

COLONEL MARSHALL REMEMBERED

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE IS ADOPTED BY REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Helena, March 23.—(Special.)—The following resolutions on the death of Thomas C. Marshall of Missoula, formerly national committeeman, were adopted by the republican state committee today:
"Whereas, The republican state central committee has learned of the death of the Hon. Thomas C. Marshall, the late national committeeman for the republican party of the state of Montana, with profound sorrow; and
"Whereas, In the death of the Hon. Thomas C. Marshall the state of Montana has lost an honorable and upright citizen, ever loyal to do, and interested in the upbuilding of the interests of his great commonwealth; and
"Whereas, In the life of the Hon. Thomas C. Marshall there was exemplified those traits of character that go to constitute the best principles of American citizenship and good citizenry, and a kind and affectionate husband and father; therefore, be it
Resolved, That we, the republican state central committee of the state of Montana, do hereby express to the family of the deceased our sincere sorrow for the demise of the said Hon. Thomas C. Marshall; and, be it further
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and given to the press of the state."

TEDDY BOOSTS PEOPLE'S RULE

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as a real and living fact, and not as a juggling formula ingeniously devised so as not to find expression in fact. In a recent speech the president paraphrased Lincoln's great statement that this is a government of the people, for the people and by the people, proposing as a substitute that we should hereafter act on the theory that this is a government of the people, for the people, by a representative part (or class) of the people.

Government by the People.

"It is dangerous work for any man to try to improve on Lincoln's doctrines of popular sovereignty and popular rights. Of course everybody, whether a believer in despotism or in democracy, agrees that there must be government of the people. In the next place, even the ruling classes in a despotism would publicly state that their government is for the people. The point of difference between the disbeliever in such genuine popular government and those who do believe in such genuine popular rule and believe in government by minorities, comes within Lincoln's third proposition, that the government should be by the people.

"Those who believe in government by rule by a part of the people, by a minority of the people, by a privileged class, or caste over the rest of the people, always have insisted, under every form of minority government from autocracy to plutocracy, that they were really representing the people, but they knew how to represent the people and how to govern them a great deal better than the people did themselves.

"In actual practice, the president's theory of government of the people means simply government by bosses. This is what government of Americans by a representative class of Americans means. Thanks to the very bosses in question, thanks to the representatives of political and financial privilege and even, I am sorry to say, to a proportion of judicial officers, we have in actual experience had this kind of government which the president upholds in many parts of the country, and it has not been a satisfactory experiment.

Some Examples.

"The chief political adherents of the president, gentlemen like Senator Penrose, Senator Gallinger, Mr. Barnes, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Tawney and their associates, are precisely the men who under the president's theory would be, as they to a certain degree already are, the representative part of the people which governs the rest of the people—and which does not really represent them at all, but misrepresents them. The president's scheme would be a government of the people, for the people, by the bosses, and it would make little difference to the people whether the bosses acted through boss-controlled legislatures, or through boss-nominated and privilege-ridden courts.

"As against this theory of government we adhere to the theory set forth by Lincoln. We hold that all the people are to govern themselves by choosing some of their number, not to govern them in the sense of ruling them, but to manage their government for them as they themselves direct.

"The Man Before the Dollar."

"This is a fundamental difference which explains why in so many matters the progressives do not feel that the president, however good his intentions, can properly represent them. How fundamental the difference is, was shown by the president's selection of Lincoln's birthday as an occasion for criticizing—as, according to the newspaper reports, he did—the man who proclaimed the shibboleth "The man before the dollar." This criticism was peculiarly infelicitous on such an occasion for it was Lincoln, who, on April 6, 1833, wrote to the Jefferson dinner committee of Boston saying that the defenders of slavery told the liberty of one man to be absolutely nothing when in conflict with another man's right to property; republicans, on the contrary, are for both, the man and the dollar, but in case of conflict, the man before the dollar; was Lincoln a demagogue?"

"In this country conflicts between human rights and the rights of privilege masquerading as property rights do frequently arise, and such conflicts are occurring at the present time. In these conflicts we put the man above the dollar and we are unaffected by the position of those who, as we think, unwisely sneer at us for taking such a position. We hear much talk today among the defenders of privilege of fear, lest these shall a confiscation of property, meaning thereby confiscation of private property to public use.

No Danger.

"As a matter of fact, there is no danger of such confiscation. The danger is the appropriation of public property to the use of the tax or unfaithful trustees whom the people elect to protect their interests—these trustees being that representative part of the people who the president says should by right govern the rest of the people. "State-made titles to public property, sicched with the ignorant or corrupt acquiescence of the trustees in question, are made the instruments by which real man-made property is taken from those who should have it, so that a few of the people may be permitted to use for their exclusive benefit property, which of right, should be used for the benefit of all. We progressives have seen the wrong in this and have pledged ourselves to its undoing."

Mr. Roosevelt reiterated his now well-known arguments of the right of the people to recall decisions of the state courts, declaring that in no other English-speaking country or in France or Germany would judges be

given such power as in the American state courts. "It is idle folly to say that this is an attack on our constitutional system," he declared; "on the contrary, it is a proposal to save our constitutional system. The people of this country will not remain attached to the government and the laws, unless they are taken into the case of the man to whom they have delegated the management of the government and unless they know that they themselves ultimately decide how they themselves are to be governed. "Remember always that I am not speaking of ordinary cases of justice between man and man. I am not asking that the remedy be applied to the federal courts. I am speaking only to the powers that within the last century have been assumed by American state courts."

"I am not dealing with mere theory. I ask you to test the worth of what I say by examining what has actually happened just across your border in the state of New Hampshire. In that state we formerly saw the practical application of the president's theory of the government of the people by a part of the people; and this moment Senator Gallinger is heading the movement to re-introduce the system in New Hampshire. In actual practice (and if our opponents win, it again will be) a government of the people of New Hampshire by the representative part of the people which consisted of Senator Gallinger and his machine; that is, of political and financial privileges.

"But at present the state of New Hampshire is really moving toward a government of the people themselves under the leadership of Governor Bass, who for the last two years has been the leading exponent to be found in the northeast in the battle for the cause of social and industrial justice and honest and decent government, achieved through the genuine rule of the people.

"Now, I ask you to contrast for yourselves the actual workings of the two theories in New Hampshire. Under Governor Bass, we have the rule of the people. Property has been scrupulously protected, but privilege has been debarred and human rights have been treated as if of prime consideration.

"Has this interfered in any way with the independence of the courts, about which our opponents profess to be so anxious? Not one bit. On the contrary, under the real rule of the people as exemplified in New Hampshire, with Mr. Bass as governor, the courts have their independence guaranteed to them. It is without privilege and not the rule of the people that menaces the independence of the courts; and it does this in the most dangerous of all fashions in the secret, unadverted, sinister way which makes detection and punishment very difficult.

"Asserting that the movement for country life betterment, begun over four years ago, has been practically abandoned, Mr. Roosevelt appealed for an increase in the productive and distributive efficiency of our farmers. "When I summoned the governors of the states to the conservation congress at Washington," he said, "I hoped to begin a movement that would go on steadily, not merely for the conservation of our natural resources, but for the betterment of conditions of life in the open country. The government cannot with wisdom longer remain supine in this matter. There must be an immense increase in the productive and distributive efficiency of our farmers.

"By co-operation and by improvement of the business methods generally as well as by improvement in the actual work of tilling the soil and in the elimination of useless middlemen, it will, I am certain, be possible for the farmer to get more out of his farm than he at present gets, while rendering it more valuable, and at the same time enable the actual consumer to get the produce of the farm at less cost, so as to work a diminution in the cost of living.

"The interests of the farmer and of the consumer are not really opposed. They can be reconciled by such action as that I suggest. But such action needs genuine driving force on the part of the leader of the people in governmental position."

Eat and Get Thin.

This is tiring and old phrase about, but modern methods of reducing fat have made this possible. If you are overfat and also averse to physical exertion and likewise fond of the table and still want to reduce your excess flesh several pounds, do this: Go to your drug store and write the Marmola Co., 527 Farmer bldg., Detroit, Mich., and give him (or send them) 75 cents. For this modest amount of money the druggist will put you in the way of satisfying your ambition for a nice, trim figure. He will hand you a large case of Marmola Prescription Tablets (compounded in accordance with the famous Marmola prescription), one of which you must take after each meal, and at bedtime until you begin to lose your fat at the rate of 12 to 16 ounces a day. That is all. Just go on eating what you like, leave exercising to the athletes, but take your little tablet faithfully and without a doubt that flabby flesh will quickly take into its natural self, neatly clothed in firm flesh and trim muscles.

SMALLPOX AGAIN.

Kellogg, March 23.—(Special.)—Just at the time when it was believed the end of the recent smallpox scare had arrived, two new cases cropped out in Wardner yesterday and it is planned to remove the men to the pesthouse. One man is Jud Plemmons, employed at the Alhambra, and the other is Abraham Waeger.

Where they contracted the disease has not been determined, but it is not believed any serious trouble will follow, as the large majority of the people in both towns have been vaccinated.

A Cold, La Grippe, Then Pneumonia is too often the fatal sequence, and coughs that hang on weaken the system and lower the vital resistance. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound is a reliable medicine that stops the cough promptly by healing the cause; soothes the inflamed air passages, and checks the cold. Keep always on hand. Refuse substitutes. Smith Drug Store.

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JUST A WORD ABOUT FABRICS AND PATTERNS They are wider in choice than ever, and hardly any color or combination is out of style. If you like grays, or blues—they are right. Browns are popular. Worsteds are having a hard tussle just now for supremacy with the rougher finished homespuns, and tweeds—these are the height of style. Stein-Bloch controls the best English effects, and made up into their spring-weight suits, they are beyond any clothes we know of. Take a look at our Stein-Bloch models for this new season just beginning. Stein-Bloch Suits, \$25.00 to \$35.00 Stein-Bloch Top Coats, \$30 to \$35

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An Unusually Attractive Display of Women's and Misses' Spring and Summer Dresses

Spring Suits Greatest values ever shown in Missoula at \$12.50 to \$37.50

The Latest in Neckwear We are holding our reputation as the neckwear house of Missoula. When it comes to anything new you will find it here.

NEW SPRING EMBROIDERIES

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HIGH EXPORTATION OF HEN FRUIT SEVERAL MILLION DOZENS OF EGGS SENT ABROAD BY UNITED STATES LAST YEAR.

SAVE YOUR HAIR While You Have Hair to Save, Use Newbro's Herpicide. Notice. To the taxpayers of Hell Gate township, Missoula county.

TRUJILLO AVERS HE GOT NO MONEY

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To learn if you are going to vote for Mr. Fall and for me."

To Vote for Fall.

Cordova, one of the accused men, replied, according to Trujillo: "I am not going to vote for you for any money because I have promised to vote for one Spanish-American from my country. I expect to vote for Judge Fall."

Trujillo said he signed his resignation because the mounted policeman who arrested him had a revolver in his hand. He also testified that two days previous to the arrest Prosecuting Witness Baca had invited the defendants to take a drink with him and to go to his room to meet Judge Fall. Baca said, according to witness, "You know the trick that was played upon me at the last election, and now that I have a chance to go to the senate where I would be an honor to you, if you vote for me, I shall certainly go there, as many Americans will vote for me."

Judge Fall then entered, according to the witness, and was introduced, after which Monteria, one of the defendants, said: "I speak for myself. I am going to help him who helps me."

Judge Fall is declared to have said: "If you Spanish-Americans in your cause can get together on an able Spanish-American, no doubt many votes will be given him."

Fall then left the room. Money was not mentioned, nor was any agreement of any kind made. Trujillo denied that he had solicited or accepted a bribe.

Before Trujillo testified National Committeeman Solomon Lina, State Senator H. B. Holt and former State Chairman H. O. Bursma were on the stand for the prosecution and corroborated previous testimony.

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