

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

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SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1909.

PASSING EVENTS

Now is the high tide of the year. The yellow roses are here and with them, as usual, comes the full flood of summer—a season that is nowhere so ideal as it is in western Montana. Some allowance must be made, of course, for the enthusiasm with which we Bitter Rooters regard this end of the state which is our home, but it is interesting to note, this season, that the hundreds of visitors who have been brought here by land-hunger are as enthusiastic as those of us who have been here for some time.

ple out here soon. Missoula must be ready to entertain a big crowd this summer and she should be in shape to do it well.

THE NUMBERS—It is impossible to place an accurate estimate upon the number of visitors that we are to have during the registration period, but it is safe to say that there will be thousands of transients in the city each day of the registration period. It is a noteworthy fact that the people who are here from the east place the number higher than any of the local estimates; their guess is based upon the interest which they know exists in all parts of the east.

THE YELLOW CARS—Soon, we are told, we shall have a passenger service over the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway. Tomorrow, the official announcement tells us, a daily freight service will be inaugurated and there will be deliveries from east and west. The three-days-a-week service which has been in effect for some time has been in a way satisfactory but it will be better to have the daily service.

A WISE STEP—The decision of the city administration to install a modern fire alarm system is the part of wisdom and prudence. That a city of the size of Missoula should have been so long without an adequate alarm system is a reflection upon the progressive spirit which is supposed to characterize this town.

action of the council will find general endorsement in the city.

CRUELTY—That there is to be vigorous prosecution of men who are cruel in their treatment of animals is gratifying to all humane people. There have been notable instances this year of unwarranted abuse of horses by those who have them in charge. One or two of the cases have found their way into court. Yesterday morning The Missoulian printed a little story of the very proper chastisement of a man who was beating a horse; the fellow was smashed in the face by a man whose righteous indignation made him forget his physical inferiority as compared with the brute who was pounding his horse over the head.

THE GOULDS—While the Howard Gould divorce case in all its disgusting details is being dished up in the press dispatches for the edification of a sensation-loving public, it is interesting to note that today is the birthday anniversary of Helen Gould whose life and work have done much to atone for the disgrace which other members of the family have brought upon the name of the Goulds.

TARIFF TALK—It is hot weather and President Taft's prediction is being realized in that the senate is hesitating with the consideration of the tariff bill. But this haste might have been made earlier in the game with great benefit to the industrial and commercial interests of the country.

LESSON FOR TODAY. June 20, 1909. Golden Text—With great power gave the apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus. Acts iv:33. The following review is planned for all who are taking up these Bible studies, whether having actually studied the eleven lessons here reviewed or only a part of them.

We hope the saints are finding us agreeable sinners.

It is one more excellent indorsement of this country that so many Missoula

boys and girls are making good in eastern universities and colleges.

Provisions having been made for their health as well as their comfort, the registration crowds may be assured that their stay in Missoula will be pleasant.

There are theaters enough in town to afford lodgings for a few thousand people if the other sleeping accommodations are inadequate.

It is a significant fact that the new hotels fill up as fast as they are completed and the old ones are as crowded as ever.

In the advertising columns of The Missoulian this morning there is a personal message for everybody in town.

Judge Small was pretty cute in his departure from Missoula on a matrimonial journey, but wait till he comes back.

If a man must be thrown into a river, the Yellowstone is as good as any; it is a mighty fine stream.

If the showers must come, the lively man would prefer to have them on Monday rather than Sunday.

As we welcomed them coming, so we will today speed the St. Paul visitors in their going.

Swarming on all the good things that have been said about Jane, we cordially cheer.

The new train service is none too much for the Bitter Root's growing business.

Senator Bailey shows some rationalism by repudiating the Bryan platform.

Moreover, visitors find Missoula a live town as well as an attractive one.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR TODAY

The Missoulian has secured the right to publish the International Sunday school lesson questions by Rev. Dr. Linscott, which has aroused so much interest everywhere, and they will appear weekly. One of these questions each week is to be answered in writing, and upon these answers the prizes are to be awarded.

LESSON FOR TODAY. June 20, 1909.

Golden Text—With great power gave the apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus. Acts iv:33.

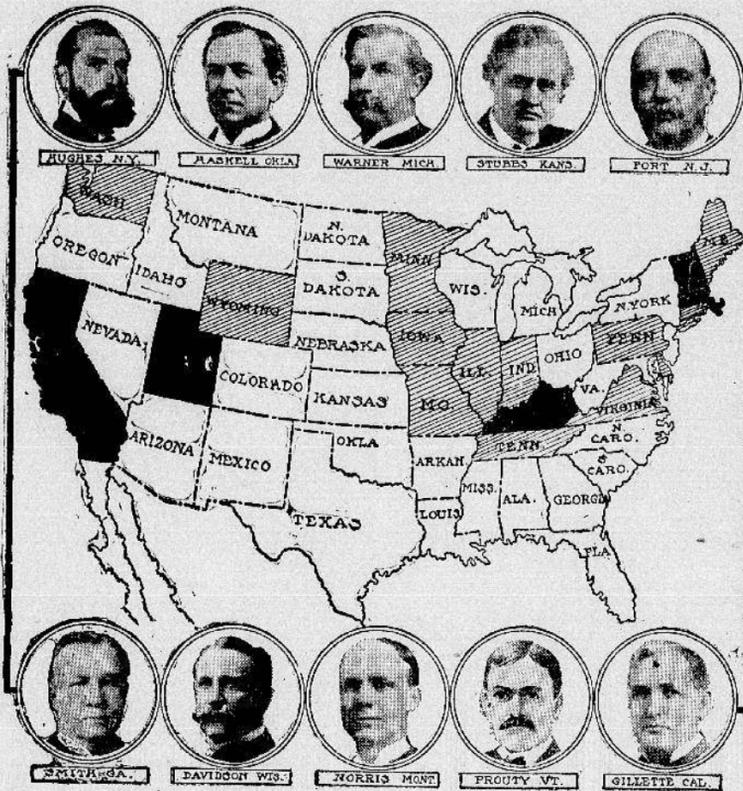
The following review is planned for all who are taking up these Bible studies, whether having actually studied the eleven lessons here reviewed or only a part of them. Even if this is the first lesson which has captured a reader's attention it can be made a profitable lesson in itself.

We hope the saints are finding us agreeable sinners.

It is one more excellent indorsement of this country that so many Missoula

VIEWS OF THE GOVERNORS ON SENATORIAL ELECTIONS

(BY C. N. MATHER.)



The solid blacks indicate states in which the sentiment as viewed by the governor is adverse to the election of United States senators by direct vote. Shaded portions indicate states in which the sentiment is doubtful. The white portions show the states which are in favor of direct vote.

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The wisest fathers who framed the constitution inserted therein as article V the power of amendment and so far there have been 12 such amendments. Will the 16th amendment change the present system of election of United States senators? Many who have studied the situation claim that it will. Others just as firmly maintain that such an amendment will never be passed and the states must look to their own legislatures for whatever voice the people shall have in the future in expressing a preference for United States senators.

The article of the constitution providing for an amendment wisely designated two different methods of securing the same results—through the national congress or through a convention called on application of the legislatures. The article reads as follows: "The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, upon the application of several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, or by the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress."

It is, therefore, evident that if three-fourths of the state legislatures are in favor of an amendment, such an amendment can be obtained. In order to learn the sentiment of the various states the writer has communicated with the governor of each state and has received responses from all but four of the 48 states, Indiana, Tennessee, Virginia and Maryland not being represented in this poll. Of the other 42, six viewed the sentiment of their states as either radically opposed to or not favoring a change in the constitution. Eleven states were for widely varying reasons placed in the doubtful column, and 25 governors expressed the sentiment of their states to be in favor of a change in the national constitution to meet this occasion. Of the 21 so-called doubtful states, three, namely, Washington, Wyoming and Iowa, were made doubtful because they were so well satisfied with the working out of their present primary system. The governors of these states, respectively, expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the result obtained through the direct primaries. Governor B. B. Briggs of Wyoming writes: "It has been customary for our state party convention to place in nomination at Jerusalem, Golden Text, Acts xv: 11. We believe that through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved, even as they."

Verse 6:17—Is actual experience of God, and His dealings with us, conclusive proof of the will of God in the matters which the experience covers? Verse 30—Jas. 1:14-26. Believing and Doing. Golden Text, Jas. 1:20. Faith without works is dead. Verse 14—Can a man have true faith in God if he is not filled with love to his fellows, and doing all he can to help them? June 6—Jas. 1:11-2. The Power of the Tongue. Golden Text, Prov. xxi: 23. Whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue keepeth his soul from troubles. Verse 2—Is the control of the tongue the key to the control of the entire man? Give four reasons. June 13—Heb. xii:1-6. Heroes of Faith. Golden Text, Heb. xii:1. Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. Verse 1-2—If a desirable thing is firmly possessed by faith, does that give as much, or similar, satisfaction, as the possession of the thing itself? Lesson for Sunday, June 27, 1909—Temperance Lesson. Rom. xiii:8-14.

tion some one as the first choice for United States senator. Consequently members of the legislature elected at the fall elections following are in a measure bound by this expression of party choice made at the state conventions. This method seems reasonably satisfactory to our people at the present time, and I am unable to state whether a majority of them would approve any further change or not."

From the executive department in the state of Washington comes a letter outlining the direct primary law so satisfactory to the people of that state. It says, in part, as follows: "At the session of the legislature which has just adjourned it took just 11 minutes to elect our junior senator, Senator Jones."

Direct Primary.

"Personally, and along with probably 50 per cent of our people, I believe the direct primary law is one of the best laws we have on our statute books." "And so we have placed Washington in the doubtful list as regards a constitutional change."

Iowa enters the same classification for about the same reason. Governor B. P. Carroll writes: "I regard it of little consequence so long as the senators are nominated by the people and the legislature accepts the results of the primary election."

In a show-down fight there is but little question which side of the fence these three states would be found on, although they are classified as doubtful. Illinois would give no definite answer, although Governor Deen's secretary answered the communication, stating that the governor was too busy to give it attention at this time. Illinois is generally conceded to be open to a change in the constitution, although this does not come from the governor. It is, therefore, placed in the doubtful column.

Pennsylvania has provided several laws bordering on the direct expression of the views of the people for United States senators, but no definite stand has been taken. Governor Johnson of Minnesota writes as follows: "While several successive legislatures have adopted joint memorials to congress asking for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote, the legislature of 1907 and the legislature of 1908 defeated the bills to provide approximately the Oregon plan for the election of United States senators. Both of these bills were made more or less a party issue and were defeated by the majority party in power."

Doubtful Column.

The sentiment of Minnesota undoubtedly is in favor of a constitutional change, although it has been placed in the doubtful column. Indiana, Tennessee, Virginia and Maryland gave no answers and have been placed with the doubtful states. It is known, however, that at least one of these has shown a marked tendency toward allowing the people to voice their sentiments direct for United States senators.

It therefore, appears that out of the 41 states classified as doubtful at least seven, namely, Washington, Wyoming, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania might conservatively be listed with those in favor of a constitutional change, thus giving more than enough states to call a convention and nearly enough to ratify an amendment to the constitution if one were proposed. In the states listed as opposed to such action New Hampshire, Vermont, California and Utah seem to be according to the governors of these states, opposed to any change in the constitution looking toward a direct vote of the people. Governor Wilson of Kentucky writes: "We have had very little expression

of opinion by the people of this state as to whether they do or do not approve of the election of United States senators by direct vote.

"I think I do not approve of the suggestion of amending the constitution to provide for such an election." Governor Gillett of California writes: "We have a direct primary law by which the preference for United States senators will be expressed at the polls and assemblies are voted for. For my own part I do not take any stock in the direct vote for United States senators."

Present System.

Up in the New England states, where they have the good fortune to keep a senator in office for a lifetime, and thereby give him prestige in the national body, such as is attained by few other states, they favor retaining the present system. Governor Proouty of Vermont says: "This is not a burning question in this state because for a great many years it has been our policy to continue our senators in office. This we have found very wise and because we have found it to have been ably represented from their election for so long that it really has not been brought to the attention of the people. Personally I have always felt that we should decide more wisely under the present system than we should under a direct vote."

Governor Fernald of Maine writes: "The matter has been under discussion here for a few months, but just what the feeling is I cannot say. I have not given the matter sufficient attention to give you any intelligent answer as to my own views."

To sum up the information obtained through this poll of the states, it is interesting to note that the sentiment is so largely in favor of a constitutional amendment. This sentiment is backed up largely in the middle west and strongly in the south.

While many attempts have been made to organize a concerted movement in this direction, nothing has been accomplished of a specific nature, and the question still remains: Will the 16th amendment to the constitution provide for the election of United States senators by direct vote?

A combined metal cover and handle which locks securely upon milk bottles has been invented by a Massachusetts man.

GEO. PRINGLE

MISSOULA, MONTANA Manufacturer of and Dealer in Italian and American Marbles, Scotch, Swedish and American Granites



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A large assortment of the above all ways on hand or manufactured to order. DESIGNS SENT ON APPLICATION My facilities for producing and furnishing the finest work in the state are unequalled

DOORS OF ACADEMY FORMALLY UNVEILED



Colonel Robert M. Thompson at left, Miss Evelyn Beatrice Longman in center, Ernest Flagg at right, the three principals in the unveiling of the bronze doors at the naval academy. Annapolis, Md., June 12.—The unveiling of the bronze doors at the naval academy proved to be an event of national interest. The occasion was honored by the presence of Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, who made the address to the guests at the dedication; Ambassador Takahira and Baroness Takahira of the Japanese legation, accompanied by Vice Admiral Uriu and his charming wife, who are visiting America. Vice Admiral Uriu is himself a member of the class of '68 of the naval academy and Baroness Uriu is a graduate of Vassar college. Both speak English fluently. The bronze doors were donated by Colonel Robert M. Thompson. Colonel

Thompson has maintained an active interest of the naval academy and has done much for its welfare. Miss Evelyn Beatrice Longman, the designer and sculptress of the doors, has, by her work in producing both them and their wonderfully artistic design, immediately jumped into rank with the foremost artists of America. Ernest Flagg is the man to whom the beautiful plan of the United States military academy is due. Mr. Flagg not only laid out the grounds with his unexcelled ability in landscape effect, but also planned all of the splendid new buildings which have recently been constructed or are now under construction. The bronze doors add much to the architectural beauty of the academy.