

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

Published Every Day in the Year.
MISSOULIAN PUBLISHING CO.
129 and 131 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana.

Entered at the postoffice at Missoula, Montana, as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
(In Advance)

Daily, one month	\$0.75
Daily, three months	2.25
Daily, six months	4.50
Daily, one year	8.00
Weekly, one year	1.50

Postage added for foreign countries.

TELEPHONE NUMBER

Business Office 110 Editorial Rooms



Washington Office, Munsey Building Ernest Hezen Pallman, correspondent.
Hamilton Office, Main street, near Second.

SUBSCRIBERS' PAPERS

The Missoulian is anxious to give the best carrier service; therefore subscribers are requested to report faulty delivery at once. In ordering paper changed to new address please give old address also. Money orders and checks should be made payable to The Missoulian Publishing Company.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1909.

PASSING EVENTS

In Montana, so the land office records show, there are nearly three million acres which are subject to entry under the enlarged-homestead law of which Senator Dixon is the sponsor and for which he fought for two sessions of congress. This fact makes the meeting of the dry farming congress a matter of local concern in this state, and places last week's session at Billings upon the list as one of the most important of local events since the year when the National Irrigation congress met in Missoula, and for the first time passed into control of the reclamation forces, as against the land-grabbing ring. Montana owes to Billings a lasting debt of gratitude for the excellent manner in which she entertained the dry farming congress; the testimony of all who were present at the Billings session is that the Yellowstone city did herself proud and was at all times a credit and an honor to the state of Montana. When the history of the dry-farming work is written it will be found that the meeting at Billings was one of the most important—perhaps the most important—in the series of sessions that have transpired since the movement was inaugurated. There is nothing in the name "dry farming" of which the members of the congress need feel ashamed, and the decisive vote by which the proposition was defeated that called for a change in the name, was significant. Three millions of acres in Montana that are subject to entry under the enlarged-homestead law will ultimately become an important factor in Montana's prosperity, and the meeting last week at Billings contributed greatly to the realization of the expectations of those who have wrought diligently for the promotion of the dry-farming methods and for their adoption wherever they are applicable. And, on this account, the meeting at Billings is easily the event of transcending importance in the week's history.

THE APPLE SHOW—The week brought, also, the indorsement of the apple show by the chamber of commerce and the plan for its perpetuation as an event in Missoula's calendar. The chamber of commerce has adopted the apple show and will conduct it in the future as a permanent annual affair; the positive announcement is made at this time, as it is essential to the success of the show that everybody in western Montana should know at this time that there will be an apple show in 1910. Already the plans for the next show are forming; the coming week will witness, it is expected, the definite announcement of the plans of the committee which has the matter in charge, and then will begin the preparations for the show next year—bigger and better and broader in its scope than the one which was held this season. President Dornan has been retained by the chamber of commerce as a member of the 1910 committee, and this fact alone signifies that the show next year will be conducted upon lines which will be to the inestimable benefit of the Bitter Root, the Plains and the Missoula valleys. The apple show may be made an event of more than passing importance to all western Montana, and it is the purpose of the committee to make it so.

THE BITTER ROOT—Splendid developments are promised for the Bitter Root valley, which will be made known during the next few weeks. The orchard acreage of the valley is destined to become one of the great resources of Montana. There have been during the two seasons last past extensive additions to this acreage, and the development of the orchards that have been planted since 1907 will

make the valley one of the great apple sections of the world. It is not generally realized that the Bitter Root's acreage is larger than the combined area of the Hood River, Wenatchee and Yakima valleys; what is needed is the development of the acreage now preparing, and the determination of those interested to see to it that the purity and cleanliness of the Bitter Root is maintained; then there will be no apples in the world like the Bitter Root apple, and it will always sell on its merits. The great lesson of the recent apple show was that it is necessary for the Bitter Root orchard men to pack his apples as he should. There should be a school established for the instruction of the local growers; they should determine to learn all they can. Then their apples will be worth more than they are now.

DR. COOK—The week brought the visit of Doctor Cook, which has been looked for with so much interest. There is a wide divergence of opinion regarding the results of the visit. There are some that hold that the doctor evaded the question at Hamilton, and that the discussion there was all to his disadvantage. The fact remains, however, that the Hamilton meeting brought up one of its results the positive affidavit of the doctor that he climbed Mount McKinley. As the matter stands now, it is his affidavit against that of Barrill, and the way to prove which is right is to get to the top of the mountain and find whether or not the Cook records are there. If they are, Dr. Cook is right; if they are not, Dr. Cook is a faker, and Barrill's affidavit is the right one. This, it seems to us, is the plain statement of the situation at present. As to whether or not the proceedings at Hamilton may be characterized as a storm session or a rough house, depends entirely upon what interpretation is placed upon the terms used. The fact that an expert stenographer was unable to keep up with the free-for-all argument tends to support the statement that it was a stormy session.

ELECTIONS—Though full state tickets are to be voted for in only three states next Tuesday, there will be scarcely a commonwealth of the Union without its election of minor officials, municipal or congressional contests or a ballot on proposed constitutional amendments to occupy its attention. The states which are to choose governors and other state officials are Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Virginia.

Politics in Massachusetts and Rhode Island loom up unusually large for an off year. Governor A. J. Pothier is the republican candidate for reelection in Rhode Island. The democrats have nominated Olney Arnold, a Providence manufacturer, who was defeated by a narrow margin a year ago. In Massachusetts Governor Draper and Lieutenant Governor Frothington head the republican ticket for a second time. Arrayed against them on the democratic side are James H. Vahey, who was unsuccessful a year ago, and Eugene N. Foss, a wealthy manufacturer and a

former republican. Alleged extravagance in the management of state affairs forms the chief issue in the Massachusetts contest. In Rhode Island the fight hinges on the question of re-appointment and several proposed changes in the system of government.

THE OLD DOMINION—In Virginia, the governorship, along with other official places, is at stake and the question is what strength the republicans will be able to disclose, after a most aggressive campaign and with the national administration doing all in its power to help along the movement to break up the solid south. The fight on the governorship is the one which is being most discussed. Judge William H. Mann heads the democratic ticket. The republican candidate is William P. Kent. Both are admittedly able men and well qualified for the office of chief executive. The republican leaders are making rosy predictions of carrying the state. The more sober judgment of well-informed politicians is that this is not to be expected, but that it is probable that the democratic majority will be cut into heavily.

A LOCAL ISSUE—In Maryland, the amendment to the constitution to disfranchise colored voters is the issue that is attracting notice. The republican leaders are fighting the amendment tooth and nail and they profess great confidence they will defeat it. If they do it will result in placing Maryland in the doubtful column politically instead of making it solidly democratic. In their fight the republicans claim to have the support of the independent voters and the foreign-born citizenship. On the other hand, the democrats are relying principally on the rural vote, which is almost solidly in favor of disfranchising the negroes, to carry the amendment to victory.

ELSEWHERE—In New York state two justices of the supreme court are to be elected and the fate of several constitutional amendments of minor interest will be decided by the voters. Pennsylvania will elect an associate justice of the supreme court, state treasurer and auditor general. Minor state officials will be voted for in Nebraska and one or two other states. In nearly all the states where the elections are to be held tickets have been placed in the field by the prohibitionists and the socialists, but neither party is expected to figure prominently in the results.

AGAINST TAMMANY—Of more interest throughout the country than even the state elections is the mayorally contest in New York City. Again it is the story of Tammany and anti-Tammany. Again there is a three-cornered fight involved in the electoral situation, with William R. Hearst, running as an independent candidate, again a prime factor as he was in the last municipal campaign in the metropolis. The Tammany candidate is William J. Gaynor, who personally has been an opponent of ring organization throughout his career. The

republican organization, after vain efforts to work out a fusion program, nominated for mayor Otto T. Bannard, a financier of standing, a man with a clean record, but one who never has been aggressive politically. The result of the three-cornered fight cannot be forecasted with any degree of certainty. Today, on the eve of the election, each side is claiming victory by pluralities ranging from 50,000 to 100,000 votes.

MINOR CONTESTS—Interesting municipal contests will be decided in numerous large cities throughout the country. In Philadelphia a bitter contest is on for the district attorneyship and two minor offices, with a strong independent movement against the dominant republican organization. While the contest is named by the independents a "fight for civic righteousness" it is a fight between the identical elements that clashed in 1905, with State Senator James P. McNichol, political boss, on one side, and D. C. Gibboney, independent democratic candidate for district attorney on the other. As the district attorneyship is regarded politically as the most important office outside the mayorality, this is regarded as a contest of greater importance than that of four years ago, when the republican organization was defeated by 48,000 majority. The contest in San Francisco is similar in many respects to that in Philadelphia. The fight hinges on the district attorneyship, with the continuation of the graft prosecution as the most prominent issue. District Attorney Francis J. Heney, who conducted the graft prosecution, is a candidate for reelection. He is opposed by Charles M. Fickert, who was nominated on the republican and union labor tickets. William Crocker is running for mayor on the republican ticket and Dr. T. B. Leland is the democratic candidate. The union labor party has its own minority candidate.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland is a candidate for his fifth consecutive term, and is opposed by Herman C. Baehr, the republican candidate. In Cincinnati an interesting contest is on for the mayorality between Dr. Louis Schwab (republican) and John Weld Peck (democrat). Mayorality contests in other cities of Ohio and in New York and New Jersey present more or less interesting features. Boston does not elect a mayor, but the voters will decide upon the plan for the commission form of government.

In the Second Washington district a representative in congress will be elected to succeed the late Francis W. Cushman. The republicans have nominated Judge W. W. McCredie of Vancouver and the democrats have named Ernest Lister of Tacoma.

Mount McKinley is not, in western Montana, and the question of its ascent should not be permitted to interfere with our boosting plans.

The Missoulian's advertisers are your home people. Read their announcements this morning and spend your money with them.

We hope there will be no objection up the valley to our reaffirming our belief that the Bitter Root is the best region on earth.

We may have our local troubles but we haven't any election this year, which is something for which we can be grateful.

Missoula and Hamilton can join in resolutions expressing cordial approval of the weather man.

The Bitter Root will produce the best apples on earth whether the Cook affidavit holds, or not.

Moreover, the railways are joining in the booster movement to an extent that is gratifying.

Missoula has reason to feel proud of her football boys. They have the sand, anyway.

More than ever we need an electric railway to unite Hamilton and Missoula.

An excellent maxim is "when you can't tell the truth don't tell anything."

It is not the record of this day or that day that counts, but the record of the year.

October sunshine has made the red of the apples brighter than ever before.

Every day should record some effort on your part to make it 50,000.

The best way to make a good town is to patronize local merchants.

Cleanliness and progress in municipal improvements go together.

New railways means new territory, and that is what we want.

You don't boost right if you limit your boosting to talk.

Snap judgment should be administered with caution.

The best way to make it 50,000 is to keep boosting.

The red of the apple blazes the trail of prosperity.

October is making a grand stand finish.

Home industry deserves home patronage.

The real booster boosts by action.

A clean city is a good city.

Candidates for Mayoralty



Left to right, C. A. Gauss, Brand Whitlock, Lew Shank.



Indianapolis, Oct. 20.—Brand Whitlock, the "People's" candidate for mayor of Toledo, is an author and polished gentleman; Tom Johnson, the champion of the "people's" interests in the Cleveland campaign is a man of education and wide business experience, but it has remained for Indianapolis to present two candidates for the mayor's chair, who at the time of their nomination, were representatives of the commonest walk of life. Lew Shank, the republican nominee is an auctioneer and C. A. Gauss, the democratic nominee, is a tinner. The ghost of Shakespeare is said to have left its tomb and is hovering over the literary capital, while the two candidates for public office continue to butcher the English of the queen.

The peculiar situation here was brought about by the new Indiana primary law, which has created such a furor in New York and other states which have looked to Indiana to try the experiment. The result has been the nomination of two popular men of the "people." The silk stocking element in politics is horrified but the great mass of voters is delighted over the result. Personal popularity, under the new law, the liberal expenditure of money and compact organization assures a nomination. It is a far cry



from the "people's" candidates of the reform cities to the "people's" candidates in Indianapolis but the supporters of Shank and Gauss are maintaining that the man for the mayor's chair is a man of business sense and not an orator or an aristocrat. The newspapers have failed to take a stand for either candidate, asserting that only the "Kaiser and Gott know what is to become of the city."

"B. & A." "B. & A."

Beeson = Armstrong

125 Higgins Avenue

The House of Dignified Quality

Prince

The above cut, "Prince," is an exact reproduction of one of our very popular "L System" fall models. We have the "Prince" in a wide and interesting variety of patterns, all of which are very new and distinctly different than have ever been shown in Missoula.

"L System" clothes are not intended for the serious-minded young man, but for the chap who has not yet struck the rocky road of care, toil and trouble, (which comes all too soon).

Young man, take the "B. & A." treatment and stay young—by snap and ginger.

Last week a fellow said: "It pays to buy from 'B. & A.' even if it does cost a little more, for the style and quality of their clothes were than make up for the difference in cost."

We don't talk about our competitors for we have none.

"B. & A." "B. & A."