

LOGICAL CANDIDATE IS ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK MAN EXPLAINS NEEDS OF THE HOUR AND THE MAN NEEDED

New York, Feb. 25.—Naming Theodore Roosevelt as the strongest candidate the republicans can nominate, what is styled a "candid and cold-blooded survey of the present political situation" was today widely circulated from this city in a pamphlet entitled, "A Democrat, La Follette, Taft or Roosevelt." While the author refuses to reveal his name, on the ground that he can economically be most frank and fair concerning the candidates of whom he personally knows "nearly all—some of them very well," he is believed to be a leading member of the bar, who was one of the moving spirits in the opposition to a third term for General Grant in 1876. Politicians who are speculating with interest on the source of this mysterious screed, are inclined to believe that it indicates a rising Roosevelt sentiment among professional and business men here, who are generally endorsing its opinions and appear not altogether in the dark as to its authorship.

Harmon, Underwood and Wilson with Foss, Dix and O'Neal are all treated in the analysis of democratic presidential possibilities that is made in the first pages of the pamphlet. That Ohio has been given an efficient, economical and sound administration by its governor and that Underwood may "go very far, if he can teach his followers in the house of representatives both discipline and common sense," is asserted. Wilson, though impressive, is characterized as a "trouble-finder," and the author declares his belief in the story that a publishing house, through Colonel Harvey, deliberately started the Wilson movement to help sell its stock of books by the former Princeton president.

That the American people, "disappointed, jaded and exasperated by the denunciations and the legal turmoil of the last eight years, would embrace, from sheer weariness, any nominee the democratic party was likely to offer them," is asserted as the meaning of the prevalent prophecy by republicans that the next president will be "a democrat." The present democratic campaign is said to have not got far enough along to show that "the spell Mr. Bryan has cast upon the democracy is unbroken," while "intellectually the democratic party's faith in Mr. Bryan, or the fear of him, is a species of fetid worship." Nevertheless, it is noted that most republicans "feel that they have no easy task to win the next election and that

they must present their strongest candidate to be successful." La Follette, Taft and Roosevelt are set down in this pamphlet "survey" as "undoubtedly the only three persons generally considered as possible candidates for the republican party." The former is characterized as having "much which passes for eloquence in the market place." The author says that he does not know the Wisconsin senator and that those who do, say he is "a much more sober and powerful person, and has actually accomplished more valuable things" than he had supposed to be the case. He adds that he cannot see how La Follette can possibly be nominated or elected by the republican party.

President Taft is the natural candidate of his party and has been a conscientious, safe and, on the whole, a good president. It is stated after a review of his administrative acts. That the president does not "seem to be sure of that fact himself" and has been "traveling or campaigning again, all over the country, explaining, defending and almost apologizing for what he has done, winking up by expressing a doubt as to his own election" is set down as the main difficulty. Taft has the respect but not the enthusiasm of the people, the writer says, and adds that "it is not pleasant to appear to criticize a large, honest, loyal soul for whom you feel respect, but I have endeavored to be candid, to see things as they are, and we are discussing politics and the state of public opinion."

Quoting Lord Coleridge on Gladstone, the new pamphlet applies to Roosevelt the following: "I have been long aware of his faults—in geological phrase—which run through the strata of his character. He is one of the greatest and, at the same time, one of the strangest men I ever knew—of genius, knowledge, eloquence, power, high-mindedness of a sort, but little wisdom, and very little judgment, especially in men, but now and then—only now and then—he startles you by an observation showing the keenest insight into character. He is not really overbearing at all, but he is so impetuous, so frightfully in earnest, so strong in talk, that it needs a very strong man to stand up to him; and though he tolerates (for he is, at bottom, thoroughly magnanimous), he does not like strong men, and like many kinds of men, he is a little worse for flattery."

As to Roosevelt taking a third term, the writer states that he was one of those who formulated the opposition to a third term for General Grant, and cannot recall that at that time there was much said about the danger to our institutions in a third term. Washington never declared against a third term on any public ground and Jefferson refused it only on the ground of weariness and age, it is pointed out. It is added, "what has all this to do with Roosevelt, a man in the prime of his years, 46 and 12 years younger, respectively, than Jefferson and Washington at their retirement, a sound life, temperate in fortune, habits and everything except occasionally in speech." Roosevelt's position about the judicial

ary has been very much misrepresented, it is asserted, he has never declared for what is known as the recall of the judges and his complaints of a certain line of decisions were only such as every lawyer has made in his time. Objections relating to his last administration have now been largely ameliorated, the writer believes, and business men who complained most bitterly then have found themselves no better off under his successor. "I have heard some important men even in Wall street wonder whether Mr. Roosevelt's work of enforcing the law, and making everyone understand that it must be obeyed, having been completed, he could not now be trusted to build up, and take a more conservative tone," he adds. "Growing confidence in the value of the ethical side of Roosevelt's character and of his courage, it is declared, makes him stronger before the people than he would have been four years ago."

"After an cold-blooded survey as I am able to give it," concludes the writer of this pamphlet, "I am convinced that Mr. Roosevelt is the strongest candidate the republicans can nominate, and therefore that it is his duty—if he thinks that party has under any circumstances a claim upon his services in return for the honors it has given him—to say that he is nominated, and will accept. He is bound in justice to Mr. Taft and to his friends, so to declare himself, or else he must go into exile or some sort of imprisonment, for only so can his position be made resistless plain."

BILLIE CLAGGET

This is another character sketch of the series Judge C. C. Goodwin is running in Goodwin's Weekly, published at Salt Lake; it concerns William H. Clagget, Montana's first delegate to congress.

I heard of Billie Clagget first about 1864 as a bright lawyer and marvelous orator of Humboldt county. An old California friend who lived in Humboldt county, but who was making a brief visit to Virginia City, said to me: "We have a young man out in Humboldt whom you are going to hear about one of these days. He is the son of the famous Judge Clagget of Iowa, and splendidly grounded in the law, but it is as a speaker that he is going to win. When he talks he is sometimes a whole orchestra playing, sometimes just a great baritone chanting a battle hymn with organ accompaniment."

After a while we all knew him better. After Nevada was admitted into the Union his business often called him before the supreme court at Carson City. About 1866 he was a candidate for congress but no many of us had made pledges to help friends who were candidates that we had to beat him in convention, and have been grieving over it ever since. The man nominated was a lawyer and man of broad experience the superior of Clagget, but none of us loved him so much. Had anyone else been defeated on that day we should all have forgotten it, but when Clagget's defeat is thought of a feeling of sorrow is awakened in the hearts of the very few who are left of that convention.

I suspect it was that faculty of winning the sympathy for the cause he advocated, that gave the chief charm to his eloquence. He was a fine lawyer and natural great orator, but he never made a masterful success because of certain idiosyncrasies of his mind.

For instance his idea of his own political sagacity in the handling of his own party. He thought it the clearest evidence of his genius; it was his utter weakness. An ordinary ward politician could beat all his combinations and shiver to atoms his most cherished plans. He was often the same way about business matters. I remember that on one occasion he was sanguine that he had secured the key which was going to make him a millionaire. He explained it to me. He told me of the hundreds of thousands of acres of worn out lands that were in the state of Virginia alone. He further explained that the land was not really worn out, but that because of the steady rotation of one crop certain of the original elements of the soil had been leached out or exhausted, that the alkali soil in places in Nevada possessed those very elements, and that with the alkali soil for a fertilizer the lands which were now practically almost valueless would increase in value 100 or 500 per cent. I asked him how much of the fertilizer he proposed to apply to the acre. He replied: "Oh, some hundreds of pounds, you know, it will cost nothing here in Nevada."

"But," I asked, "how much will the freight upon it be from Nevada to Virginia?" He had never thought of that. He practiced law for a good many years and held his place up in front rank of the attorneys bar of that state. But his charm was his eloquence. He had every attribute of an orator. His voice was glorious, there was a grace in every movement that was an enchantment and his mind was so equipped that he could draw his illustrations from every mine of knowledge. On the rostrum he was perfectly at home, while before a great cheering crowd, one watching him thought instinctively of Job's war horse "whose neck was clothed with thunder" and "saith among the trumpets. Ho, Ho, and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting."

After a while he left Nevada and settled in Montana when it was a territory. There the people sent him as a delegate to congress. But a delegate from a territory has not much chance. He is expected to talk very little, save on questions pertaining to his own territory, and it must have been a torture to Clagget to listen in half enforced silence as clump after clump in a lumbering way discussed themes which they but half understood and which they could lend no inspiration to.

After a while Clagget came here and because of illness in his family remained here several months—the greater part of one winter. Toward spring he told me one day

that he was going to Oregon. I asked him if he believed that was a good state for a lawyer, whereupon he confided to me that he did not care about practicing law any more, but added "I have money enough to buy 160 acres of land in Oregon and fix myself comfortably. I intend to plant 100 acres of the land to apples. There is no such country for apples as Oregon. I shall plant 100 trees to the acre, plant them wide apart so they will have plenty of sunlight. After eight years they will bring me net \$10 to the tree. There is never any failure of crops there. Ten dollars to the tree will give me \$1,000 per acre, and 100 acres will make my income \$100,000 per annum and that is as good to a prudent man as a million."

I saw him three or four years later and he told me the climate of the Willamette valley was too damp for him, that it gave him rheumatism and that he had made his home in Idaho.

Two or three years later he was a candidate for United States senator, and when the legislature was elected, it was expected that he would be elected. The late O. J. Salsbury of this city, who was very fond of him, went to Boise to help him in the legislature met.

He returned after two or three weeks and told me that it was no use; that Clagget had a plan which he was sure would win and would take no advice from friends, and added the belief that he would be defeated, or if elected, it would be in consequence of Clagget's management. He was defeated and two or three years later died. The greatest sorrow that his death caused his friends was the thought that he died without ever having found the place where what was greatest in him could be made clear. What was masterful and grand in him seemed always under the domination of that part of his brain that was only commonplace, and not infrequently weak. Men with half his legal learning, not half his scholarship, but possessed not one tithe of his eloquence, have made for themselves immortal names. He held his divine gifts always in subjection to what in him was neither high nor great. He lived a pure life, his baser nature, if he ever had any, was always kept under the iron rule of his own high self respect; his heart was pure and true, only he never found the place where, in an intellectual battle with giants, what was magnificent in him could be made manifest. He was too high-minded to do an unworthy act, or to engage in aught that the clear light of publicity could not every moment shine through; but as though he did not comprehend his own greatness; in his own estimation he thought he was really great in handling men in a sphere in which by the very splendor of his character he never could have any comprehension of, or what was necessary in that sphere to succeed. And so he lived through his life and to all but a few who appreciated his worth, died with more than half his sweetness in him.

BREAKS UP A COLD AND CURES GRIPPE

You can surely end grip and break up the most severe cold either in head, chest, back, stomach or limbs, by taking a dose of Pape's Cold Compound every two hours until three consecutive doses are taken.

It promptly relieves the most miserable headache, dullness, head and nose stuffed up, feverishness, sneezing, sore throat, mucous catarrhal discharges, running of the nose, soreness, stiffness and rheumatic twinges. Take this harmless compound as directed, without interference with your usual duties and with the knowledge that there is no other medicine made anywhere else in the world, which will cure your cold or end grip misery as promptly and without any other assistance or bad after-effects as a 25-cent package of Pape's Cold Compound, which any druggist in the world can supply.

Pape's Cold Compound is the result of three years' research at a cost in excess of fifty thousand dollars, and contains no opium, which we have conclusively demonstrated is not effective in the treatment of colds or grip.

MIDDLE WEST SUFFERS IN A TEN-INCH SNOW

Kansas City, Feb. 25.—A 10-inch fall of snow covers Missouri, Kansas and portions of Oklahoma and Arkansas tonight. A high wind from the north, blowing snow and sleet before it most of the day, piling it into huge drifts and demoralizing train service and other traffic. Street car service is being kept up only by constant use of snowplows. Several sections of the city are without electricity tonight by reason of breaks caused by wet snow piled upon the wires and poles. Three Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe trains are stalled at Dodge City, Kan., unable to move on account of the cuts being filled with snow.

SHAFROTH SUGGESTED BY W. JENNINGS BRYAN

Greeley, Colo., Feb. 25.—Governor John P. Shafroth of Colorado was projected into the political ring as a democratic presidential probability last night by William J. Bryan, who, in addressing a public meeting, said: "I would rather see Governor Shafroth nominated for president than any democrat yet mentioned." Mr. Bryan added that he did not want to be understood as criticizing any of the democratic candidates.

PROSPERITY REIGNS IN PHILIPPINES

FREE TRADE BETWEEN ISLANDS AND UNITED STATES OF MUTUAL ADVANTAGE.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Unprecedented prosperity is being enjoyed by the Philippine islands, principally as a result of free trade between them and the United States, and the cry of "hard times" there no longer can be raised, say the members of the Philippine commission in their report for 1911. The United States has shared in this prosperity by increasing its exports to the archipelago to \$49,800,000 or more than \$12,500,000 during the year. Free trade has resulted in increased revenues to the Philippines in sugar and tobacco and an improvement in the market for copra.

The opening of new railway lines in various parts of the islands has resulted in stimulating industry and fostering production, the territory through which they pass having awakened to the development of agricultural industries. A steady and healthy growth of the postal savings bank, Philippine deposits having increased 171 per cent, over the number of the previous year, is noticeable.

The health conditions of the entire islands never have been better than during the past year. The annual report of the Philippine commission for the fiscal year 1911 has just been issued by the bureau of insular affairs, war department. The following is a summarization of the report:

Commercial Development.

It is stated that the cry of "hard times" can no longer be raised in the Philippine islands as most of the provinces have enjoyed a year of unprecedented prosperity. The result of the legislation by congress which practically granted free trade between the islands and the United States, has surprised even its most optimistic friends and advocates. The second year of experience with this law has shown a decrease of \$2,900,000 in exports to the United States, but a considerable increase in the imports from the United States. The fact that the markets of the United States were open to the products of the islands has resulted in an increase in the price of sugar and tobacco and an improvement in the market for copra, but these products, as heretofore, have found their way to the natural markets in the nearby countries of the orient.

Imports.

The total value of imports into the islands during the year amounted to \$49,833,722, compared with \$37,067,630 for 1910. The United States headed the list of countries with 40 per cent of the total importations as against 30 per cent in 1910.

Exports.

The total value of exports was \$39,778,029, compared with \$39,717,950 the previous year. Exports to the United States decreased from \$18,795,675 in 1910 to \$16,813,864, but this country still occupies first place, taking over 40 per cent of the total exports. The principal articles of export are hemp, copra, sugar, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

Balance of Trade.

For the first time since 1904 the balance of trade was against the islands to the extent of \$10,055,693. This difference, however, is less than at first appears if we take into consideration the value of articles imported free of duty by the army and navy, the government of the Philippine islands, and government-aided railways. These importations, amounting in value to \$1,865,935, had been included in the figures for 1911 for the first time.

Revenues.

There was an increase in customs revenues of nearly \$1,000,000 and in internal revenue of more than \$1,500,000.

Peace and Order.

Tranquility has reigned throughout the islands with only such disturbances as might be expected in any community, and having no other than a purely local significance.

Railroads.

Railroad construction has progressed steadily during the year. The main lines in the islands of Pamp and Cebu are in full operation and only short branch lines remain to be laid.

In Luzon the work on the northern lines is nearly complete and the construction on the lines south of Manila is being rapidly pushed. All portions in operation have proved unexpectedly productive from the start.

The opening of these lines had an almost magical effect in stimulating industry and fostering production. The territory traversed, which had been abandoned, has experienced an agricultural awakening. The province of Batangas shipped 10,000 oranges the first year.

Health.

Health conditions have been better than ever before. Cholera has been a lesser menace than during any previous year since its first appearance after American occupation, and no other dangerous epidemic has gained headway in the islands. Extended investigations have resulted in discoveries which have enabled the health officials successfully to combat a number of dread diseases, notably beriberi, which has widely disappeared in government institutions. The number of lepers is steadily decreasing in response to preventive measures and treatment.

The general hospital, which is now in successful operation, is said to be the best-arranged and best-equipped hospital in the orient. Free dispensaries and free medical, obstetrical and surgical service for the poor are being planned to play an important part in improving health conditions at Manila.

Education.

The increase in school attendance has been very satisfactory, the average attendance being over 50 per cent of the 600,000 children enrolled. The public school system, established and conducted on the lines of that in the United States, has met with great public favor with the people. They also

Missoula Mercantile Co.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

Essex-Model

Incubators

and Brooders

The popularity of Essex-Model Incubators and Brooders in this community can best be judged by the fact that for this season's business we have just received a straight carload of these leading machines.

Let Us Show You

It will be a pleasure to show you how simple these machines are to operate—to prove how much better they are than hens—how much more profitable, cleaner, easier to attend to—and prove it.

We Guarantee

Essex-Model Incubators to hold more even temperature throughout the Egg Chamber than any other make. Essex-Model Incubators to be automatic in heating. Essex-Model Incubators to be automatic in ventilation. That a beginner can operate the Essex-Model Incubators. Essex-Model Incubators to require no added moisture or water.



WE GUARANTEE the Essex-Model to hatch more strong, healthy chicks in three tests than any other incubator made when run under similar conditions.

Essex-Model Incubators are in successful use on government and state experiment stations, on larger commercial poultry plants, and by leading fanciers and exhibitors all over the world.

SIZES AND PRICES—Standard Models.

Capacity, 100 Hen Eggs \$20.00 Capacity, 175 Hen Eggs \$26.00 Capacity, 275 Hen Eggs \$35.00

Model B. Capacity, 120 Hen Eggs \$15.00 Model C. Capacity, 200 Hen Eggs \$21.00

ESSEX-MODEL BROODERS—Indoor. Capacity, 80 Chickens \$12.00 Capacity, 160 Chickens \$18.00

COLONY BROODERS. Model A, 100 Chickens \$14.50 Model B, 100 Chickens \$17.00 Model C, 150 Chickens \$20.00

Granulated Bone, Beef Meal, Beef Scraps, Alfalfa Meal, Oyster Shell, Mica Grits, Midland Poultry Foods, International Poultry Foods and Remedies.

Drinking Fountains, Food Hoppers and All Chicken Accessories.

Alias Summons.

In the district court of the Fourth judicial district of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Missoula. Benjamin F. Murray, plaintiff, versus Myrtle Murray, defendant. The state of Montana sends greetings to the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the clerk of this court, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to file your answer and serve a copy thereof upon the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce from defendant upon the grounds of adultery committed on March 14, 1911, with one \_\_\_\_\_ at town of Dnirkirk, in county of Teton, state of Montana; all of which does fully appear by reference to the complaint of the plaintiff herein filed. No children born of their marriage. Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 23rd day of February, A. D. 1911.

THOR P. CONLON, Clerk.

H. P. Napton and Welling Napton, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 2-25-12-19-26

Notice of Closing of Registration. Notice is hereby given that the registration books for the registration of qualified electors residing within the limits of the city of Missoula, Montana, for the primary election to be held in the several precincts in said city on Monday, March 18, 1912, will be closed Thursday, March 7, 1912, at 5 o'clock p. m. Electors for such election may register by appearing before the county clerk at his office in the courthouse in the city and county of Missoula, in the manner provided by law.

F. W. KUPHAL, County Clerk in and for Missoula County, State of Montana. Dated at Missoula, Montana, this 5th day of February, A. D. 1912. 2-5 to 3-7

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The Missoulian's Presidential Preference Ballot

Who is your choice for president? Who is your second choice for president? Use this ballot to designate your first and second choice in The Missoulian's Presidential Preference Ballot. Each voter is entitled to cast one vote. The ballot must bear the voter's signature and address, but the names will not be published. One week before the voting closes, the date will be announced. Mark your first choice with a cross (X), in the first choice column; mark your second choice with a cross (X), in the second choice column. Send your ballot to the Presidential Ballot Department, care of The Daily Missoulian, Missoula, Mont.

Indicate your choice by a cross (X) in the square after the name you wish to vote for.

Table with columns for REPUBLICAN, DEMOCRATIC, and SOCIALIST, and sub-columns for First Choice and Second Choice. Lists names like Taft, Roosevelt, La Follette, Cummins, Hughes, Bryan, Harmon, Wilson, Clark, Folk, Debs, Berger.

Name Address

Conditions

Any voter may send in a ballot, whether he is a subscriber or not. "Split Tickets" may be voted. If your first choice is a republican, and your second is a democrat, you may mark your ballot in that way.