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Famous Presidential TOURS

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President Roosevelt Delivering a Speech from the Rear of his Private Car



Rare and hitherto unpublished photo of the late President McKinley on tour



President Taft Delivering a Public Address on Tour. Seated Directly in the Rear of the President is his Only Daughter, Helen

President Taft's great transcontinental tour is of especial interest as the latest excursion of our most-traveled president.

Now, though he is burdened with the cares of state, President Taft has no intention to allow his official responsibilities to interfere with his penchant for roaming up and down the earth.

President Taft has plenty of precedent for all the traveling he may wish to do while occupying the highest office in the gift of the nation.

Washington, who was at this time 57 years of age, or five years older than is President Taft at the present time, set out from New York city, which was then the capital of the nation, on October 15, 1789, and rode by easy stages in his own carriage.

ent period and is being conspicuously followed in the case of President Taft's tour.

The second of the presidents to get in touch with the people by means of extended travel was James Monroe, and his most notable journey was made in the year 1817. The ostensible object of Monroe's tour was the inspection of the fortifications on the Atlantic coast, but the real purpose was the removal of hostility to the new government which was being fostered by one of the political parties of the period.

as an "era of good feeling" that continued for years. Indeed, in its accomplishment in this respect Monroe's tour of the north was quite as influential as was the late President McKinley's memorable tour of the south some years ago.

Andrew Johnson's trip in 1868, was not only a record-breaker in length, but it was in many of the circumstances attending it the most remarkable journey ever made by an American president. At the time President Johnson and Congress were engaged in the bitter quarrel that later resulted in the well-known successful attempt to impeach the chief executive, and in many of his speeches on tour Johnson bitterly attacked the national legislature, with the result that there was disorder at times came near the verge of rioting.

of the Banker Hill monument at Boston, President Polk, in 1847, toward the close of the Mexican war, made a tour of the south, and followed it by a tour through the New England and middle states, going as far north as Augusta, Maine.

of the other guests present may witness every play that is made. The beginning and end of the links are within a few feet of the residence. If it is absolute rest that will be desired by President Taft when he reaches La Quinta a more suitable place than the big ranch residence could not be found. It commands a beautiful view of Corpus Christi bay on one side and a wide scope of pasture country on the other side. The residence is three stories and contains 18 bedrooms. The suite reserved for President Taft consists of three rooms. Each suite is provided with a private bath. The residence is handsomely furnished.

away from Washington so much of the time that the democratic house of representatives, in April, 1876, passed a resolution which indirectly twitted him with his prolonged absence. However, Grant came back at them with a message in which he incorporated a lengthy detailed list of the number of times each previous president had been absent from the seat of government, and demonstrating that his record did not suffer severely by comparison.

The late President McKinley did more than twice as much traveling as any preceding official had done while performing the duties of chief magistrate, having made more than forty trips out of Washington during the four and a half years of his incumbency of the high office. To President McKinley belong the credit of having originated the transcontinental presidential trip as we know it today—that is, the form of prolonged country-wide tour made popular by McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. Another innovation introduced by McKinley on his most important tour was that of having the personnel of the presidential party include all of the members of the cabinet and their wives and by means of cabinet meetings held on the train and routine carried out by the clerical workers detailed from the departments at Washington the affairs of the nation were literally administered from a portable seat of government on wheels.

President McKinley's memorable journey to the Pacific coast, which was originally mapped out, covered 11,000 miles and extended over seven weeks, began on April 29, 1891, and was to

have ended at Buffalo on June 12. However, Mrs. McKinley was taken seriously ill at San Francisco, and after she recovered an entire change of program had to be made and the party returned to Washington direct from the Golden Gate. On this trip an effort was made to arrange a meeting at El Paso, Texas, between President McKinley and President Diaz of Mexico—just such a meeting as is to form the crowning spectacular feature of President Taft's present tour. At that time the project fell through, but McKinley, during the Sunday he spent at the frontier town, did walk to the center of the international bridge spanning the Rio Grande, and stood there for some time surveying the people and the picturesque scenes in Mexico. He was urged to visit Ciudad Juarez, the quaint Mexican town opposite El Paso, and where President Taft is to call upon President Diaz, but McKinley, with his well-known conservatism, refused to break the tradition that a president of the United States cannot journey beyond the borders of the country. In addition to his transcontinental tour, President McKinley's more notable journeys included a tour of the south in December, 1898; a trip to the Omaha exposition, and a journey through the north-west in 1899.

As President McKinley has surpassed all his predecessors as a traveler, so his successor, President Roosevelt, in turn outdid McKinley's achievements. The Roosevelt tours are of such recent date as to be yet fresh in the memories of newspaper readers. Suffice it to say that the strenuous president, in search of sport or opportunity for speech-making, visited every nook and corner of the country and established a precedent by voyaging to Panama. President Roosevelt's longest tour was the transcontinental one, which lasted 65 days, and embraced nearly as many miles of travel as the present record-breaking Taft tour. President Roosevelt also made a voyage on the Mississippi which was in the sense a counterpart of Taft's present 1,200-mile boat trip on the father of waters.

Will Visit the Ranch



La Quinta residence which President Taft will occupy during his sojourn. At upper right—W. T. George, manager of the Taft packing plant. Lower left—C. A. Williams, manager of Taft farm department. At right—Joseph P. Green, manager of the Taft ranch.

Gregory, Texas, Oct. 2.—The ranch is connected with Gregory by a magnificent country home of Charles P. Taft, on his Texas ranch, is situated three miles from Gregory. It is in this beautiful residence, called La Quinta, or the villa, that President Taft and other distinguished members of his party will make their home during their stay upon the ranch. The house faces on Corpus Christi bay and

ranging from 25,000 to 50,000 acres in size. Mr. Green, who has charge of the ranch, has planned that the distinguished visitor shall be shown as much of the big property as possible during his stay. The thriving little town of Taft is one of the places he will visit. It is situated seven miles from Gregory, and is a part of the ranch property. It has a population of about 600 people, and is only a few years old. It cast a solid vote for Taft for president. It is at the town of Taft that the great industrial enterprises of the ranch are being established. The plans now being carried out there include the erection of a large meat packing plant, a cottonseed oil mill, an ice plant and an additional cotton gin. These concerns will represent an investment of about \$300,000 when completed. Most of them will be finished and ready for operation by the first of next year.

It is stated by W. T. George, manager of the packing house department, formerly of Liberty, Mo., that the Taft plant will be the most complete and modern in the country so far as construction and equipment is concerned. The latest improved insulation and cement finish will be installed, and in its sanitary arrangements it will be unexcelled, he says.

The source of supply for the packing house will come chiefly from the other Texas ranch of Mr. Taft. This last mentioned property embraces 240,000 acres and is situated about 150 miles west of Gregory. It is now grazing about 20,000 head of cattle. In addition to the cattle, La Quinta ranch has about 1,700 head of sheep. Preparations are being made to raise hogs on an extensive scale. This 125,000-acre tract of land and its various interests and industries are divided into several different departments, which give employment at this time to about 225 men. When the industrial plants now in course of erection are finished the number of employees will be greatly increased. Each department has its own manager, with Mr. Green in charge of them all. The big property is in such a high state of development that it resembles on a giant scale an up-to-date stock farm in one of the eastern states more than it does a western ranch. Even the cowboys here have lost their picturesque quality. They live in little communities scattered over the ranch, each of which has direct connection by telephone with La Quinta residence, where Mr. Green resides. These cowboys are steady, industrious men whose chief work is to see that the wire fences are kept in repair. Charles P. Taft has not visited the

FACTS ABOUT CHARLES P. TAFT'S TEXAS RANCHES.

Includes 365,000 acres. Two prosperous towns, Gregory and Taft. Has its own meat packing plant, cottonseed mill, ice plant, cotton gin. President Taft will spend four days here.

ranch for nine years until last spring. He went over the farms and said that they were a revelation to him. Back from the railroad and extending along the shore of Corpus Christi bay for 25 miles is a region of virgin wilderness where many kinds of wild game, such as deer, wildcats, coyotes and bobo wolves abound. In one pasture of 25,000 acres not a gun has been fired in 15 years, it is said. The thick growth of the mesquite trees and various smaller shrubs afford splendid protection for the wild game. It is in this pasture that President Taft is to be given an opportunity to try his prowess as a hunter. One of the favorite forms of amusement upon the ranch, particularly during the fall and winter seasons, when the big residence at La Quinta is usually filled with a lively set of young people as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Green, is wildcat chasing. These chapparal cats are about four or five times the size of the ordinary house cat, and they are desperate fighters when cornered. One of them is a match for the best trained hound. A pack of three cat hounds, as they are called, is kept by Mr. Green at La Quinta. The leader of this pack is a big brown dog named Jim Hunter. He was brought from Liberty, Mo., and since his stay upon the ranch has had many encounters with cats and wolves. His body, as well as those of the other two dogs, is covered with scars from these sanguinary contests.

Entertainment. While various kinds of entertainment have been planned for the president, it is thought that he will devote a good part of his time while at La Quinta playing golf. The links, which have been laid out for his especial benefit, are said to be the equal of any golf course in the country. Robert H. Connerly of Austin, golf champion of Texas, and Frank Lewis, a golf expert of San Antonio, laid off the links. The main idea followed in laying the nine holes was to bring the whole course within as close view of the open windows and porches of La Quinta residence as possible, so that members of the president's party and

the other guests present may witness every play that is made. The beginning and end of the links are within a few feet of the residence.

If it is absolute rest that will be desired by President Taft when he reaches La Quinta a more suitable place than the big ranch residence could not be found. It commands a beautiful view of Corpus Christi bay on one side and a wide scope of pasture country on the other side. The residence is three stories and contains 18 bedrooms. The suite reserved for President Taft consists of three rooms. Each suite is provided with a private bath. The residence is handsomely furnished.

President Taft will be connected with the outside world by means of a telephone line to the ranch hotel at Gregory, in which the presidential offices will be maintained. None but members of his party and invited guests will be permitted to visit La Quinta during his stay.

RATE WAR IS ON.

Los Angeles, Oct. 2.—The war of the coast steamship companies is on in earnest and a passenger can ride from Los Angeles to San Francisco, meals included, for \$1. The thousands of homeseekers that have reached California are taking advantage of the steamship family war and are crowding the coast vessels to their capacity. Railroad travel has fallen off enormously.

ADOPTS PLATFORM.

Boston, Oct. 2.—The Massachusetts republican convention today adopted a platform and nominated candidates to be voted for in November next. In an enlogistic speech, United States Senator Lodge moved the nomination of Governor Eben S. Draper for reelection. The motion was adopted unanimously. Governor Draper spoke briefly in recognition of the compliment.

BUILDING THREATENED.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Fire seriously threatened the Munsey building here at an early hour today. After over-crowding the building encountered in forcing water to the top of the 16-story structure the fire was gotten under control. The damage was slight.

RAILROAD IS OPENED.

Pekin, Oct. 2.—The Kaidan railroad, the first line in China to be constructed solely by Chinese was officially opened today.

In Touch With Business



At top—The telegraph and telephone bureau at the White House, with which the government will keep in touch with President Taft. Below—Typical United States government wireless telegraph station on ship-board such as will be used by President Taft down the Mississippi river. Washington, Oct. 2.—One of the most difficult tasks in connection with the carrying out of a presidential tour is that of maintaining constantly uninterrupted communication between the White House at Washington and the president, wherever he may be. This responsibility rests largely with what is known as the telegraph and cipher bureau of the executive mansion—in effect, the nerve center of American officialdom. This "intelligence office" at the White House is never closed for a minute from one end of the year to the other, and of the two dozen telegraph wires that enter this communication center have a double wire reserved at all times for direct communication with the president wherever he may be. Expert telegraphers

ISSUES A WRIT.

Helena, Oct. 2.—The supreme court today granted a writ of habeas corpus, making it returnable October 6, before District Judge Leslie at Great Falls. The writ is directed to L. K. Devlin, a deputy state humane officer, who in the petition of the complainant, Mrs. Katherine Schmitt of Havre, is alleged to have taken possession and refuses to return her child.

FORCIBLE FEEDING ILLEGAL.

London, Oct. 2.—Wriths have been issued against Home Secretary Gladstone and the prison officials of Birmingham in connection with an assault for the forcible feeding with a stomach pump last week of a number of suffragettes who persisted in going on a "hunger strike" while in jail. The suffragette leaders contended that forcible feeding is illegal.