

is at liberty to usurp the rights of any other branch.

It is strange that one with such a theory of government should ever be considered for a single presidential term, and stranger still that he should be considered for a third term. But it is astounding that the elevation of such a one to the presidency for a third term should be regarded of sufficient importance to justify the organization of a new party for the express purpose of securing it. Surely, his views are not thoroughly understood by those who are espousing his cause.

**WILSON, PROGRESSIVE**

Read this, progressives, whether you call yourselves democrats or republicans:

"My first allegiance is to the progressive policies to which I have openly and solemnly dedicated every power I possess. Everything else must stand aside in the interest of the country and of the great state of which I am governor. I have pointed out to you facts and forces toward which you may, perhaps, have grown indulgently indifferent in this brighter day of New Jersey's regeneration. I know you will act when you are reminded of them. We can indulge nothing when the stake is our country's welfare and prosperity and the honor of our party."

Is that not a bugle call? How many public men would write such a letter at such a time? And yet it is in line with what he has done before. He prevented the election of this same man to the senate when, ignoring the primary election law, Smith attempted to use his corporate connections to take the prize away from Martine; he refused to allow Ryan to contribute to the expenses of his campaign for the nomination—branding Ryan as the national convention did later; he insisted upon the selection of a progressive temporary chairman to sound the keynote of the campaign; and later he entered the lists again to prevent the election of a senator who, calling himself a democrat, is committed to reactionary policies.

Do not these acts prove him both progressive and courageous? Do they not entitle him to the support of all progressives. He is the only thoroughly progressive candidate for president. Mr. Taft is progressive in nothing; Mr. Roosevelt is progressive in some things and reactionary in others; Governor Wilson is progressive in everything, and he is growing every day.

**TAFT VS. ROOSEVELT**

While the fight between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt is a very bitter one it is more personal than a matter of principle. Mr. Roosevelt did not object to his own state, New York, giving Mr. Taft's administration a flattering indorsement two years ago. In fact, he presided over the convention where the indorsement was given without dissent. Nine months ago he would not help La Follette, or any other progressive for that matter, defeat Mr. Taft for the nomination. As late as last June he sought the nomination from the republican convention—from the party he now so vehemently denounces. The objection which he now gives, namely, that the convention was controlled by bosses has no weight because the bosses who nominated Mr. Taft have on former occasions nominated Mr. Roosevelt.

"The chief difference between the two candidates is as to which will occupy the White House for the next four years. Mr. Taft is not willing to go out so soon after he went in, and Mr. Roosevelt is not willing to stay out so long after he went out. If the constitution could be changed tonight so as to create two presidents, with equal honor and dignity, the two wings of the republican party would, tomorrow, flap together and under the joint leadership of Taft and Roosevelt it would claim a monopoly of all of the patriotism of the country.

**JUDGE DUNNE**

The straw votes that are being taken throughout the state of Illinois leave little doubt of the election of Judge Dunne, the democratic nominee for governor. This is very gratifying to all who know him personally—and he has a wide acquaintance. Judge Dunne represents a high type of citizenship. Able, honest, courageous,

**Wilson Day---Saturday, November 2nd**

William G. McAdoo, vice-chairman of the democratic national committee has sent to all the chairmen of democratic state committees and to all members of the national committee, the following telegram:

"New York, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1912.—Referring to my previous telegrams about Wilson day, the democratic national committee has decided to designate November 2nd, instead of October 31st, as Wilson and Marshall day and to request the democratic organizations in each state of the union to hold as many meetings as possible in each state on the afternoon and evening of that day at which an original and special message from our great leader, Governor Woodrow Wilson will be read. All arrangements within your state are left entirely in the hands of state committee. National committeemen are requested to co-operate with state chairmen. Whatever regular meetings you are arranging for the afternoon and night of November 2nd should proceed just the same and Governor Wilson's message can be read at such meetings but the committee suggests that you have the

democrats assemble on same day as many other places within your state as possible even if they come together informally for the purpose of receiving this special message from Governor Wilson. It will be an inspiring thing to assemble or mobilize as far as possible the hosts of democrats on November 2nd to hear Governor Wilson's message and to concert measures for bringing out on election day the largest possible democratic vote. The response we have received to this suggestion throughout the country has been most favorable. We believe that Wilson and Marshall day can be made a great and inspiring feature of this campaign. Governor Wilson's message will be sent to you in ample time to have you forward it to every meeting which may be arranged in your state. Please do all that you can to give this the widest publicity and to make Wilson and Marshall day a great success. While the national committee can do little more than offer suggestions you may be sure of our hearty co-operation.

"W. G. McADOO, Vice Chairman."

Let democrats everywhere co-operate for the purpose of making Wilson day a great success.

clean in his private life and incorruptible in office, he is just the man to lead in the regeneration of Illinois politics. His election, which now seems assured, will give every friend of good government new hope.

**DEFEAT WARREN**

Francis C. Warren of Wyoming is a candidate for re-election to the United States senate. Mr. Warren is not entitled to the honor. Wyoming is a progressive state and is entitled to a faithful representative in the senate. Concerning Senator Warren La Follette's Magazine recently printed the following:

"He was one of Aldrich's most faithful henchmen. \* \* \* Turn over the pages of the Congressional Record and you will find in every contest between public interest and special interests that Warren was on the side of the special interests. \* \* \* Go over the contests between the old guard and the progressive republicans over the organization of the senate and you will find Warren true to his life-long record of system regularity, standing firmly with the New England oligarchy to save the machine from injury or destruction. \* \* \*

"In all the schemes of Wall street to fasten still more firmly and securely the grip of Wall street upon the money and credit of the nation, Warren participated. He steadfastly served the money trust.

"Warren's is a record of unbroken fealty to the predatory interests, to the powers that prey upon public rights, upon public happiness, upon the general prosperity. \* \* \*

"His is not a record of service to the people of Wyoming; but to the giant corporations, his own included, that feed parasitically upon the wealth of that state. He does not represent the people of the United States; but that all-powerful chain of predatory interests that thrive upon stolen privileges and ill-gotten subsidies."

"Defeat Warren." That's a good watchword for Wyoming.

**SIMMONS OF NORTH CAROLINA**

Consider first the man who is likely to be chairman of the finance committee. (That is the position which Aldrich held so long; the occupant of it is, by virtue of his position, in command of the making of tariffs.) Simmons of North Carolina is in line for this position. Just now Simmons is running for re-election; so confident is he that in the first sentence of his speech opening his campaign he said that if he was not made chairman of the finance committee he would resign. Simmons is not a democrat; he is a protectionist, and belongs in the party that supports protection. Simmons was a member of the committee on resolutions at the national democratic convention of 1908, which put lumber on the free list. Within a year Simmons, as a United States senator, voted repeated-

ly against free lumber. He voted also against free iron ore and against a reduction of the duty on coal.—Collier's.

**"BIG BUSINESS" GIFTS TO ROOSEVELT**

**1912 Pre-Convention Fight**

Previously confessed .....	\$278,458
Dan R. Hanna .....	25,000
Frank A. Munsey .....	25,000
George W. Perkins .....	25,000

Total confessed for 1912.....\$353,458

**1904 Campaign Fund**

John D. Archbold .....	\$100,000
J. Pierpont Morgan .....	100,000
H. C. Frick .....	100,000
George J. Gould .....	100,000
Harriman Fund .....	240,000

Total confessed for 1904.....\$640,000

Grand total already admitted.....\$993,458

How much more? ? ? ? —Denver News.

**THE NEW PARTY**

Mr. Roosevelt appeals to progressives to join his party. Roosevelt's whole record demonstrates that he has no constructive power; that he is progressive only in words; that he is ever ready to compromise in order to win, regardless of platform promises or progressive principles. He will not last. In the end the people of this country will get his true measure. No party was ever successfully organized about a man. Principles and issues must constitute the basis of any great movement.—La Follette's Magazine.

**IN NORTH DAKOTA**

Minot, N. D.—Editor Commoner: One of the most striking political changes is that in the Third congressional district of North Dakota, where the republican majority in the district has been overwhelming and yet H. L. Halvorson, mayor of Minot, brilliant young democrat, stands to win in this campaign.—E. H. S.

Mr. Roosevelt presided over the New York convention in 1910, and listened without protest to an indorsement of Mr. Taft's administration. What has Mr. Taft done since then to forfeit Mr. Roosevelt's confidence except to follow Mr. Roosevelt's example and engage in a word-throwing contest for delegates.

Don't be afraid of panics and hard times. Mr. Roosevelt will tell you that a 'aft administration is worse than hard times and Mr. Taft regards Mr. Roosevelt as more dangerous than a panic—and both are right.

"Let the people rule" is a great truth, but it did not dawn on Mr. Roosevelt until nine governors called upon him and told him that the people "demanded him for a third term."

**Not "George W. Perkins' Children" but "OUR Children" should be the slogan!**