that appeal for regularity without regard to principle has no meaning now for the great masses of the American people. They have found it out as the old scarecrow of the interests that work for Barnes and Penrose and Tammany.—Kansas City Star.

A MATTER OF NAMES

"What is the difference between pomme de terre and potato?"

"About two dollars."—Harvard Lampoon.

AND WE PAY

Knicker—"Which end of a cow gets up first?"

Butcher—"It rises at once."—New York

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