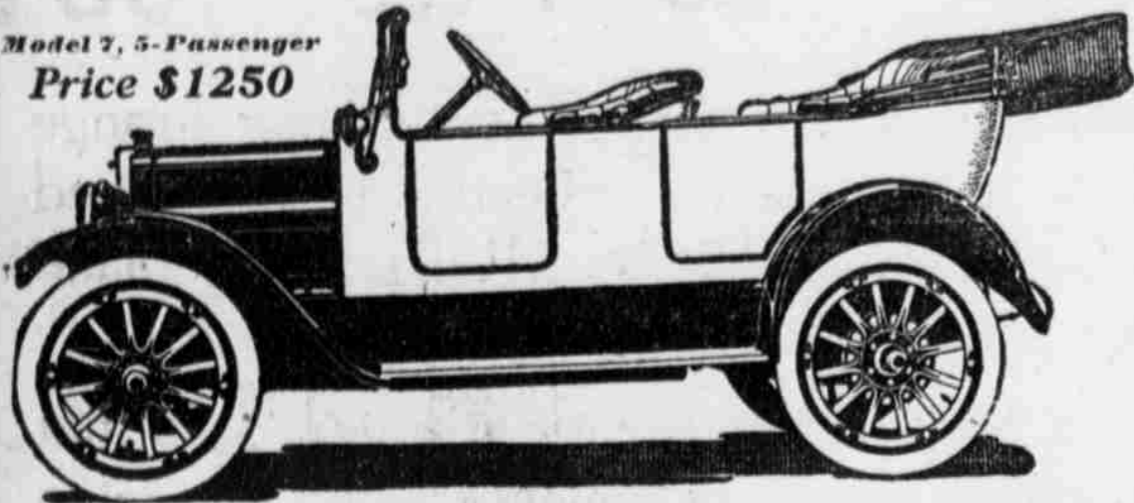


**Simplicity--
Flexibility--
Ample Power--**

The Cardinal Virtues of the Cartercar
"The Car With the Gearless Transmission"

Model 7, 5-Passenger
Price \$1250



If you choose a motor car merely because it has a shiny finish and attractive lines, you are liable to be very sorry when you try to negotiate a steep hill or plow through a stretch of deep sand.

What you want to look for in a car along with the good looks is simplicity of mechanical parts together with a simpleness of operation, extreme flexibility of transmission and engine and ample power under any load or road conditions.

Search for these all-important qualifications will lead you to the Cartercar.

The famous "gearless transmission" of the Cartercar does away with the rasping clutch and the noisy gear transmission and makes operation easy even for the inexperienced driver. All speeds, both forward and reverse, are operated with one lever, by merely moving same forwards or backwards.

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A powerful four cylinder, bloc type engine with a long stroke which runs smoothly and silently because its single cam shaft valve action is enclosed, gives ample power to this Cartercar.

Before you buy a new car, investigate the new Model 7 Cartercar.

An Ideal All Season Car--Cartercar Colonial Coupe

Do you dread automobiling in bad weather? You wouldn't if you owned a Cartercar Colonial Coupe.

Utmost taste and refinement is found in the appointments of the Coupe. The interior is in leather, broadcloth, mahogany, with silk curtains and seaming lace.

Has French plate glass windows, electric dome light, etc.

Price, Fully Equipped, \$1900



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IDAHO IRRIGATED LANDS

No drouths. No floods. No crop failures. Mild winters Cool summers. Good water rights. Land very fertile and productive. Price \$45.00 per acre up for fully paid up water right.

For further information write

W. B. MILLSON Jerome, Idaho, Box 266

I hope we will have cause to rejoice in many more.

With deep affection
And recollection.

I often think of the 172 democrats and thirty-odd insurgent republicans who achieved our great victory on March 19, 1909, which started a political revolution. I love those men too well to quarrel with them now. You and I, Mr. Speaker, happened to be democratic leaders in that historic parliamentary contest, and among house democrats you and I have been chief beneficiaries. You owe the leadership of the house and I owe the speakership to the fact, fortunate to us, that we were the democratic leaders on that memorable occasion, but I have asserted a thousand times, and I do now assert, that every man of the 172 democrats and thirty-odd republicans who fought with us on that bloody field is entitled to his full share of honor. In the immortal words of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, "There was glory enough for all." With such men I will not quarrel. Indeed, the dignity of the high position which I hold by the partiality of the house forbids that I quarrel with any member. I refuse to degrade the speakership by so doing.

I assume that every member will vote honestly the way dictated by his intellect and his conscience dictates; but why should I be denied the same privilege? No man here should be a "rubber stamp" congressman. I refuse absolutely to be either a "rubber stamp" representative or a "rubber stamp" speaker. If I did, you would have no respect for me. I regret more than I can tell that all of us democrats cannot vote together, but

'Tis with our judgments as our watches; none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own.

So, if we must differ, let us differ in kindness, and it will be better, much better, for the party, and therefore better for the country.

STUDIED SUBJECT CAREFULLY

Truth to tell, I never spent as much time thinking about what my duty was as upon this. I looked at it from every conceivable angle to see if there was any justification for not keeping our platform pledge, for I desired to stand with the president, knowing full well that my motive would be misconstrued by every office seeker in the land; but, to save my life, I could conjure no excuse for bolting the platform. That is the reason why I was so slow in announcing my conclusion in the matter. Having had so much trouble in coming to a determination myself, I never asked a single member to vote as I did. I am certain that the entire membership of the house will bear me out in that statement.

On the 19th day of August, 1893, I made my first speech in the house. On that occasion, as on this, a platform figured in the proceedings. Among other things, I said:

"I am a democrat. I stand by the platform—by all of it—by every jot and tittle of it, because I believe in it with my whole heart when it was made and I believe in it with my whole heart now. It contains the democratic gospel pure and undefiled. Over no political utterance did I ever rejoice more than over that, because it was not a Janus-faced, double meaning, good Lord, good devil, all-things-to-all men sort of document, but was a clear, bold, honest, manly, masterful comprehensive declaration of democratic faith. From a hundred rostrums, in the presence of high heaven and thousands of intelligent, law-abiding, industrious, God-fearing, patriotic people I pledge myself to stand by it

here, and come what may, I am going to keep my word.

"It is an old saying that all things are fair in love or war, and some people appear to believe that anything is fair in politics. I dissent in toto from any such immoral doctrine. The people have a right to honest treatment at the hands of those who aspire to be their agents in public affairs, and to the man who betrays them they will send the silken bowstring for his own destruction.

"What is a platform, anyway? Is it an honest declaration of principles which the framers honestly intend to enact into laws if they attain to power, or is it a dishonest device whereby to entrap the unwary voter? Is it a candid statement of the faith that is in us, or is it a bait to catch gudgeons?

"Is it the plighted word of men of honor to accomplish certain things, or is it only a 'good-enough Morgan' till after election, which palters with the people in a double sense—which 'keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope?'"

STILL KEEPS THE FAITH

I have stood by that declaration ever since, now almost twenty-two years. I stand by it now. I will stand by it until I am bereft of my senses. It is the rule of conscience and of patriotic service. No other rule will do to live by or to die by.

That statement is in language more bizarre than I would use now, but the idea expressed therein is the same idea I entertain now and will entertain until I am in my grave.

There has been much felicitation among the supporters of this bill about their tremendous victory on the adoption of the rule. When it is remembered that the majority was only twenty-eight on the rule and that a change of fifteen votes would have defeated it in a house with 144 democratic majority, the grounds for their self-congratulation are hard to discover.

When Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, was walking over a battlefield whereon he had won a hard-fought victory and observed the number of dead and wounded among his own soldiers he mournfully exclaimed: "Another such victory and we are undone!"

To whom does the Panama canal belong, anyway? To the United States of America. We built it at the enormous cost of \$400,000,000. We built it on American soil. We have fortified it; we will control it. In order to get a chance to build it we created a republic.

For whose benefit did we build it? Primarily for our own, secondarily for the world's benefit.

Why did we build it? In order to secure cheap water freight rates.

Who fought the building of the canal for fifteen long, wearisome years? The transcontinental railroads.

RAILROADS CHIEF BENEFICIARIES

Who would be the chief beneficiaries of this repeal bill? The same transcontinental railroads—the Canadian Pacific and the Tehuantepec National railway heading the list. It would be many millions of dollars in their capacious pockets annually. To do a thing to enable them to hold up their old rates is altruistic generosity run mad, and an outrage on the American people. I refuse to indorse any such program.

One of the wisest things the fathers did was to distribute the powers of government among three departments—legislative, judicial and executive; and they endeavored to so arrange things that no one department should encroach upon the prerogatives of the others.

Under this system of checks and balances certain duties are devolved