

CAMPAIGN METHODS WILL BE ALTERED

Old Conditions Will Reign No More, It Is Now Declared.

NEW FEATURES THIS YEAR.

PUBLICITY OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS IS A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION—ALL CORRUPTION TO BE GOTTEN RID OF.

Washington, Oct. 24.—It is the belief of a good many men prominently identified with politics that there is to be a revolution in campaign methods and that the next presidential contest will be fought on radically different lines from those now in vogue.

There has been a free-and-easy assumption that the methods of this year mark a very great improvement over those of eight or ten years ago. This is true in a degree, but not in principle. Both the great parties have gone about the task of electing a president in the same old way, and the publicity in receipts and expenditures is about the only novel feature. There is an absence of downright corruption, it is true, but as there have been campaigns in the past in which corruption was absent this fact is not entitled to be classed as novel.

It would be useless to attempt a prediction at this time as to what would be the main features of the new school of politics it is promised we are to have but it is agreed, for one thing that there has got to be some method of raising money. It undoubtedly is true that there is less proportion of "tainted money" than ever before, but we have heard about money, money, money, ever since the headquarters were opened. A foreigner might easily gain the impression that the primary purpose of the campaign was the raising of money, instead of the election of a president and a congress and the determination of serious governmental policies.

Campaign Financing.
It is altogether likely that we shall see a revival of the project of having congress appropriate money to pay campaign expenses, but this presents so many difficulties that practical men in congress regard it as impossible. No one has yet been able to devise a fair method of apportioning money voted from the public treasury. About the only possibly scheme would base the apportionment upon the vote cast at the last previous election, and this is open to the fatal objection that it would tend to perpetuate the party in power. As the financing of a campaign with public funds would necessarily imply that no other funds were to be used, there would be no opportunity at all for new political movements.

For example, suppose that next month the republican and democrats between them should poll 75 per cent of the popular vote, leaving 25 per cent to be divided between the smaller parties. Under congressional appropriation of campaign funds, four years from now the republicans and democrats would get 75 per cent of the mon-

ey voted, divided between them in proportion to their vote this year, and the other 25 per cent would be divided among the smaller parties in proportion to their total votes. And if they were allowed to spend no money except that furnished from the public treasury, the smaller parties clearly would be handicapped out of the possibility of growth. On the other hand it would be manifestly ridiculous to treat all parties alike in the matter of campaign funds, giving the populists as much, for instance, as the democrats received. Under such a system the starting of new political parties would become a flourishing and highly profitable industry.

Serious consideration is being given to the suggestion that the method of raising campaign funds should be reversed, that the national organizations should look to the state organizations for campaign funds, the state organizations in turn looking to the district or county organizations. It is believed the national organizations should be relieved of the necessity of handling any large sums of money; that it has no legitimate use for a campaign fund beyond enough to pay office rent, clerk hire, postage and telegraph bills and for a limited amount of printing.

For instance, it is argued that the whole expense of campaign oratory ought to be borne by the states, instead of the national committees. A presidential candidate or other distinguished stump speaker would become the guest of the state organization as soon as he crossed the state line and would remain such until handed over to another state committee at the border of the next state.

Literature Distribution.

Similarly, campaign literature would be shipped to a state committee in such quantities as it might order, and the state committee would be expected to distribute it and reimburse the national committee for the cost of printing.

The chief objection to this plan is that it makes no provision for one state helping another. For instance the republican state committee of Pennsylvania ought to be able to raise a much larger campaign fund than the republican state committee in Indiana, but much less money would be needed to assure Pennsylvania's electoral vote to the republican ticket. Likewise there would be no provision for the democracy of Texas helping the democracy of Maryland. Practical politicians would regard this objection as a damning one.

Theoretically, however, it would have just the tendency that is desired if the republicans of Indiana were barred from receiving help from safe republican states, the democrats of Indiana would likewise be barred from getting money from safely democratic states, and both parties in Indiana would be on an equal footing.

WOULD MORTGAGE THE FARM.

A farmer on Rural Route 2, Empire, Ga., W. A. Floyd by name, says: "Bucklin's Arnica Salve cured the two worst sores I ever saw: one on my hand and one on my leg. It is worth more than its weight in gold. I would not be without it if I had to mortgage the farm to get it." Only 25¢ at A. G. Lukens & Co's drug store.

AID POPE'S REFORM

Pope Pius Desires Suggestions of the American Bishops.

NEW CODE OF CHURCH LAWS

Philadelphia, Oct. 24.—American prelates who have returned from Rome bring the information that the bishops who have lately visited the pope have been asked to institute a plan by which he can have their advice in the work of codifying the laws of the church. This work constitutes the chief of the reforms which Plus X. has undertaken. Obsolete laws are to disappear, laws that differ in various countries without sufficient reason are to be unified, and laws that are set forth in obscure phraseology are to be drawn up in clear terms. In a few weeks all the bishops who rule dioceses will receive a draft of the new code.

Those who lately had audiences with the pope have been requested by him to study their draft carefully. They are to forward to him any observations they may have to make. This has been specially urged on the American bishops because of the very great difference of circumstances, customs, social complications and natural obstacles existing here.

When the pope started out to make this reform he hoped to accomplish it in five years, but he has done even better than that. His commission was made up of Cardinals Rampolla, Sarto, H. Gennari, the two Vanutellis, Agnardi, Casseta, Cavicchioni, Merry del Val, Ferrata, Matthieu, Vives y Tuto and Segura. With these as consultors were Father Wernz, the general of the Jesuits; Fathers Esser, the Dominican; Janssens, Van Rossum, Lepicler and a score of others.

Tuesday, Oct. 27th is annual Donation day at the Home for the Friendless, 306 South Tenth street. It is to be hoped the citizens will remember them liberally on that date. They have the children, the young girls, and the old ladies to care for. Help them if you can.

Attend Sale given by Agnes Gaar Estate Wednesday, Oct. 28th, consisting of household goods, implements, hogs, fresh cows, baled hay and straw.

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JOHNSON LOSING IN MINNESOTA

Republican Gubernatorial Candidate, Jacobson, Thought To Be a Winner.

BOTH CANDIDATES POPULAR

JOHNSON IS LIKED FOR WHAT HE IS WHILE JACOBSON IS WELL THOUGHT OF BY MASSES FOR WHAT HE HAS DONE.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 24.—Minnesota republican leaders profess to see in all parts of the state a decided trend away from John A. Johnson, present democratic governor and candidate for a third term, and toward Jacob F. Jacobson, the republican nominee. Both candidates are making campaign tours covering the territory thoroughly by means of automobile trips from town to village and from village to hamlet. Both candidates are popular—Johnson for what he is and Jacobson for what he has done.

Mr. Jacobson has the advantage of having been before the public for a decade and never in any but a favorable light, while Governor Johnson has as an asset his collapsed presidential candidacy and the theory that if he suffers no humiliation such as a failure of re-election that candidacy will be stronger and more formidable four years hence.

It is a peculiar fact that while other "issues" have been brought forward, the personalities of the two men occupy the center of the political stage. Neither of the candidates accuses his opponent of being other than a man of honor and integrity. There is no obvious mudslinging in the contest. But it is incessantly dinned into the ears of voters by democratic workers that Governor Johnson is "a pretty smooth article," that under any circumstances he can acquit himself with credit to himself and reflect credit on the state of which he is chief executive. Suave, self-possessed, and of pleasing and never failing good humor, he is contrasted with Mr. Jacobson, who is described by republicans who know him well as a man too forceful to be a stickler for forms, too frank to pretend an intimate acquaintance with the veneer of metropolitan life, but whose home in Madison virtually is the center of social life in that country town.

Johnston's Appeal to "Class."

When Jacobson was nominated word went out from democratic headquarters in the capital that it was conceded Johnson would not poll as large a Scandinavian vote this year as he has in the past, but it was asserted that he expected an accession of strength from the republican ranks among what was described as the "silk stocking element." It was asserted that Jacobson could not attract these votes. This conclusion frankly was based on the proposition that a "crude farmer could not please republicans of this class." Democratic papers of the state have persistently and consistently striven to drive home to the voters the democratic estimate of Mr. Jacobson as a man unfit for the governorship because of his alleged non-observance of some of the niceties of society. Among republican politicians of prominence a topic of unfailing interest was presented by the query: "Will Frank Eddy's nominating speech about eating pie with a knife hurt Jake's chances?"

Mr. Johnson was a country editor. Mr. Jacobson is an implement dealer and farmer. Mr. Johnson served two terms in the legislature as senator. His legislative record is not being urged upon the attention of the voters by the democratic press binders. Mr. Jacobson was in the legislature for many years and he has served on the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners. His record as legislator and administrative officer is being persistently called to the attention of the voters, and at republican state headquarters Jacobson's election is declared to be assured.

Widely Divergent Claims.

Chairman Frank A. Day of the democratic state committee declares that Governor Johnson will be re-elected by a majority close to 10,000. Chairman A. D. Brown of the republican committee is convinced that Jacobson will have a comfortable majority. He is not a claimer, his associates at the headquarters explain. Jacobson's prospective majority, as generally estimated by republican leaders, will be between 40,000 and 60,000. Some of the more optimistic "figger" experts who have been on tour with Mr. Jacobson say that he will have a much larger majority.

Given an added impetus by the visit of Governor C. E. Hughes, the Minnesota campaign along both state and national lines has entered upon an interesting phase. Minnesota without question is for Taft by a large majority, and the visit to the state of such a distinguished and generally admired public man as Governor Hughes has aroused widespread interest in the progress of the campaign on the part of republicans who have hitherto apparently been content to watch from seats in the grand stand while the state committee and other trained workers bucked the line of the Johnson democratic huskies.

Judge Taft's recent visit to the Twin Cities and his tour across the state directly benefited Mr. Jacobson's candidacy, because of the presidential candidate's hearty and frequent endorsement of the Lac qui Parle man. Governor Hughes, too, digressed from his speech to say that in Mr. Jacobson the republicans of Minnesota have a worthy candidate who should be elected.



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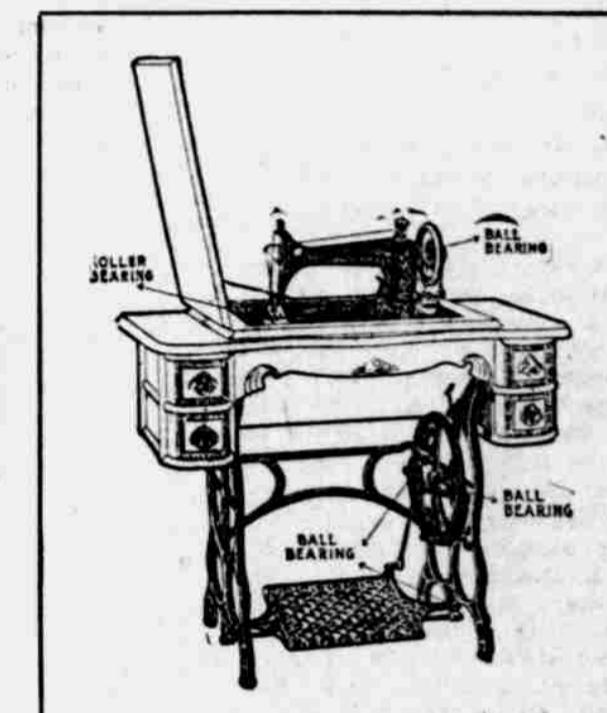
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LACK OF INTEREST SHOWN.

POLITICIANS ARE PUZZLING OVER THE SITUATION—PORTO RICO HAS A SET OF CLEVER POLITICIANS.

Washington, Oct. 24.—If financial reports from Republican and Democratic national headquarters are to be relied upon, there isn't going to be any opportunity to charge that anybody bought next month's election. Cash is represented to be scarcer than in any presidential campaign since the civil war. Both committees have abolished "soft snap" jobs, and other expenses have been cut to the bone. The managers will be mighty happy if they are able to pay their legitimate bills when it is all over.

Of course, something may turn up to start the flow of dollars between now and election day, but that something does not now appear on the horizon.

So far as can be determined from this place of view, the "big interests" which ordinarily are looked to for the financing of campaigns are not interested to the point of opening up the purse strings. In addition to the lack of vital interest, public sentiment and legislation against corporate contributions have made it extremely hard for the cash collectors to make any sort of showing.

The situation this year leads many

to believe that the prophecy of the late President Harrison is on the way to fulfillment. President Harrison, shortly after his election in 1888, predicted that the time would come when candidates for president and vice president would be nominated quietly in conventions attended only by the delegations; each party will adopt its platform, each candidate will publish his letter of acceptance, and the platforms and acceptance letters will be the only campaign documents. There will be no such campaign organizations as are now maintained, and practically no money will be needed.

When Benjamin Harrison made this prediction he had been sickened by the charges and counter-charges of corruption that marked his candidacy. Practical politicians laughed at him and wrote him down a dreamer, but the best informed opinion today holds that he was looking accurately into the future.

The lack of keen general interest in this campaign is a puzzle politicians are utterly unable to solve. When the controversy between President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan was at its height,

TABBY PLAYS THE PIANO WITH DELIGHT

Boonville Girl Has Music Lov-ing Feline.

Boonville, Ind., Oct. 24.—Little Gladys Schultz has a pet cat of which she is very fond and which is always at her feet or around near her. Miss Gladys is about ten years old and is very assiduous in practicing her music lessons on the piano when she is not in school.

While this is going on the pet cat,

Cottie, is either at her side or purring around at her feet. It seems to like the idea of the music and will often times sit with undivided attention on a chair by the girl's side watching the movement of her fingers along the keyboard.

After leaving the room a few days ago with the cat sitting on a chair Gladys came back shortly to find Cottie sitting on the piano stool trying to imitate her example and play on the instrument. The cat would strike the keys with her paws and seemed delighted at the effect of the tones produced, repeating it several times, to the delight of Mrs. Schultz and Gladys, who were looking on. Since that time it has become a frequent occurrence for Cottie to climb on the piano stool and give vent to her feelings in music.

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