

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1910.

TELL IT ALL.

We know it is true of the local democratic speakers that they have absolutely no argument of their own in this campaign and from the reports of meetings in other parts of the state and country, we judge the same condition exists there.

A BRAVE MAN.

Francis E. McGovern, republican candidate for governor of Wisconsin, is a brave man. He has agreed to take unto himself a wife if elected, while admitting that he has not yet placed the brand of his affection upon any designated female.

SLOW JUSTICE.

The fact that Dr. Crippen was found guilty of the murder of his actress wife, within a comparatively few days, calls attention to justice as enacted by the courts of England.

and nonsense tolerated by the courts, would certainly have meant the waste of a fortnight.

Why this difference? Is not England Anglo-Saxon? Are not indicted men duly protected there in all their substantial rights?

THE AMENDMENT.

A week from tomorrow the voters of Missoula county and the western portion of the Treasure state will have their opportunity of saying whether Montana's progress shall be interrupted or not.

We might as well tell you the truth, Bill; for sooner or later, you'll know the real, honest, hope-to-die dope, Bill, is that we haven't a ghost of a show.

We regard with regret the attempt to overthrow Tammany hall in New York's state government, but we should give heed lest the success of local democracy place Montana in the clutches of a ring which is just as dangerous.

The administration of Missoula county's business should be in the hands of clean business men; the way to place it there is to vote the republican ticket.

If there is any good reason why you didn't register last week, you have a chance to register today. Don't neglect it.

But the New York aviation records are not much; the airship men are not half as high in the air as the Missoula democrats.

The way to make your vote count for Missoula county's good is to vote the straight republican ticket.

The republican candidates stand on their records; look at those records and you will vote the ticket.

Missoula's registration is 500 short. There is a chance today to get some of these names on the list.

The voter who is uncertain can be sure to be right if he votes the straight republican ticket.

Director Durand finds that the biggest census return doesn't always mean the biggest city.

The democratic platform is insincere and the democratic speakers take their cue from that.

The success of the republican ticket means continued development of Montana.

If you were sick or out of town, you can register today. Don't fail to do it.

Jack Johnson is only one of the Ethiopians in the democratic woodpile.

From every part of the county come assurances of republican success.

Missoula county is progressive, which means she is republican.

Vote the republican ticket and you'll be right.

The straight vote counts most.

Editorial Views

A Good Reason. (Treasure State.) I never discovered any diamond medals for unselfishness hanging on the manly bosom of any politician.

Why Not Be Honest? (Big Timber Pioneer.) In spite of all that Walsh, Hartman or any of the other democratic speakers can say on the stump, and in spite of all the democratic newspapers of the state may print to the contrary, the solemn truth remains that democratic members of the house and senate are responsible for the adoption of the very schedules in the Payne-Aldrich tariff against which the democrats are inveighing the loudest and loudest.

The Hope for Relief. (Livingston Enterprise.) The only chance the people of eastern Montana have for a just reappointment of the representation in the state legislature so that they may have their share in the law making power of the state is in the election of a republican state legislature.

Disappointed Democrats. (Great Falls Leader.) Colonel Roosevelt was going to abuse the tariff bill, and that was enough to make him a hero in democratic partisan circles.

In Silver Bow. (Butte News.) Registration totals compiled last evening show a falling off approximately 1,800 votes in Silver Bow county from the figures of two years ago.

For Principle. (Columbus News.) Every republican who heard the speech of Senator Dixon at Billings last Thursday night came away with renewed confidence in his party and with a strengthened purpose to fight for its principles.

The Reason. (Red Lodge Picket.) Why this high cost of living? Not the tariff. It is because the well-paid American workers are able, under republican rule, to eat the best in the market and wear the best that is sold.

Republican Policy. (Rocky Mountain Husbandmen.) It is difficult for us to call attention to the conditions that prevail in Montana without mentioning the fact that the irrigation of three million acres of land in this state under ditch renders crop failure absolutely impossible.

What Carter Did. (Livingston Enterprise.) That there is on the statute books today a 16 hours of service law that gives the railroad man adequate protection and assures him a rest of at least eight hours out of every 24 is due to Thomas H. Carter, senator from Montana.

Abuse Doesn't Convince. (Willbux Pioneer.) Aneut that constitutional amendment. There is an insignificant minority of Montana's journals opposing it, but no adequate or intelligible reason has been advanced.

We Shall Win. (Billings Gazette.) One of the ablest and most discriminating magazines in the country is Success. This publication has been receiving reports from its correspondents in every section of the country, and from these reports it is satisfied that the expected landslide to democracy will not take place.

- For Representative in Congress—CHARLES N. PRAY of Chouteau; JOHN T. ATHEY of Cascade; E. A. MORLEY of Silver Bow. For State Senator—EDWARD DONLAN. For Representatives—JAMES M. RHOADES; JAMES HARTLEY; RONALD HIGGINS; JAMES O. MARKS. For Sheriff—DAVIS GRAHAM. For County Commissioner—DANIEL McQUARRIE. For County Attorney—EDWARD C. MULRONBY. For Treasurer—GEORGE HEIMBACH. For County Clerk—THOS. M. STEPHENSON. For Assessor—N. P. KROONE. For Auditor—A. K. ANDERSEN. For Coroner—C. H. MARSH. For Public Administrator—CHARLES A. HARNONIS. For County Surveyor—JAMES H. BONNER. For Superintendent of Schools—MRS. PEARL T. MARSHALL.

Montana's storehouses are full and in no part of the world is labor more sure of its just reward than in the land where irrigation is practiced.

What Abuse Does. (Kalispeil Interlake.) The Helena Independent and the Butte Miner could be placed from now until election day in the hands of every voter in the state, the election of a legislature to send Senator Carter to Washington for six years more would be practically unanimous.

Injustice. (Billings Journal.) Each male resident of Yellowstone county is just one-sixth of a man as compared with his brother in Granite, and only one-third of a man when rated by democratic Silver Bow. That's the injustice a democratic legislature, and a democratic governor refused to set it right.

GLENDIVE MAY GET NEW HOSPITAL

RESIDENTS THINK THAT BUILDING WILL BE ERRECTED IN GATE CITY.

Glendive, Mont., Oct. 26.—It seems now almost beyond question that Glendive, as the division point, will secure the new \$150,000 railroad hospital to be erected next year by the Northern Pacific Beneficial association.

The Glendive Business Men's association has taken hold of the matter enthusiastically. The most largely attended meeting of the association ever held congregated in the courthouse Wednesday evening, and there was a decided unanimity of sentiment in regard to the desirability of fulfilling every condition necessary to get the hospital.

A committee will co-operate with committees from the various organizations of the railroad men. The Order of Railway Conductors has already named as its committee: Gus Anderson, to whom special credit is due for starting this movement; W. J. Mulligan and J. C. Taylor. The other officers will be given a royal reception on their arrival here, and will be made to feel at home in the Gate city.

DELAWARE IS FIRST IN PRACTICE

WONDERFUL RECORDS WERE MADE IN TARGET SHOOTING BY AMERICAN GUNNERS.

Washington, Oct. 30.—One of Uncle Sam's newest Dreadnoughts, the Delaware, led the 16 battleships of the Atlantic fleet in gunnery efficiency during the annual battle practice off the Virginia coast last September. The trophy winner last year, the Vermont, is third in the standing. The Delaware's sister ship, the North Dakota, finished sixth, which is considered by naval officials as a splendid record for a ship which had met with a serious accident just prior to the practice.

BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

Washington, Oct. 30.—A report reached the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor here today that a general strike of elevator constructors throughout the country is threatened as a result of a lockout of 250 men by the Otis Elevator company of Chicago, more than a year and a half ago.

Congressional Campaigns

VII.—New Alignment of Parties. By Frederic J. Haskin.

The general movement for greater popular participation in government which began at the close of the war of 1812, and which won its first national election in 1826, gained complete control of the federal government in 1828. In that year Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun were the democratic-republican candidates for president against John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush, nominees of the national republicans.

During the Adams administration all of the political leaders in the country claimed to be loyal members and true representatives of the historic democratic-republican party. In the first half of that administration the parties in congress were usually designated as Adams and anti-Adams. As the campaign of 1828 approached the opposition to the administration centered upon the support of Jackson and became known as Jackson men. The Adams men, unwilling to limit their allegiance to one man, assumed the name national republicans. The Jackson men then claimed sole title to the old party name of democratic-republicans. The word republican appearing in the title of both parties gave rise to confusion and the Jackson men dropped it and retained only the title democratic, which still endures. The old federalist element flocked to the support of the Adams-Clay faction, but to them the word republican was offensive.

Therefore, it happened that while the opposition to Jackson was formally known as the national republican party, in practice its members were called whigs, and after a few years the party officially adopted the old English appellation. In the campaign of 1828 the democrats and whigs faced each other in a square fight, and for the first time in the history of the country there was a general national political campaign.

The principal issues which had divided the old federalist and republican parties hinged upon questions of foreign policy. The republic had severed its political connection with Europe, but its internal commerce was not self-supporting and was compelled to lean upon foreign trade for existence. The first sharp division resulted from the Jay treaty with England, and from that time until the war of 1812 foreign commerce and foreign policies determined the issues upon which the people divided.

The embargo and non-intercourse acts of the Jefferson and Madison regime, hated as they were by the commercial interests, afforded a complete protective system which encouraged home industries. Pennsylvania especially began to build up manufactures, being followed by New Jersey, New York and New England. The invention of the cotton gin in this country and the improve ment of spinning machinery in England created such a demand for cotton that slave labor in the cotton states became immensely profitable and the financial interests of the south did not discover the need of investing money in anything except cotton plantations. The result of the war of 1812, the overthrow of Napoleon, the beginning of the long peace in Europe, the rapid growth of the United States and the development of the territory between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, all operated to make the republic more independent of foreign affairs.

In the meantime, the federalist party had collapsed and the republicans were in entire control of the government by virtue of their position with respect to foreign policies. Then, for the first time, domestic problems arose and pressed for settlement. In 1818 at the behest of Pennsylvania, congress enacted a protective tariff which resulted further in stimulating the American industries. The strict constructionists and the nullifiers again clashed upon the question of whether the federal government possessed the power under the constitution to appropriate money for roads, canals and other internal improvements.

Henry Clay, who had come into national prominence in the young republican revolt of 1810, placed himself at the head of the progressive faction. He formulated a protective tariff doctrine which he named the American system. He was heartily in favor of internal improvements, and he was so thoroughly devoted to the business of advancing the material prosperity of the country that he deprecated the injection of purely political questions into the national forum. Thus he always reconciled with a compromise measure to stave off as final recognition on political questions, that he might save his industrial program from disturbance. He was a protectionist, because he believed protection would enrich the north; he was for internal improvements because they would develop the west, and he was for slavery because it would enrich the south. He flattered himself, and the country agreed with him, that he had forever taken the slavery question out of politics by the Missouri compromise of 1820. In his ardent young republican days he had defeated the bill to recharter the Bank of the United States, but the panic of 1816 caused him to change his mind, and in consonance with his general faith he became a staunch defender of the bank and therefore an ally of the money power.

But, unfortunately for Clay, there were important political questions which would not be compromised, and which, in the minds of a great majority of the people, were more important than the economic and fiscal questions which Clay thought to make the paramount issues. In state after state the ruling classes had been compelled by popular revolutions to grant new constitutions which extended the rights of suffrage which abolished or reduced property qualifications, and which embodied reforms demanded by the new democracy. The oligarchies overthrown in the states were not clearly different in form from that small number of men at Washington who had assumed the power and administered the affairs of the government. It was inevitable that this general democratic revolution should attack the national government. Defeated in 1824 by what they were pleased to believe a corrupt bargain, the new democrats, with a war hero for their leader, gained control of congress in 1826, and of the presidency two years later.

The whigs, under Adams and Clay, unable to combat openly the democratic demand for popular participation in government, sought to create a diversion by a strong South American policy in pursuance of the Monroe doctrine, and insisted upon a protective tariff and internal improvements. The protective doctrine alienated the south, but as the democrats were careful not to commit themselves on the tariff, it did not succeed in uniting the north.

Although at this distance it is clear that the administration of the second Adams made a most excellent record for itself, the people of that day looked upon Adams as a federalist in disguise, who sought to build up an aristocracy and to do by indirection what his father had failed to do by direct methods. The Adams administration was without its own volition forced into the position of representing the aristocratic idea as opposed to the democratic concept of government. It was a remarkable coincidence that in 1828 John Quincy Adams received electoral votes only from the same states which were carried for his father in 1800, while Jackson carried all the Jefferson states of 1800 and all of the new states which had been added to the union, with the exception of Maine, which was, of course, included in Massachusetts in 1800.

It is furthermore remarkable that while the Adams whig party was successful only in New England, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and a part of New York, the sectional division of the parties was not yet apparent. Both Jackson and Calhoun were from slave states and both were large slave holders, yet the democratic ticket carried Pennsylvania by more than two to one and received 73 of its 178 votes from the free states. Adams received a total of 82 electoral votes, of which nine were from slave states, so that in the free states the whigs cast but one more electoral vote than the democrats. This fact was cited by Thomas H. Benton to show that in 1828, almost a decade after the Missouri compromise, there was no hostile sentiment at the north, toward the slave holding states.

The new democracy did not intend to limit its demand for control over the offices to those chosen by vote. They demanded that the representatives of the "oligarchy" holding federal offices by appointment should be removed and that their places be filled by representatives of the "people." Before the end of Adams' administration, and after it was known that Jackson certainly would succeed in the presidency, the democratic senate refused to confirm nominations made by Adams, and every place possible was held open for the incoming administration. When General Jackson got to Washington before his inauguration he was literally besieged by hungry office seekers. More because of the temper of his party and outside pressure than because of his own desires, Jackson turned out the old officeholders and appointed his own partisans in their place. Thus was created the spoils system and thus was established the influence of federal patronage in national politics, which has been used by every president since that time.

But there was trouble ahead. The tariff question was becoming acute, and threatened to assume the form of a sectional dispute. The agitation for the purchase of Texas was bringing the slavery question into public attention. One or the other of these purely sectional issues must have become the principal issue if it had not been for a personal conviction of General Jackson. In his first message to congress, against the advice and in opposition to the will of his cabinet, and of his most trusted advisers, he made an attack upon the Bank of the United States. The bank was not at that time a political issue, but Jackson's attack made it so. Instantly the country was plunged into a great political struggle between Jackson, backed by the new democracy and by the "machines" of New York and Pennsylvania, on the one hand and the Bank of the United States, backed by money power, on the other.

(Tomorrow—Congressional Campaigns, VIII.—Growth of Sectional Division.)

SHOOTING AT GARRISON EARLY IN THE MORNING

At 2 o'clock this (Monday) morning word was received here of a shooting affray at Garrison in which an unknown man received a bullet below the heart. The particulars of the affair could not be learned further than that the man was being rushed to Deer Lodge for medical attention.

WEATHER REACTION.

Washington, Oct. 30.—A report from the cold and unsettled conditions of last week is predicted by the weather bureau for the eastern half of the country for the next three days. In the eastern and southern states a moderate temperature will prevail until the latter part of the week. In the Pacific states a disturbance is looked for Thursday which will reach the middle west Wednesday or Thursday and the Atlantic states by Friday, bringing with it unsettled weather and rains.