

EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN UNITED STATES FROM WASHINGTON TO TAFT

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S new Progressive Party adds another political organization to the long list that has come into being since the formation of the American government.

There have always been two great parties; and frequently there have appeared minor parties, but the chief aim of the party for a day seemed to be permanent, but then disappeared and disappeared, to make way for expressions of protest from some other quarter.

Whether the party of the "Bull Moose" will be ephemeral—blossoming with the season and expiring with the evening—or take on a more enduring existence, only time will tell.

At the outset of the government, linking with it the names of Washington and Hamilton, there was the Federal party. The term was applied first to the group who favored the adoption of the constitution framed by the constitutional convention of Philadelphia in 1787.

It was the party which in the first years of the Republic Hamilton controlled the general government from the inauguration of Washington until 1801, when it began to decline—and about 1824 became extinct. The chief aim of the Federalists was the creation and maintenance of a strong central government; the strengthening of the spirit of Nationalism; the promotion of politics by the more intelligent and substantial classes; the fostering of commercial interests, and the preservation of friendly relations with Great Britain.

Concurrently with the Federalists there came into being the Anti-Federalist party. Its distinctive principles are perpetuated in the Democratic party of today. Its chief aim was the preservation of the constitution with respect to the powers delegated to the general government, and those reserved to the States. It was the least possible interference of government with the liberty of action.

Hence, the party has opposed National centralization. It has supported extensions of the electoral franchise, advocated low tariff duties with a view to revenue rather than protection, and has contended for the economic development of public expenditure.

The First Republican Party
Beginning as the Anti-Federal party, the organization next took the name "Republican," and finally (about 1795) that of "Democratic-Republican," and finally the Democratic party of today. It has many years before "Democratic" was generally substituted for "Republican"—the change having taken place about 1810.

The Whig Party
The Whig party came into existence in 1824. It sprang from a political party which was the result of the fusion of the Federal and Anti-Federal parties. The party was a protection of nationalizing tendencies; support of the United States Bank; a protective tariff, and a system of internal improvements at national expense.

The Whig party won the presidential elections of 1840 and 1848, but soon after divided on the slavery question. It lost its last national election in 1852, and many of its members became temporarily members of the American and Constitutional Union parties. Eventually, most of its northern members became Democrats, and most of its southern members Democrats.

The Whig party was always opposed to slavery; but, as Barnes has observed: "There was a broad and well-understood distinction between Whig opponents of slavery and the fanatical Abolitionists."

The Party of Abolition
As Abolitionism was one of those who sought to effect the abolishment of slavery in the United States. Before 1830 the Abolitionists generally advocated gradual and voluntary emancipation. After that time many began to insist on immediate abolition, without regard to the wishes of slaveholders. A portion of the Abolitionists formed the Liberal party, which afterward acted with the Free and Republican parties, and finally became merged in the latter.

The American Party
The American party came into prominence in 1853. Its fundamental principle was that the government should be in the hands of native citizens. At first it was organized as a secret, oath-bound fraternity; and its members, from its inception of ignorance in regard to it, received the name of "Know-Nothings."

The American party, ignoring the slavery question, gained control of the government of several northern and southern states in 1854 and 1855, and nominated a presidential ticket in 1856.

It disappeared about 1859, its northern adherents becoming Republicans, and most of its southern members joined the short-lived Constitutional Union party.

Grace Greeley, in his "American Conflict," wrote that in most of the States "the decline or dissolution of the American, or Fillmore, party led mainly to the benefit of the triumphant Democracy."

The Native American Party
About 1842 there also came into existence the Native American party, an organization based on hostility to the participation of foreign immigrants in American politics, and to the Roman Catholic Church.

In 1844 the Native American party carried the city elections of New York and Philadelphia, and elected a number of congressmen. It did not gain any other successes and disappeared within a few years after having occasioned destructive riots against Roman Catholics in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

The Republican Party of Today
The Republican party, as the great organization is known today, was the outgrowth of the anti-slavery movement prior to the Civil War. Its original platform presented that vital issue briefly and pointedly.

Its membership was composed of Free-Sellers, anti-slavery Whigs and of some Democrats, who unitedly formed the group known as Anti-Nebraska men; and it was joined by Abolitionists and eventually by many Know-Nothings.

The exact date of the birth of the Republican party is a subject of controversy. Some writers on the subject fix the date as early as 1854; but a well-known authority, the late Charles W. Johnson, of Minneapolis, places that date a year later.

He quotes Hon. Lewis Clapham, of Washington, D. C., indicating that the legislative proceedings were commenced by the Republican Association of Washington in 1855, and led up to the February convention in Pittsburgh in 1856.

In June 18, 1855, a small club was organized in Washington. It adopted the name of the Republican Association of Washington, D. C., and adopted a platform containing the following plank:

"There should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, in any of the territories of the United States."

The First Appeal
On January 17, 1856, the Association sent forward an appeal that the friends of the Republican movement organize clubs throughout the country; and on the same date a call for a national convention to be held at Pittsburgh, February 22, 1856, was issued by the chairman of the State Republican Committee of Maine, Fremont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan Indiana and Wisconsin.

In the Pittsburgh convention there was appointed a national committee, which met in Washington March 17, and issued a call for a national convention to be held in Philadelphia, June 17.

John C. Fremont Nominated
That convention nominated John C. Fremont, of California, for president, and John McLean, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

With the election of Lincoln in the campaign of 1860 the Republican party assumed control of the nation and continued in power until 1865.

Its presidents were Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. Its tenure was broken in 1884 by the election of Cleveland, who in 1888 was defeated by Harrison and who in turn defeated Harrison in 1892.

Then came the election of McKinley and another unbroken series of Republican rule, embracing the administrations of Roosevelt and Taft, up to the present day.

It is the antagonist of the Democrats. The Republican party has identified itself with the broad construction of the constitution, and has favored liberal expenditures, extension of the powers of the national government and the enactment of a high protective tariff.

Among the measures which it has supported are the suppression of the rebellion, the abolition of slavery, reconstruction of the Union and the resumption of specie payments.

Numerous political parties have been formed since the war—as, for example, the Prohibitionists, who became a distinctively national organization in 1869 and have maintained that status ever since.

The party aims to secure by legislation the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks, except for medicinal or sacramental uses. Such measures have been supported at times by a considerable portion of one or the other of the two great parties, and such legislation has been enacted by certain states—notably Maine, Kansas and Iowa.

The Prohibitionists, since 1872, have nominated candidates for president.

The Greenback party originated in 1874. It demanded the suppression of banks of issue, the confinement of the currency to greenbacks, and the total or partial payment of the debt of the United States in that currency. It was sometimes known as the Independent party, and sometimes joined with the Labor Reform party to form the Greenback-Labor or National party.

The Populist or People's Party
The Populist or People's party was established as a political organization in 1892. Its chief objects were the expansion of the currency, the free coinage of gold and silver in the ratio of 16 to 1; state control of railways, and the placing of restrictions upon the ownership of land. The People's party has elected senators and congressmen, and it still maintains a national committee.

The Socialist-Labor Party
The Socialist-Labor party has an organization extending into about thirty states. Any seven persons in any city or town of the United States may form a "section," providing they acknowledge the platform and constitution of the Socialist-Labor party and do not belong to any other political party.

The Socialist Party
The Socialist party, officially known as the "Social Democratic party" in Wisconsin, where it has elected Victor L. Berger to Congress, and as the "Public Ownership Party" in Minnesota, maintains a national executive committee of seven members, and also a national committee with representatives from each state in the Union.

The Bull Moose Party
Nor ought the fact to be overlooked that Roosevelt in having dominated the Bull Moose convention, is not the first public man to receive endorsement for president as a Progressive.

On October 16, 1911, a number of "Progressive Republicans," representing membership from several states, met in national conference at Chicago. They adopted a platform endorsed Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, as their choice for the presidency and declared for the presidential primary.

MONNOIR PRIESTS DO NOT SUBMIT TO THE CHURCH'S ORDERS

Embarrassment Greater Than Ever, Declares Archbishop Bruchesi

Dreaded Document From Rome May Put Ban on Those Who Do Not Obey

Effect Would Prohibit Priests From Performing Church Functions

Montreal, Aug. 13.—The rumor of the submission of St. Marie Monnoir priests to without foundation, so far. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi in answering the address of congratulation of his clergy on his anniversary must have heard nothing of the submission.

In fact the immense gathering of religious men and women yesterday at the anniversary mass of the Archbishop's consecration was an answer to the report that had circulated in religious communities that His Grace felt keenly the trouble caused by the Monnoir priests and all should rally to his aid.

Rev. Canon Jamin, of St. Therese College, declared the keynote of the assembly was in the course of his address he referred at length to the unhappy situation by the disobedient attitude of certain priests. He expressed to His Grace the regret of the clergy, hoping that the priests, in their name their pledge of fidelity, loyalty and obedience due to a Bishop by his powers, they promised to co-operate with him to the fullest extent of their powers in remedying the evil caused by the situation.

His Grace in reply thanked the Canon and Clergy for the expression of their affection and devotedness.

In referring to Monnoir trouble His Grace said: "That hope had been held that a Catholic solution would have been reached. He regretted though to have to admit that the state of embarrassment was greater than ever."

The expression of the Archbishop, "Hope had long been held," gave foundation to the rumor which, circulated among the clergy before they left the palace yesterday afternoon, that an important document was in the hands of the Archbishop for the past weeks. It is the strongest document of condemnation ever sent from Rome to priest or people in Canada. His Grace, it appears, has held the document, hoping that the priests of St. Marie Monnoir would submit.

The whole trend of conversation yesterday gave little hope of a submissive settlement to the situation.

The full speech of Judge Monet, in pamphlet form, was distributed yesterday in Montreal, and Rev. Canon Lemay, head of the Monnoir College, presented his submission before the Bishop and priests dispersed from the Palace.

The new document from Rome, it appears, is a most severe condemnation of the Monnoir faculty's line of conduct, and demands absolute and unequivocal submission.

It is certain to maintain the decisions reached by the Archbishop of Montreal, by which interdiction has been laid upon the faculty of the college and assuredly upholds the prohibition laid on the parents of sending their sons to that institution.

If the priests of the Monnoir submit they will hold their salaries as priests and may be adopted separately by other Bishops, but should they fail to submit, no Bishop can adopt them, for they will be outside of the pale of the Catholic church. Anyhow, it is rumored that their career as a teaching body in the Catholic Church, submission or no submission, is at an end.

It would not be a matter of surprise to find this report officially confirmed and perhaps the text of the document given to the Catholic public next Sunday. Then the College of St. Marie Monnoir will be no longer a Catholic institution, as the faculty and building will be under interdiction by Rome.

SLEEPING CAR TRAFFIC IS GROWING GREATER

Reports from the sleeping car department of the C.P.R. show that sleeping car traffic between Calgary and Edmonton has grown until the daily clearings of this modern accessory to comfortable travel now equals that between Montreal and Ottawa. For the past few weeks the sleeping car equipment of the road has been heavily taxed owing to the vast amount of travel in all directions, especially that coming from the south and east and going from Calgary to the Pacific coast.

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Why Should McClary's "SUNSHINE" Furnace be called "The Understudy of the Sun?" Ask the McClary Agent of your locality—he knows.

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DEATH TAKES ROBBER WHO TURNS ON "PAL"

Chicago, August 13.—Death overtook William Hightower today within 24 hours after he had given testimony which may send a companion to the gallows. Hightower, a consumptive, was on trial for the murder of William Gloor, a saloonkeeper, and turned state's evidence on promise of immunity, which it turned out mean just overnight. Sitting in a wheelchair and attended by a physician, Hightower, speaking in a whisper to a jury, said that Collins fired the shot that killed Gloor.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 13.—The postponed election of the executive council of the Canadian Medical Association has at last been held by this council being imported by the special committee empowered to cast a ballot for its election.

Dr. Whitla, Edmonton; Findlay, Montreal; Adams, Montreal; Hall, Winnipeg; Reave, Toronto; McKee, Vancouver; Weld, Vancouver; Small, Ottawa; Kennedy, MacLeod; Daniel, St. John, N.B.; Madre, Halifax; Archibald, Montreal; Primrose, Toronto; Conroy, Charlotte; and Young, Saskatoon.

Dr. H. C. MacKinnon, Calgary, as president of the association, will be a member of the committee, ex-officio. At the general business meeting to be held tomorrow, the next place of meeting will be decided, and most probably London, Ontario, will be selected.

WINNIPEG EX-MAYOR AS CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—Mr. W. Sanford Evans, ex-Mayor of Winnipeg, will be it is stated here, likely to be the conservative candidate in the Manitoba bye-election, caused by the appointment of D. D. Staples to the Grain Commission.

Mr. R. L. Richardson, ex-M.P., who was spoken of as an independent, will not run. It is uncertain whether or not the Liberals will put up a candidate.

DISAPPOINTED BECAUSE OF LACK OF SUPPORT

Bishop Blair, Head of Largest Diocese in the World, May Resign

Asked Members of Church of England for \$500,000; Has Received \$30,000

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Bishop Blair, of the Falkland Islands, which is the largest diocese in the world, embracing the major portion of the continent of South America, who attempted to raise \$500,000 for church work in those countries has succeeded in getting only \$30,000. He announces that he will resign unless an adequate response appears before next September.

Th bishop says he has made thousands of appeals to members of the church of England, having South American interests, by letters and also personally.

"The opportunity for religious, educational and medical work," the bishop declares, "will be greatly intensified by the opening of the Panama canal, and the only method of preventing conditions like the atrocities perpetrated against the Indians in the Putumayo rubber gathering district of Peru is by church organization."

"I refuse to acquiesce in a deplorable system," the bishop continues, "which assigns a man to a magnificent field and there leaves him impotent for the want of men and means. Bitterly and deeply though I shall feel it, both on such apathy on the part of the church and the people, I must resign my bishopric."

The bishop says that such a course would not be to lead a life of ease at home, as it would leave him stranded without means.

The bishop of the Falkland Islands is the Right Rev. Lawrence Frederick DeValdes Blair. The work of the bishop is principally in the west coast of South America. His commission gives him jurisdiction over all the English Episcopal clergy and congregations throughout the republics of Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and the Falkland Islands, South Georgia, Terra del Fuego and Southern Patagonia.

TEXAS THREATENS TO FIGHT

Governor Says He'll Use State Troops Unless Federal Aid Comes

Austin, Texas, Aug. 13.—The secretary of war today replied to the message of Gov. Colquhoun of Texas, which described reported raiding by rebels along the Mexican border. The governor had declared that if the United States did not offer aid to protect the people of the state of Texas, the state troops would be ordered out to intercept the marauders or drive them back across the border.

Sheriff Edwards, of El Paso county, who headed a posse to Sierra Blanca, wired the governor that several bands of Mexicans had crossed the border and the mounted men would be required to control them.

Four troops of state cavalry are now at New Braunfels waiting the governor's orders.

Troops are Dispatched

San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 13.—Troop L of the Third United States Cavalry was sent from Fort San Houston today to Sierra Blanca, and a squad of cavalry was ordered from Fort Clark to Del Rio to protect American interests there. Troop L is equipped for field service.

Orozco Denies Peace Story

Juarez, Mexico, Aug. 13.—On reading the despatch from Mexico City that he had made overtures for peace if allowed to escape from Mexico unharmed, Gen. Pascual Orozco, commander in chief of the rebel forces, made flat denial today of the whole story.

Zapata Refuses Terms

Mexico City, Aug. 13.—The status of Emilio Zapata, leader of the rebels in the south in unchangeable. The government commission which went to El Jiguelero to discuss peace terms with him returned today bearing a report of failure.

BECKER HAD MANY SECRET ACCOUNTS

Graft Funds Deposited Under Assumed Names, Public Prosecutor Asserts

New York, Aug. 13.—Choking his indignity under assumed names, Police Lieutenant Becker, now behind the bars for the murder of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, is said by members of the state attorney's staff to have deposited thousands of dollars in several savings banks.

Proceeds of Blackmail

These deposits were the proceeds, the public prosecutor says, of gambling and blackmail, and the search for these savings accounts is being continued not only here but in Rochester, where it is reported Becker has an account under a name not his own.

Detectives of the district attorney's office say that two accounts, one in a savings bank in Newark and another in Elizabeth, N.J., belong to Becker.

Total Amount \$21,000

The total of all accounts said to belong to Becker amounts to \$21,000, Becker's salary as a policeman is \$2,500 a year.

The district attorney has also investigated the bank accounts of two police inspectors.

The state attorney says he is curious to know how the inspectors could have made so much money.

Claw to Fugitives

District Attorney Whitman, before departing for a two day's rest in Manchester, Vt., indicated that he believed that the police knew where Harry Horowitz and Louis Rosenzweig, the two much-wanted gunmen could be found. The public prosecutor points out that "Dago Frank" Croft and "Whitey" Lewis were not arrested by the police until their own detectives were close on the trail.

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DISTINGUISHED BRITONS LOOK OVER THE WEST

Montreal, Aug. 13.—Hon. Rupert Guinness, M. P., and Lord and Lady Onslow passed through the city on their way to the west to look after investments and take part in a shooting expedition in British Columbia.

Guinness wishes to place all over the agricultural districts of Canada, young men who have been trained on his farm at Woking. He will take up his project with federal and provincial authorities while here.

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