HOW TO VOTE THE NEW BALLOT

Electors Should Read Instructions Carefully Before Voting—Some Don'ts Which Should be Regarded.

In regard to the Australian ballot which is to be used here for the first time in November there is much for the voters to learn. Accompanying is a sample of the ballot which will be voted here next month. The laws passed concerning the ballot will be of interest and in part are as follows:

The Ballots.

Section 1632. Ballots; how furnished; form. (As amended by Sec. 1, Chap. 250, Public Acts of 1909.) All ballots used at elections held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November and at all special elections held for the purpose of electing officers voted for on said day shall be prepared by the secretary of the state and printed at the expense of the state. All ballots used at all regular town, city and borough elections, and at all special electors' meetings held for the purpose of electing officers voted for at such elections, shall be printed by the secretary of the state at the expense of the town, city or borough for which such ballots are prepared. All such ballots shall be printed on plain white paper of uniform color, quality and thickness for each ballot of the same class, to be determined by said secretary. In addition to the official endorsement, which shall appear on the back thereof, all ballots shall contain a list of the candidates of the several political parties which shall be printed in parallel columns. Each column shall be headed by the name of such party, and shall be arranged in such order as the secretary shall direct, precedence, however, being given to the party which polled the highest number of votes for governor at the last preceding general election for such office, and so on. The number of such columns shall exceed by one the number of separate tickets of candidates to be voted for at the polling place for which the ballot is provided. The title of the office, together with the names of the candidates therefor, shall be printed in a space one-half inch in depth and at least two inches in width, defined by light horizontal lines, with a blank space on the left thereof one-fourth of an inch wide enclosed on both sides by heavier dark lines, which space shall be known as the voting space, and shall be of the same depth as the space containing the title of the office and the name of the candidate. When two or more persons are to be voted for for the same office, and for the same term, on the same party ticket, the title of the office shall be printed in the first space only. On the right of each ballot shall be a column in which shall be printed only the titles of the offices for which candidates may be voted for by electors at the polling place for which the ballot is printed. Such column shall be designated as "Blank Column," and in such column the voting spaces shall be omitted, but in all other respects such blank column shall be a duplicate of the political party column upon each ballot. Any elector may write in such column the name of any person for whom he desires to vote for the office designated in the space where such name may be written, and such ballot shall be counted for the candidate whose name is so written; and where the names of two or more candidates of the same political party, and for the same office, appear printed on such ballot, and the number of names on such ballot for such office does not equal the number for whom any elector is entitled to vote, he may make a cross-mark "X" in the voting space at the left of the name of any candidate in any other party column for whom he desires to vote, or he may write in the proper space in the blank column the name of any person, not printed on such ballot, for whom he desires to vote. Where electors of president and vice president are to be voted for, the title printed over the names of the candidates therefor shall read "electors of president and vice president;" and where a representative at large in congress is to be voted for, the title printed over the name of the candidate therefor shall read "representative at large," and shall be placed on the ballot next before "representative in congress," and where state officers are to be voted for, the title of those officers shall read "governor," "lieutenant governor," "secretary," "treasurer," "comptroller" and "attorney general," respectively; and where other officers are to be voted for, the titles of the offices shall be described as they are respectively described in the constitution of this state, or if not therein mentioned, then their titles shall be described as they are described in the statutes which create them, respectively. The titles of the officers voted for and the names of the candidates shall be printed on the face of the ballots in black ink, and in type of uniform size and style. The name of the party shall be in larger type than that used for printing the titles of the officers and the names of the candidates, the sizes and style of which type shall be the same throughout the ballot, and shall be prescribed by the secretary not less than thirty nor more than sixty days before any election held under these provisions.

Split Vote—How Taken.

Sec. 2, Chap. 250 (1909). All ballots shall be printed with a blank circle three-fourths of an inch in diameter above the name of the party at the head of the ticket or list of candidates, and when any elector shall desire to vote a straight ticket he shall place a cross mark (X) within the circle at the head of the ticket which he so desires to vote. In case two or more persons are to be elected to fill the same office, any elector may split such ballot by placing a cross mark (X) in the voting space on the left and before the names of such candidates for whom he desires to cast such ballot, such mark to be inaddition to the mark required to be placed within said circle. In the event that any elector desires to vote for any candidate other than as hereinbefore provided, he shall, in addition to the cross mark (X) made in the circle as hereinbefore required, indicate such choice by placing a cross mark (X) in the voting space on the left and before the names of such candidates for whom he desires to cast such ballot, not appearing in the column which he has designated by an X in the circle at its head. All ballots shall be printed on the same leaf with a stub, and shall be separated therefrom by a perforated line. The part above the perforated line, designated as the stub, shall extend the entire width of the ballot, and shall be of sufficient depth to show instructions to voters to be printed thereon, which depth shall be not less than two inches from the perforated line to the top thereof. Upon the face of each stub shall be printed, in the type known as brevier capitals, the following: "This ballot shall be marked with a pencil having black lead. To vote a straight ticket, make a cross mark (X) within the circle above one of the party columns. To vote a split ticket, that is, for candidates of different parties, the voter shall make a cross mark (X) before the name of each candidate for whom he votes, not appearing in the column which he has designated by an X in the circle at its head. If the ticket marked in the circle for a straight ticket does not contain the names of candidates for all offices for which the elector desires to vote, he shall, in addition to the cross mark (X) made in the circle hereinbefore required, vote for the top candidates for such offices as herein[illegible] by placing a cross within the circle at the head of his party ticket.

"But an elector must keep in mind that he is not to place a cross before a greater number of names for any office than the number appearing upon his own ticket for that particular office.

"He must also keep in mind that in case he desires to vote a split ticket, he must place the cross at the left of each name voted for on both tickets (where two or more are named for the same office on one ticket).

"Any other mark than the cross mark (X) will render his ballot void."

Other Instructions.

The following instructions may throw light upon some of the questions that have arisen:

How to Vote a Straight Ticket—Place an X in the circle above the column which you wish to vote. Black lead pencil, only, may be used. Fold up the ballot in the same way that you received it.

How to Vote a Split Ticket—Place an X in the circle above the column which you wish to vote in the main. Then place an X in front of the name of a candidate whose name appears in another column for whom you wish to vote. This registers your vote for the candidate checked and is equivalent to scratching the corresponding name in your own party column.

Take the above ballot as an example. You are a republican and wish to vote the entire republican ticket, with the exception of the candidate for comptroller, for which office you prefer the candidate on the democratic ticket. Place an X in the circle over the republican column and place an X before the name of John M. Brady, the democratic candidate for comptroller. Do not try to scratch or mark out the name of Thomas D. Bradstreet, as that would invalidate your ballot and is unnecessary. You have already scratched his name by placing the X in front of John M. Brady, his opponent.

The case may arise in voting a split ticket whereby you wish to eliminate some candidate from a vote; that is, you do not wish to vote for him. If there is no opponent for whom you wish to vote, write in the blank column some name in the space opposite the name you wish to eliminate. This will accomplish your purpose. Any name probably would be permitted in the blank column, but is might be well to use the actual name of a voter in the town, rather than a fictitious name.

Although the instructions on the ballot say something about not using a name in the blank column which is printed on the ticket, a liberal construction, it would seem, would allow the use of a name of a man even if it is on the ballot, if it is written in the blank column at a place not corresponding to the place where it appears printed.

How to Vote for Representatives.—It may be that you wish to vote for representatives on two tickets. Be careful to indicate in such case each man that you vote for. The reason is that you must not vote for more than two representatives on the ticket.

For example: You may be a prohibition voter and want to vote for the two republican candidates for representative. In that case you place an X before the names of Henry W. Tibbits and Albert J. Bailey, and placing an X in the circle of the prohibition party. In case you want to vote for Robert McNeely and Henry W. Tibbits, you place an X before both names. You are entitled to vote for two representatives, and if you split your ticket an X must go before both names you wish to vote for. If you check but one, only that one will be counted.

How to Vote for Justices of the Peace.—Each party names 17 candidates for justices or has that privilege, so that it is necessary to vote for 17 in order to have any of them count. The only trouble, as before, will come by an attempt to split the ticket. If you are a republican and desire to vote for Franklin H. Brown for justice, place the X in the republican circle and the X before Franklin H. Brown's name. You must place an X before 16 justices on the republican ticket. You can split your vote for justices so as to take in all four tickets, but in doing so 17 names must be checked. The reason for this is that if a republican should place an X before a democrat's name the counters have no way of telling what other 16 justices he wishes to vote for, as there is no indication that it is necessarily the name opposite which he wishes to scratch.

Judge of Probate.—On the prohibition ticket no nomination was made by the prohibition party, but those voting that ticket can write in the name of Nelson J. Ayling or place an X before his name in the republican column, or of course for any judge of probate candidate for whom he may wish to vote.

Voting for a Few Names Only.

Many have asked how a voter should mark his ballot if he desired to vote for only one or two names on the entire ticket.

In regard to this, Attorney General Light says that the names of those whom the voter wishes to cast his ballot for can be written in the blank column, but no mark should be placed in the circle at the head of any other ticket. For instance, if an elector does not want to vote any of the ticket on the ballot, but wishes to vote for Charles A. Goodwin, he should write his name in the blank space where it says governor, and do nothing more. Any other candidate he wishes to vote for should be written in the same way.

Don'ts.

Following are a few don'ts which the voters will do well to regard:

Don't place an X at the left of any name in a column when you have already placed an X in the circle at the top of the same column, except when more than one candidate is to be chosen for the same office (as in the case of representatives and justices of the peace), and you wish to split your ticket and vote for one or more of such candidates and not for others. You must then place an X in the square at the left of each name or names of such candidates for whom you wish to vote, whether in your own party column or some other column. In such case only the names thus marked with the X will be counted.

Don't make any mark on a ballot except an X in the circle or an X before other names as above directed.

Don't retrace or line over any portion of the X.

Don't allow any portion of the X to cross the lines of the circle.

Don't under any circumstances draw any lines through any name.

Don't use a pen or any colored or indelible lead pencil.

Don't in case you accidentally mark your ballot improperly, or make a mistake, try to correct it or fix it up, but surrender it to the moderator in charge and get a new ballot.

Don't in case you are in doubt hesitate to ask the moderator or any party leader or candidate for advice.

Don't forget to mark your ballot with an X in the circle at the top, no matter whether you vote a straight or split ticket.

An Insulting Question.

"Is Connecticut for sale? This question ought to be answered before Tuesday, Nov. 8."—Hartford Times.

That question has been answered—several times—twice in the days of Abraham Lincoln, on a number of occasions since the days of Grant, quite emphatically two years ago.

Connecticut cannot be bought, sold or traded off. If any man knows of an instance where effort has been made to influence the acts of voters in conventions or anywhere else in this campaign, his duty is plain—that duty is to accuse openly, plainly, fearlessly. The people of this state are getting sick of veiled charges, innuendo, declarations which do not hesitate to accuse, but lack the courage to point plainly to those it is alleged deserve to be accused.

There is no excuse for declaring the people of this state corrupt and contented. Such declarations are never made except for the purpose of prejudicing the public mind, in the hope that somebody's political ambitions will be benefited.

Because one man or half a dozen men are suspected of being thieves no sane man thinks of asking, from a public platform, in the press or anywhere else the insulting question—Does Connecticut believe in theft? That sort of thing may happen in the Middletown house for crazy people, but it doesn't happen anywhere else, and the people would not stand for it.

Let no guilty man escape. If there be a guilty man, point him out.

The people of this state want no guilty man shielded, but they never fail to resent being stabbed in the back. It is time to put up or shut up.—New Haven Times-Leader.

Sample of Australian Ballot to Be Used at State Election Here

Showing how a democrat will mark his ballot if he wishes to vote for Theodore Bodenwein, whose name is not on the ticket, for secretary of state; also for Samuel E. Beardsley of the Socialist ticket for representative at large; Judge Ayling on the republican ticket for the probate court, and for Fred Dearing, of the democratic ticket, and S. Howard Mead, of the prohibition ticket, for representatives. No X marks should be traced over after once made and no other marks made on the ballot than those shown below. No one should make the mistake of using a ballot from the paper, as they are not official, and cannot be used in voting. Ballots will be supplied as before, at the polling place.

	REPUBLICAN		DEMOCRATIC		PROHIBITION		SOCIALIST	BLANK COLUMN
	GOVERNOR CHARLES A GOODWIN		GOVERNOR SIMEON E BALDWIN		GOVERNOR EMIL L G HOHENTHAL		GOVERNOR ROBERT HUNTER	GOVERNOR
	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DENNIS A BLAKESLEE		LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR ANDREW J BROUGHEL		LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BENJAMIN F BEARDSLEY		LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WILLIAM APPLEGATE	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
	SECRETARY OF STATE MATTHEW H ROGERS		SECRETARY OF STATE ZALMON GOODSELL		SECRETARY OF STATE CHARLES J FANCHER		SECRETARY OF STATE ELLA REEVE BLOOR	SECRETARY OF STATE THEODORE BODENWEIN
	TREASURER COSTELLO LIPPITT		TREASURER EDWARD T BROWN		TREASURER CHARLES B ALLYN		TREASURER EMIL GORIS	TREASURER
	COMPTROLLER THOMAS D BRADSTREET		COMPTROLLER JOHN M BRADY		COMPTROLLER RAY K LINSLEY		COMPTROLLER JAMES J MC INTYRE	COMPTROLLER
	ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN H LIGHT		ATTORNEY GENERAL TALCOTT H RUSSELL		ATTORNEY GENERAL WILBUR G MANCHESTER		ATTORNEY GENERAL NO NOMINATION	ATTORNEY GENERAL
	REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN CONGRESS JOHN Q TILSON		REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN CONGRESS GEORGE P INGERSOLL		REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN CONGRESS WILLIAM P BARSTOW	X	REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN CONGRESS SAMUEL E BEARDSLEY	REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE IN CONGRESS
	REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS EDWIN W HIGGINS		REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS RAYMOND J JODOIN		REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS JAMES M YOUNG		REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS EDWARD PERKINS CLARKE	REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
	SENATOR JOHN H DAVIS		SENATOR CHARLES S AVERY		SENATOR WILLIAM CROWE		SENATOR FRED HOLDSWORTH	SENATOR
X	JUDGE OF PROBATE NELSON J AYLING		JUDGE OF PROBATE THOMAS M SHIELDS		JUDGE OF PROBATE NO NOMINATION		JUDGE OF PROBATE ALBERT BOARDMAN	JUDGE OF PROBATE
	SHERIFF SIDNEY A BROWN		SHERIFF LAWRENCE ASHCRAFT		SHERIFF DAVID T DONAHUE		SHERIFF CHARLES TRIMBACK	SHERIFF
	REPRESENTATIVES HENRY W TIBBITS	X	REPRESENTATIVES FRED DEARING		REPRESENTATIVES ROBERT MC NEELY		REPRESENTATIVES RUDOLPH A KROHN	REPRESENTATIVES
	ALBERT J BAILEY		JOHN F CRANEY	X	S HOWARD MEAD		WALTER H WOLVERTON	
	JUSTICES OF THE PEACE WALLACE S ALLIS		JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FRANKLIN H BROWN		JUSTICES OF THE PEACE CHARLES S STORMS		JUSTICES OF THE PEACE DANIEL POLSKY	JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
	JOHN C AVERILL		EDWARD T BURKE		AMOS A BALDWIN		JAMES F DONNELLY	
	HERMAN ALOFSIN		JOHN J CORKERY		LOUIS A FRAZIER		EUGENE CARROLL	
	ALBERT J BAILEY		JOHN F COUGHLIN		DANIEL C GRAHAM		SAMUEL LAMBERT	
	JOHN H BARNES		JEREMIAH J DESMOND		LEVI S SAUNDERS		ARTHUR F FULTON	
	WILLIS A BRISCOE		RODERICK M DOUGLASS		WILLIAM C NOYES		NO NOMINATION	
	AMOS A BROWNING		JOSEPH T FANNING		JOSEPH J FIELDS		NO NOMINATION	
	S ASHBEL CRANDALL		WILLIAM F HILL		FRANK HAGLUND		NO NOMINATION	
	JOHN ECCLES		CHARLES V JAMES		FRED J HAGLUND		NO NOMINATION	
	CURRIE GILMOUR		THOMS J KELLY		STERLING NELSON		NO NOMINATION	
	JOHN D HALL		GILBERT S RAYMOND		S HOWARD MEAD		NO NOMINATION	
	EDWIN W HIGGINS		THOMAS A ROBINSON		ROBERT MC NEELY		NO NOMINATION	
	GEORGE E PARSONS		THOMAS H SHIELDS		NO NOMINATION		NO NOMINATION	
	HENRY H PETTIS		WILLIAM H SHIELDS		NO NOMINATION		NO NOMINATION	
	DONALD G PERKINS		CHARLES F THAYER		NO NOMINATION		NO NOMINATION	
	LEE ROY ROBINS		SENECA S THRESHER		NO NOMINATION		NO NOMINATION	
	THOMAS A ROBINSON		WILLIAM WELDON		NO NOMINATION		NO NOMINATION	