

DIXON WANTS
PRIMARY
TEST

MANAGER CHALLENGES TAFT
AND SUPPORTERS TO TRY
OUT THE VOTERS.

ALL THE STATES CAN DO IT

Montana Senator Suggests That Presi-
dential Preference Votes Can Easily
Be Arranged Throughout the Coun-
try—is Best Way to Determine
Choice of the Republicans.

Washington, March 5.—The follow-
ing letter challenging the Taft cam-
paign forces "to a test by means of
primaries" was sent to Director Wil-
liam B. McKinley of the Taft cam-
paign committee late today by Sena-
tor Dixon, Roosevelt's executive
chairman.

"My Dear Mr. McKinley: For the
purpose of determining definitely
whether the republican voters of the
country desire Colonel Theodore
Roosevelt or President Taft as their
candidate in the approaching presi-
dential campaign, I hereby challenge
you to a test by means of primaries
in every state in the union."

Mr. Dixon states that the obvious
purpose of both the republican cam-
paign committees is to elect a repub-
lican next fall; that both are inter-
ested primarily in the success of the
party and that the first requisite to
success is to choose the candidate
with the greatest popular strength.

"We ought to have a free and vir-
tual expression of opinion directly
from the voters, who will carry the
ballots that will determine finally
the verdict at the polls," the letter says.
"The time to find out what the
voters want is before the nomination
is made. It will be too late after
the convention is held."

Committee Not Justified.
Senator Dixon states that the na-
tional committee was not justified in
leaving the primary question to the
action of the states.

In every state and district in the
Union proper arrangements can be
made and effectively carried out," he
said, "for securing a free and volun-
tary expression of the will of the re-
publican voters. If it cannot be done
by a statewide primary, which would
be preferable, it can be arranged for
districts, under the supervision of
proper committees."

The letter calls attention to the
various states where arrangements
have been or are being made for pri-
maries, and adds:

"With your co-operation, similar
arrangements no doubt can be effected
in all other states where legislatures
are not now considering the enact-
ment of presidential preference pri-
mary laws. I am informed that in
several states where the presidential
preference primary is awaiting legis-
lation the influence of men who are
working with you is cast determina-
ly in opposition. Your co-operation
with me in such states no doubt
would result in the enactment of
those laws and the considerable
spread thereby of the presidential
preference primary under direct legal
sanction by the state."

Not An Active Candidate.
"Let me call your attention again
to the fact that Roosevelt has de-
clared repeatedly that he is not an
active candidate for the nomination,
but will accept it if it comes to him as
the demand of the voters of the party.
His letter to Mr. Moore of Pittsburgh,
sent out by your headquarters last
night and published in the news-
papers this morning, is an additional
proof of this attitude and of the fact

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ROOSEVELT'S AIDES



Now that the generals who will lead
the Roosevelt campaign have been an-
nounced, the responsibility of success
or failure will rest largely upon the
shoulders of the following men:
Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montan-
a, commander-in-chief.
Alexander H. Revell, millionaire
merchant of Chicago, chairman of the
national Roosevelt committee.
Edward W. Sims, former United
States district attorney, of Chicago,
secretary of the committee.
Frank Knox, editor of Sault Ste.
Marie, Mich., chairman of the republi-
can central committee of Michigan,
vice chairman.

STIMSON DECLARES
FOR RE-ELECTION
OF TAFT

SECRETARY OF WAR KNOWS ON
WHICH SIDE HIS BREAD
IS BUTTERED.

Chicago, March 5.—Henry L. Stim-
son of New York, secretary of war,
and the Roosevelt candidate for gov-
ernor of New York in 1910, declared
himself tonight for President Taft and
said that while he remained the sin-
cere friend of Mr. Roosevelt, he could
not support him for the presidential
nomination.

Mr. Stimson entered President
Taft's cabinet last year, after con-
sultation with Mr. Roosevelt and with
the distinct understanding with the
president that he would be bound in
no way to take part in the political
activities of the administration. In
a speech before the Taft club of Illi-
nois tonight he declared his belief
that President Taft's administration
represented the highest expression of
progressive republican policies.

"I am here to speak for the renom-
ination of Mr. Taft. I am now and
always have been a progressive."

CONTINUANCE GRANTED.

Juneau, Alaska, March 5.—United
States District Judge T. R. Lyons
granted yesterday a further contin-
uance of the hearing of the anti-trust
indictments brought against officers
of seven steamship, railroad and
wharf companies which are alleged to
have obtained a monopoly of the
wharf and transportation facilities at
Sikagway, Alaska. The hearing was
set for March 29, when the defendants
will deny or admit the indictments.
Most of the indicted men have ap-
peared in federal courts in the state
and have given bond for appearance
at Juneau.

WORRY COMES
TO TAFT'S
CROWD

WASHINGTON PAPER SAYS SE-
LECTION OF DIXON BY ROOSE-
VELT WAS JUDICIOUS.

ADMINISTRATION SCARED

Advices to Colonel's Camp Show That
Kentucky Is Ready to Flip to the
Progressives—Poll of Ohio, Taken by
Democratic Press Bureau, Is All for
Teddy—Other Figures Given.

Washington, March 5.—(Special.)—
The Washington Times, speaking of the
selection of Senator Joseph M. Dixon
to lead the Roosevelt forces, has the
following to say:
Colonel Roosevelt personally selected
the Montana man to handle his fight,
because of personal liking and an in-
finite knowledge of the political ex-
perience and capabilities of the man.
Dixon is the man who took charge of
the Chicago republican headquarters
four years ago in the midst of the cam-
paign. He found it about the dearest
political establishment that ever spread
the pall of gloom over an inauspicious
candidate. Nobody believed Taft had
a chance, and nobody thought it worth
while to put up a bluff. The place
reeked with discouragement and worse.

The managers at democratic head-
quarters used to point to the republican
establishment as Exhibit A in support
of the claim that there wasn't a thing
to it; Bryan was a sure winner.
Joe Dixon came along and turned
things inside out and upside down. In
three days he was announcing big
meetings, giving out the sort of news
that cheers, and sometimes, in politics,
also inebriates. He was getting in
the local leaders, organizing, booking
big speakers, who previously had been
unwilling to serve. It was his work
that brought about the famous west-
ern stump tour of Governor Hughes,
which marked the real turning point in
the campaign.

Dixon Knows the Game.

In short, Dixon knows the national
game and the national people. He has
the enteric and standing that go with
being a senator. He is acquainted
with the whole west, and, being a
North Carolinian by birth and upbring-
ing, he also knows the south just about
as well. Finally, he is a member of
the senatorial progressive group that
in the last three years has been fight-
ing hard to make the issue, to force
the lineup within the party, that has
been suddenly brought by the an-
nouncement of Roosevelt and the Col-
umbus speech.

With Dixon as leader the general
headquarters of the whole national
campaign will be established here,
New York, Chicago, and other district
headquarters will be subordinate to the
one in Washington. This determina-
tion is partly by reason of political
considerations, and partly to serve the
convenience of Senator Dixon.

The recent director of the Roose-
velt campaign is only 45 years old.
He was under 40 and its youngest
member, when chosen to the senate.
At present there are two senators, Lea
and Kenyon, who are his junior in
years. Born in North Carolina, he
was educated in Indiana and at Guil-
ford college, North Carolina, graduating
from that institution 1889. He moved
to Montana and has been in politics
from the day he climbed off the cars—
assistant prosecuting attorney, prose-
cuting attorney, legislator, two terms
a congressman, and then senator. He
was a good enough politician to keep
right on doing business, and to climb
to the top of the Montana scheme of
things, despite the Dalys, the Clarks,
the Amalgamated and the ardent hos-
tility, in later times, of foxy old Tom
Carter, which record is accounted by
folk intimate with the gilded, bediz-
ened and copper-riveted politics of
Montana, to represent some capacity
for speed.

Kentucky Is Slipping.

The choice of a manager thoroughly
familiar with southern conditions is
not the only move of the Roosevelt
force that is giving the administration
directors cause for worry. In the last
three days it has been discovered that
Kentucky is slipping from the grip of
the Bradley machine of federal office-
holders and getting ready for a hand-
saw toward the Roosevelt camp. Cen-
tral, western and eastern Kentucky are
reported ready to rise as soon as the
signal is given. The big progressive or-
ganization that was made last year by
Judge E. C. O'Rear, republican candi-
date for governor, has gone over body
and boots to Roosevelt, and it is al-
ready promised by the O'Rear organ-
izers that they will begin by getting
for Roosevelt every county in the state
that O'Rear carried last fall. Along
with these they expect to get a ma-
jority of the others. O'Rear's defeat
was attributed to the disgust of the
people with the national administra-
tion.

Typical of his revolt, a letter from
W. P. Nichols, chairman of the county
committee for Hart county, informs
the Roosevelt headquarters that Brad-
ley has lost his grip, that the Colum-
bus speech has made a great hit be-
cause Kentucky has had some sorry

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POSSIBILITIES



Since the announcement by Colonel
Roosevelt of his determination to ac-
cept the presidential nomination much
speculation is rife as to who might be
selected as his running mate. Among
those most prominently mentioned are
James R. Garfield of Ohio, who, it will
be remembered, was a member of the
colonel's tennis cabinet and who was
the man responsible more than any
other for the break between Roosevelt
and Taft.

Governor Osborn of Michigan has
been prominently mentioned because
of his having early identified himself
with the progressive party and the Roose-
velt campaign. Governor Hadley of
Missouri, and Governor Johnson of
California are names suggested as pos-
sibilities.

Schmitz Is Freed
ON PROSECUTOR'S
MOTION

GRAFTING FORMER MAYOR OF
SAN FRANCISCO IS GIVEN
HIS FREEDOM.

San Francisco, March 5.—Eugene E.
Schmitz, former mayor of San Fran-
cisco and the most recent of the nar-
rons implicated in the famous graft
expose of 1906 to face a jury, was
freed today of the charge of having
bribed Supervisor Andrew Wilson in
May, 1907. Acting upon the request
of District Attorney Charles M. Fleck-
ert, Judge William P. Lawlor in-
structed the jury to bring in a ver-
dict of not guilty, which was done
as soon as the verdict could be writ-
ten out by the foreman.

Both Schmitz and Abraham Ruef,
political boss of San Francisco at the
time Schmitz was mayor and now
serving a sentence of 14 years in San
Quentin penitentiary, after conviction
on charges similar to those confront-
ing Schmitz, were in court when the
case was called. Ruef was brought
from the prison to testify against
Schmitz, but had refused to do so, as
a number of indictments were still
pending against him.

Judge Lawlor said he would con-
sider within two weeks motions for
the dismissal of the remaining indict-
ments against Schmitz and, after the
jury had filed out, entered an order
for Ruef's return to San Quentin to-
morrow. Ruef's attorney interrupted
proceedings at this point.

"I submit, your honor, there must
be some legal way whereby Ruef
should not be sent back to San Que-
nten when his co-defendants, all of
them, have been discharged from cus-
tody. It is not just. Surely this
court must realize the injustice of
this."

Judge Lawlor declined to discuss
the plea, and Ruef was taken back to
the county jail.

WOMAN ASPHYXIATED.

Chicago, March 5.—Mrs. Mary A.
Whiting, an invalid, 75 years old, was
asphyxiated in a fire that destroyed
the home of her son in Oak Park, a
suburb, today. Members of the family
and neighbors watched the futile
efforts of firemen to rescue Mrs.
Whiting, who crawled to a second-
story window and then sank back
overcome by smoke.

WILSON TICKET.

Sacramento, March 5.—The first
complete ticket in California of dele-
gates in the field for the campaign
to precede the presidential primaries
to be held May 14, is that named by
the supporters of Woodrow Wilson.
This ticket has on it the names of a
number of the best-known democrats
in California.

SHIPS CAUGHT IN ICE.

Racine, Wis., March 5.—Five ships
are lodged in the ice in Lake Michi-
gan, near Racine. Some are said to
carry passengers. It is believed the
lake is covered with heavy ice from
shore to shore. Unless the wind
changes to the north or south, relief
cannot be hoped for.

T. R.'S LETTER
EXPLAINS
STAND

EPISTLE TO MUNSEY, WRITTEN
IN JANUARY, VERY PLAINLY
STATED HIS ATTITUDE.

AGAINST OWN INTERESTS

Says His Friends Wanted Him After
Election of 1904 to Say He Would
Not Be Candidate in 1908—Declined
Because Words Would Be Miscon-
strued—Further Reasons Given.

New York, March 5.—To clear up
conflicting statements as to what he
had said in the past regarding the
presidential nomination, Theodore
Roosevelt made public today a letter
which he wrote last January to Frank
A. Munsey. He said his object in giv-
ing out the letter was to refute the
charge that he was breaking a promise
in agreeing to accept the nomination,
if it were offered to him. He called
particular attention to a passage in the
letter, which, while stating he would
not be a candidate, he declared that
he would not go on record as being un-
willing to accept the nomination.

"To every man with whom I talked,"
said Mr. Roosevelt, "I made in sub-
stance that same statement, and I made
it in hundreds of letters."
The letter to Mr. Munsey reads in
part:
"January 16, 1912.—My Dear Mr.
Munsey: I have received your long
and cordial letter, together with the
editorial. Permit me, in the first place,
to thank you very warmly for the edi-
torial. It seems to me that in the edi-
torial you have stated the case exact-
ly; so exactly, my dear Mr. Munsey,
that to my mind, it in itself furnished
the answer to the request you make
that I should openly announce that,
if nominated I would not refuse the nom-
ination. Your great kindness and the
disinterested friendliness of your action
entitle you to receive from me in full
a statement of reasons why I do not
feel that at the present time it would
be wise or proper for me to make any
such statement. What the needs of the
future may demand, I cannot tell.

Silence Misrepresented.
"I entirely agree with you as to the
facts that my silence is deliberately
misrepresented by my enemies, with
the purpose of confusing good people
and getting them to take a wrong view;
and, moreover, I entirely agree with
you that this purpose at least is partly
achieved. The trouble is that, as often
happens, this is a case where any
course pursued would lead to just such
misrepresentation, just such misjudg-
ment, just such puzzling of the minds
of good people.

"What I have said to you and am
about to say to you I have for instance
said not only to other friends who
think I ought to be nominated, but to
friends (and even foes) who think I
ought not to be nominated, provided
only I could trust their sincerity, in-
telligence and truthfulness. For in-
stance, I have said the same thing to
Secretary Stimson, Secretary Meyer
and Congressman Longworth, who are
supporting Taft; to Mr. Pinchot and
to Congressman Kent and Tenney, who
are supporting La Follette. I have said
that to editors, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Van
Valkenburg and Mr. Wright; I practi-
cally

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Class Ad History

CCLXXXI.—WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

Now and then there are striking instances of the
efficiency of The Missoulian class ad, which empha-
size the usefulness of this means of publicity and
which convince the skeptical beyond the question of
a doubt. Here is one which occurred this week:

FOR SALE—CITY REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE—FIVE-ROOM MODERN
house, practically new; cement
foundation, cement basement, splen-
did improvements; 99-foot frontage;
near school; south side; \$1,400 takes
it, on terms if wanted. Address H.
C. X., care Missoulian.

The story of this ad is interesting. A man who has
handled thousands and thousands of dollars'
worth of real estate, complained the other day to a
Missoulian ad man that he could not sell a certain de-
sirable piece of property. The Missoulian ad man
suggested the class ad. The real-estate man said he
had tried everything else and had failed to move the
property. He said he would divide his commission if
the class ad sold it. The ad ran five days. Yester-
day The Missoulian received a check for half the
commission. The real-estate man was game. The cost
of the class ad is one cent a word. If you are out of
work and want a job, The Missoulian will print your
ad for nothing.

Sound Sense

SOUND business sense should prompt every busi-
ness man in Missoula and the surrounding coun-
try to send his job-printing order to The Missoulian
Print Shop. There is not a day when The Missoulian
does not do something for the advancement of the
business and industrial circles of western Montana.
Local patriotism should lead to reciprocity in this mat-
ter. Sound business sense should prompt the patron-
age of an institution which is helping your business,
directly and indirectly, every day. The Missoulian
does this; it helps directly by maintaining one of
the largest payrolls in western Montana; it helps in-
directly by advancing the general interests of this re-
gion. It is not entirely a matter of sentiment—this
home-patronage plan. It is good business judgment.
There is also the fact to be considered that The Mis-
soulian guarantees good and satisfactory work. There
is no better place in the west to get job printing. Good
material, good workmanship, good designs—all these
enter into the preparation of the output of The Mis-
soulian Print Shop.