

Secretary McAdoo's Apportionment of Crop-Movement Funds

The following is an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, under date of August 26: Secretary McAdoo announced the apportionment as far as it had been completed for the \$50,000,000 to be deposited by the government in national banks of the west and south to facilitate the movement and marketing of crops. The total amount allotted to date is \$46,500,000, of which \$24,700,000 goes to banks in the fourteen western states, and \$21,800,000 to the thirteen southern states and the District of Columbia. The southern banks have asked that their share of the funds be deposited in August and September, and those in the west want the money apportioned to them during September, October and November. The money will be allowed to remain on deposit for an average of four or five months.

All of it is to be returned not later than next April, and the southern bankers, who got their money first, in December will begin to turn it back into the treasury in monthly installments.

The Secretary's Announcement

In a statement announcing the apportionment Secretary McAdoo said:

"The funds are deposited in the banks in the west and south at this time because it is believed that there is a special demand for the money to assist in marketing the crops which are now being harvested in these particular sections, but if in the east and elsewhere it should be shown that there is need for the temporary use of funds for similar legitimate purposes, the government will be quite as ready to extend similar aid."

Many factors were taken into consideration in arriving at the apportionment of deposits in the west and south.

"Among these," the secretary said, "were the immediate needs of the localities as reported by the committees of the clearing houses in the conference held with them in Washington, the capital of the different national banks and the character of business transacted by them; the amount of money which these banks are at the present time advancing to their country bank correspondents and the additional accommodations which they expect to extend to these correspondents, their present condition, as shown by the last comptroller's call, their outstanding circulation and the amount of rediscount they may have made in their efforts to meet these legitimate demands upon them of customers and correspondents."

A Treasury Representative

In each depository city the government has chosen a special representative who will serve in conjunction with a clearing house committee of five to pass on all commercial paper recommended as security for

deposition, and all paper before accepted must be unanimously recommended by this committee.

List of Allotments

Following are the amounts allotted to each of the western states, the cities designated as depositaries and a partial list of the government's representatives:

Colorado, \$1,000,000; Denver, Richard H. Malone.

California, \$3,000,000; Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Illinois—\$4,000,000; Chicago, J. V. Farwell.

Indiana, \$1,050,000; Evansville, J. W. Boehne; Fort Wayne, William P. Breen; Indianapolis, William L. Elder.

Iowa, \$1,000,000; Des Moines, Sioux City, Martin J. Wade.

Kansas, \$550,000; Kansas City and Wichita.

Minnesota, \$2,000,000; Minneapolis, P. M. Korst, St. Paul, A. M. Peabody, and Duluth.

Missouri, \$5,000,000; Kansas City and St. Louis, E. C. Simmons.

Nebraska, \$1,300,000; Omaha and Lincoln, A. S. Tibbets.

Oklahoma, \$750,000; Muskogee, Francis B. Fite, and Oklahoma City, Hubert L. Bolen.

Ohio, \$2,100,000; Cincinnati, Franklin Alter; Cleveland, E. H. Baker, and Columbus, Butler Sheldon.

Oregon, \$800,000; Portland, Henry Teal.

Washington, \$1,150,000; Seattle, Spokane, Daniel M. Drumheller.

Wisconsin, \$1,000,000; Milwaukee.

In the southern states the money goes as follows:

Alabama, \$1,500,000, Birmingham, E. M. Tutwiller, Mobile, Albert Bush, Montgomery, W. A. Gayle.

Arkansas, \$600,000, Little Rock, W. M. Kavanaugh.

Florida, \$1,500,000, Jacksonville; Pensacola, H. B. McNeill, Tampa.

Georgia, \$1,700,000, Atlanta, W. K. Orr, Savannah, J. Randolph Anderson, Augusta, William H. Barrett, Macon, William H. Felton, Jr.

Kentucky, \$1,650,000, Lexington, J. E. Cassidy, Louisville.

Louisiana, \$2,600,000, New Orleans, W. T. Hardie, Shreveport.

Maryland, \$2,800,000, Baltimore, William C. Page.

Mississippi, \$600,000, Jackson, W. Q. Cole, Meridian, J. H. Wright, Vicksburg, P. M. Harding.

North Carolina, \$1,300,000, Charlotte, E. R. Preston, Greensboro, R. R. King, Wilmington, Hugh McRae, Raleigh, Charles E. Johnson.

South Carolina, \$1,500,000, Charleston, Major Henry Schachte; Columbia, William H. Lyles, Greenville, Henry W. Briggs, Spartanburg, Augustus W. Smith.

Tennessee, \$1,950,000, Chattanooga, W. F. Kalb, Knoxville, Samuel P. Read, Nashville, Joseph H. Thompson.

Texas, \$2,500,000; Dallas, Alex-



GIVING HIM ANOTHER BITTER PILL

(Referring to the reduction in express rates and the extension of the parcel post.)—From the News-Tribune (Duluth, Minn.)

ander Sanger; Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston, I. H. Kempner, San Antonio.

Virginia, \$1,450,000, Lynchburg, Samuel B. Luttrell, Memphis,

A. S. White, Norfolk, Walter H. Taylor, Richmond, E. L. Bemis, Roanoke.

District of Columbia, \$500,000, Washington, J. Selwyn Taft.

Roosevelt's Ultimatum to the Republican Party

The following is taken from the Chicago Record-Herald of August 26th: "Theodore Roosevelt told 200 Chicago progressives yesterday that he will sanction no amalgamation with the republicans which involves a compromise.

"The former president stopped in Chicago on his return from the southwest long enough to speak at a luncheon at the Chicago Progressive Club.

"I see there has been a good deal of talk about getting together," said Colonel Roosevelt. "This is the first opportunity I have had to answer these reports.

"Other people can get together with us by adopting all of our principles; not part of them, but all. The progressive party not only stands for a principle, but for a reality, and above everything else, abhors hypocrisy. When we said the people should rule, we meant it. The people must have the right to enact social justice legislation if they want it, no matter what the executive, judiciary or legislatures say."

Talks on Suffrage

"Before making his address Colonel Roosevelt had talked with Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout and other suffrage leaders. In his speech the colonel touched on suffrage.

"I do not believe that ever before in the history of the country has a big party accomplished what the progressive party already has accomplished," he said. "There would be no woman suffrage in Illinois if it were not for the action of the progressive party last year."

"It has been demonstrated that a woman can be a mother and a voter. There are tomfool men who let politics interfere with their busi-

ness affairs, and there will be feminine tomfools who will let politics interfere with their work in the home. The average woman will not permit the franchise to destroy their womanliness."

Talks About Recall

"Colonel Roosevelt discussed the recall of judges.

"Some people have said I have attacked the judges," he continued. "It is an absolute falsehood. I never in my life used as severe language criticising the judiciary as Abraham Lincoln in his reference to the Dred Scott decision. I have great reverence for the judges, but I do not believe in their divine right any more than in the divine right of a legislator or king."

"I think the people have the right to exercise the power given to an executive if he does not exercise that power the way we think best. I believe the people have the right to recall them and also to get laws by the initiative and referendum if they have to."

"We intend to do injustice to no man. On the contrary, sooner or later, the business men who showed such anxiety about us last year will realize we are the only party that has a rational business policy. We believe in the policy of supervision and control that will make the business man earn his profit by serving, not by swindling. We do not believe in the policy of strangling or pretended strangling of business. The principles of the progressive platform are not new. The application is. Our platform represents a reality; nothing more than the determination to apply in good faith the principles of Abraham Lincoln to the present day."

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