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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1912.

CIGARETTES.

Washington has an anti-cigarette law; sometimes it is enforced. Recently a Spokane dealer was fined \$20 for selling a 20-cent package to a minor. The Chronicle of Spokane thinks that this fine was not a bit too large. "Encouraging a boy in the coffee-habit is pretty mean business for a grown man to be engaged in," says that paper, "and every time the offender is caught and convicted the court should remember how many times men of that sort have gone without punishment."

Many states have legislated against the seductive cigarette, with more or less success. That part of all these laws that relate to the sale of the paper smokes to children should be enforced, absolutely, whatever is done or should be done to regulate the use of cigarettes by adults.

A good many dealers have a little conscience in regard to selling cigarettes to boys as have the dealers in drugs. It is easy enough for the young man of today to remember when, as a boy of ten or twelve, he could take a penny to a grocery store and exchange it for two cigarettes. The grocer would break a 10-cent package to make this sale. Perhaps, this practice still obtains. At any rate, it is true that too many boys are forming the cigarette habit.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

The speech of Senator Burton follows the line of argument which has been taken up by the Tory newspapers in the east, ever since the primary votes began to show that the people are thinking for themselves. There is great solicitude shown over the number of votes polled in the different primaries. Discussing this question, the Spokane Spokesman-Review says, editorially:

In every state, under a direct primary, the total vote of republicans and democrats has been below the normal party vote. As a consequence these eastern editors—and it is singular they are all opposed to the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt—are lashing themselves into a frenzy and preaching all kinds of disaster to follow the general adoption of the presidential primary.

It is a fact that in these direct primaries the party vote has been much below the normal vote of the party; but what of that? Under the old caucus system—was the full normal party vote cast? On the contrary—in fact, in many states the vote was so small that it barely reached 5 per cent of the normal party vote; and it is well known that in a number of states no primaries were held, the delegates being hand-picked.

A great stride has been made by these direct presidential primaries, and in this campaign, despite the few states with direct primaries, more people have expressed their preference on presidential nominee than in any previous campaign of the republican party.

A keener political interest has been the outcome and Colonel Roosevelt hit the mark when he said that the present fight has saved the party from dying of dry rot. Republicans are more aggressive, more appreciative of their power, and the control of the party is being wrested from the hands of the few. The healthy revolution which has been going on within the party will, it is confidently expected, see its fruition in the forthcoming session of the national committee.

The committee will meet in Chicago next Thursday and continue in session up to the time of the assembling of the national convention, Tuesday, June 18. This session of the national committee will be the most important in its history. The committee's deliberations will be closely scrutinized, for the republican rank and file are determined on one thing—the seating of every state delegation squarely elected.

CONVENTION HALLS.

The cause of the dispute concerning seats in the republican national convention lies in the fact that the Chicago Coliseum is too small, to quote eastern newspapers. It is admitted that both Dixon and McKinley should be awarded the admission tickets they desire. Then these papers, a little enviously, perhaps, go on to extol the virtues and qualifications of Kansas City as a convention city. It is brought out that this place has a convention hall "with much more ample accommodations." It is true that twenty thousand people attended one convention at Kansas City.

Still, Chicago has done its best to stage the greatest political battle since civil-war times. The seating capacity of the Coliseum has been increased to 11,189, with a fair degree of comfort and not including precarious places on trusses and girders. Seats will be divided as follows: Delegates, 1,678; alternates, 1,678; press, 400; guests, main floor, 3,500; guests, balcony, 3,200; platform, 1,932.

It is of peculiar interest that there will be witnessed the Roosevelt-Taft convention under the same roof as sheltered the convention four years ago where Taft was the avowed candidate of Roosevelt. Since that time many notable events have taken place in the Coliseum, national conventions and expositions that have attracted people, and wonderful exhibits from many lands including land shows which did much to stimulate the "back to the farm" movement, exhibitions of office supplies, automobiles, electrical devices and of many other things. Annually it has been the scene of another important event, the opening of the circus season where the new "turns" were put on to hold the small boy in perennial subjection.

The initial work, however, should not be taken to signify that the payment is a gold-brick proposition. Neither does it follow that the mayor is a gold-brick artist because he officiated.

Montana, noted for the high wages she pays her pick-and-shovel men, is lowest in the scale of wages she pays to her teachers. This is manifestly not fair.

The elimination of star-chamber proceedings from the national committee's sessions is a triumph for political decency. The people are entitled to know what goes on.

The Missoulian class ad is helpful always. Weather and season make no difference with its efficiency. Join the ranks of those who are benefited by its use.

The opposition to Mr. Root is based upon the general issue of the campaign, that this is a contest for principle and not for individuals.

The summer announcements of the eastern railways show that Glacier park has added to Montana's importance upon the country's map.

We hope to hear soon of other Puget Sound construction contracts in Montana. We have direct interest in some of them.

The first victory in Chicago is the success of the Roosevelt demand that the contests before the national committee be public.

The playground work this summer should receive your personal cooperation; the money part isn't everything.

McKinley thinks he can steal the majority and we don't think he can. In a fortnight we shall know who is correct.

The 1912 campaign has started the exodus of the political bosses, which of itself is justification sufficient.

And there are heap-plenty other bosses who will follow Pentrose, Lorimer and Crane into retirement.

Not all of the bouquets should go to the graduates. The weather man is entitled to a few of them.

The voice of Boss Barnes of New York will have a hard job drowning the voice of the people.

Attend the commencement exercises; they will not interfere with your ball-game date.

A cleaner Missoula will be a better Missoula. This applies to all sorts of cleanliness.

It is to be noted, however, that Walter Brown is yet Ohio's national committeeman.

We admit, once more, that our respect for Senator Kern has increased amazingly.

Give your presence today to the Class of 1912.

Is your alley clean?

Commencement day.

THE FIRST BRICK LAID

Yesterday, the first brick was laid in the pavement of Higgins avenue. Mayor Rhoades remarked in the course of the brief ceremony which attended the laying of the brick, there have been a good many years spent in paving the avenue with conversation; the fact that a more substantial material has been substituted for talk is assurance that Missoula's improvement is to be, from now forward, along permanent lines.

The brick which was laid yesterday is the symbol of a new era for Missoula. The development of the city will be substantial and attractive. Co-operation and confidence will make the work easy.

It is a good thing that the permanent pavement of the city's main business street has been started; it is a good thing that the work is to be done in the very best way and with the very best material that the city can command. The example of Higgins avenue will be followed by other streets. It has been the experience everywhere that the satisfactory paving of one street means that others have followed suit.

The paving of the avenue is to be followed by the installation of a system of lighting which will be modern. The very latest word in street illumination will be represented by the equipment which will be installed here. The combination will give Missoula a business thoroughfare which will be the best in Montana; it will equal anything there is anywhere in the west. The broad, well-lighted, cleanly paved avenue, connecting the two transcontinental railway stations, will provide Missoula with an entrance which will be ideal.

Other streets are to be paved; other thoroughfares are to be lighted; other districts are to demand modern equipment. Considered as a business proposition, the investment in improvements of this sort is profitable. Just as a cold matter of dollars and cents, it is the thing to do.

Viewed in the light of sanitation, the investment is even better. There is nobody who will say that it is not better to spend money for prevention of disease than for its cure. It is better to provide conditions which will keep our babies well than to be compelled to pay doctors' bills as a result of neglect.

We believe the enforcement of the health ordinances is the best advertisement the city can have; the strict enforcement of these ordinances is easier and cheaper with proper sewers and with pavement.

Missoula has led the way in Montana in the inauguration of supervised playgrounds for the betterment of her children. Let it be known now that she is the cleanest and most sanitary city in the state. Let the cleanness be clear through—not merely superficial.

National Conventions

VIII.—Sixty-Four Years Ago.

By Frederick J. Haskin

In the two big national conventions held 64 years ago, the democratic party and the whig party took that action that utterly destroyed the whigs, that brought defeat and disaster to the democracy, and that made possible the formation of the republican party that has almost without interruption, for half a century, dominated the affairs of this republic. In 1848 the slavery question had become acute because of the crisis precipitated by the offering in congress of the Wilmot proviso, an amendment proposed to the bill to appropriate money to close negotiations with Mexico concerning the war, and to acquire certain Mexican territory. The proviso was that slavery should not be permitted in any state or territory to be erected out of the territory to be acquired from Mexico. The democrats were, at that time, a southern party led by northern men; the whigs were a northern party led by southern men. Neither party dared take a stand upon the Wilmot proviso, much less upon the main issue of the extension of slavery. As yet, only the comparatively insignificant abolitionist party and the even weaker liberty league had declared for emancipation.

Major General Daniel E. Sickles of New York, is the only survivor of that momentous and epoch-making political battle of 1848. The democratic convention met in Baltimore on May 22. The race for the nomination was between Lewis Cass of Michigan and James Buchanan of Pennsylvania. President Polk was not a candidate for re-election. Immediately after his nomination in 1848, he had issued a letter in which he said that, if elected, he would under no circumstances be a candidate for another term. When the convention met in 1848, he sent a letter to the delegates in which he said that under no circumstances would he alter this determination. Cass was nominated on the fourth ballot without great difficulty, but not until after three days had been spent in organizing the convention. The great fight came upon the contest between two rival delegations from New York.

General Sickles, then only 23 years old, already a member of the legislature, was a leader and one of the principal orators for the "Hunkers," the conservative democrats of New York were called. His career afterward in congress, before the war; the tragedy of Lafayette square; his gallantry in battle; the loss of his leg at Gettysburg; his distinguished service in the diplomatic corps; his return to congress in 1882; and his long retirement in New York, where he still lives, are matters generally known. But even those to whom his later activities are familiar, are surprised to learn how long ago he was a prominent figure in national politics.

The "Hunkers" were the conservatives who believed in letting the slavery question alone. "Hunker" is New York Dutch-English for "hunker" which is akin to "hunger," and the name was applied to those democrats who were accused of an avid appetite for office. The "Barnburners" were the more liberal democrats who generally believed in the Wilmot proviso, and were in reality anti-slavery men.

They were called "Barnburners" because of the alleged similarity of their doctrines to the economy of the Dutch farmer who burned his barn to get rid of the rats. Barnburners and hunkers came down to Baltimore, each faction determined to die in the last ditch and never to surrender. Behind the barnburners was the awful shadow of Martin Van Buren who had been the head of the greatest political machine the democracy had possessed. Southern delegates had defeated him in the convention four years ago by the imposition of the two-thirds rule, and now Van Buren was to have his revenge. The hunkers had as their great strength, the fact that they sympathized with the determination of the majority of the convention to maintain the hands-off policy with respect to slavery.

But the convention would not undertake to decide the New York question. The committee on credentials reported a compromise resolution providing for the seating of delegations, giving each delegate one-half vote. This the convention adopted over the protest of both sets of contestants. The barnburners withdrew from the convention hall, and while the hunkers remained in the room they refused to answer when the name of New York was called, and took no part in the proceedings. It was only after Cass had been nominated for president and William O. Butler for vice president, that young Dan Sickles jumped to his feet to promise the vote of New York for the nominees, making an impassioned speech which brought the attention of the whole country to him.

But the barnburners went home sore. They were resolved that Cass, who had first favored the Wilmot proviso but who later had opposed it, should not be elected. A barnburner convention was held a month later, on June 22, at Utica, New York, which nominated Martin Van Buren for president and Henry Dodge of Wisconsin for vice president. General Dodge declined the nomination. Only four states were represented in this convention. A later convention was called to meet in Buffalo, on August 8, in which many more states were represented, and this convention, adopting the name of "Free Soil Democrats," nominated Van Buren for president and Charles Francis Adams for vice president. It was the large vote polled by Van Buren as the free soil candidate, especially in New York, that determined the result of the election and enabled General Taylor to defeat Cass. Thus was the result of a presidential election determined by the national convention's inability to settle a quarrel between contesting state delegations.

The democratic convention of 1848 was also notable because of the fact that it appointed the first national committee. This first committee was organized exactly as are the national committees of today, one member from each state being selected by the delegates from that state to the convention. The whig convention met in Philadelphia on June 7. Two days were spent in perfecting the organization, one of the principal questions being whether or not to give the Louisiana

delegation the right to cast the vote of Texas. Again the whigs were determined to nominate a war hero, even against such leaders as Clay and Webster. The four principal candidates before the convention were Zachary Taylor, Henry Clay, Winfield Scott and Daniel Webster. In his campaign for the presidency four years before, Henry Clay, at Richmond, Ind., was presented with a petition by a Quaker, asking him to free his slaves. Clay's reply, a masterpiece of sophistry, together with his efforts further to prevent the whig party from taking a stand on the slavery question, had earned for Clay the enmity of the so-called "conscience whigs" of the north. Webster never had enough contemporary following to win the nomination.

So the whigs, even the "conscience whigs," rejected Clay, and took Zachary Taylor because he was a war hero and because they believed he could win. Taylor lived in Louisiana, was a slave holder, and had never been a whig. But he was the popular hero of the war with Mexico. It mattered not that he had never cast a vote in his life and had never taken any part in politics; it mattered not that the war in which he won glory and renown was condemned by his whigs as a crime against civilization; it mattered not that he was a southern slave owner when northern whigs were determined to fight against the extension of slavery; nothing mattered except that the whigs wanted to win, that they had won in 1840 with a war hero and an alliterative slogan, and that they could do it again. Thus "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" was succeeded by "Old Rough and Ready." These two were the only men the whig party ever put in the White House, and it is remarkable that they are the only two presidents that have died in office of natural causes.

On account of the fact that General Taylor was believed by many to have been a democrat, there was some dispute as to whether or not he would accept the whig nomination. Inasmuch as he had exerted a great deal of effort to get it, this dispute arose only from the fact that the telegraph had not yet extended over the country, and means of communication were inadequate. General Taylor did not immediately accept the nomination because he thought it improper to do so until he was formally notified of the action of the Philadelphia convention. Governor John M. Morehead of North Carolina, was the chairman of the whig convention. In those days letters might be sent postage collect. General Taylor had received so many, for each of which he was compelled to pay from 10 to 40 cents postage, that he had ordered the postmaster to return all letters addressed to him and not prepaid, to the dead letter office. Governor Morehead's letter of notification shared this fate. Thus it happened that General Taylor did not have official knowledge of his nomination until the committee sent to notify him formally had reached his Louisiana home.

It is interesting to note that the two conventions of this year, for the first time, paid more attention to their platform declarations than to their nominations. The democrats, for the first time, adopted the platform before they made the nomination, a practice which has since become usual. The whigs were absolutely unable to agree on anything, except that they wanted to win, and, therefore, their

convention adjourned without adopting any platform whatever. After the convention adjourned, a ratification meeting was held which was attended by most of the whig delegates, and it adopted a series of resolutions which were treated as the whig platform, and which were more satisfactory to the northern whigs, and also to the barnburner democrats, than could have been any platform adopted by the whole convention.

Tomorrow—National Conventions. IX.—End of the Whigs.

ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT

By Roy K. Moulton

Jim. We never counted much on Jim around the village, cuz There wasn't no git up to him, his relatives all wuz Jest sort o' shamed to speak about the way he loafed around. We knew him as a lazy lout, who just laid on the ground And dreamed and dreamed the hours away. They couldn't make him work. While others drilled ten hours a day, his stunt was jest to shirk. The village folks looked down on him in sort o' scornful style, Because he didn't have no vim. But Jim would only smile, And keep on dreaming right along, preoccupied his air. He'd listen to the bluejay's song and stare and stare and stare. He didn't mingle much, did Jim, but read an awful lot.

The other boys got up at five and earned six plunks a week. But Jim, he wasn't scarce alive, a sort of village freak.

One day he got an envelope from Washington, by jigg! His breast filled with a sudden hope. Because, you see, the thing Contained a letter patent for a rapid firin' gun That was supposed to end a war when it was scarce begun. He sold his patent right away, and he's a millionaire. Our foremost citizen, we say, with civic pride to spare. He rifles around in autos now, and loafa a lot, does Jim. But all the town folks do allow, they're mighty proud of him.

The Hero. I'd like to be a hero and drive an aeroplane. Providin' I was certain I could come down again And find my bones all fastened each in its proper place And have the girls all gazin' in rapture on my face. It's great to be a hero if you can turn the trick. It's great to be an idol if you can make it stick. But, then again, providin' there is the slightest doubt About the proposition, you'll have to count me out. I'd rather be an unknown, alive and kickin', too. Than the most famed dead hero this old world ever knew. I'm worth more to my family with my neck safe and sound, And let others I win the laurels, I'll stay right on the ground.

LITERARY WOMAN DIES.

Newark, N. J., June 4.—Margaret Elizabeth Sangster, poet and author, died today at her home in Maplewood. She was 74 years old and pursued an active literary career up to the time of her death, covering more than half a century.

COUPON. Send 5 for a copy of The American Government. JUNE 5, 1912.

Desiring to render a great educational service to its readers, The Missoulian has arranged with Mr. Haskin to handle, WITHOUT PROFIT to ITSELF, the exclusive output of his valuable book for Missoula. Cut the above coupon from six consecutive issues of The Missoulian and present them with 60 cents, to cover the bare cost of manufacture, freight and handling, and a copy will be presented to you without additional cost. Bear in mind that this book has been most carefully written; that every chapter in it is vouched for by an authority; that it is illustrated from photographs taken especially for it; that it is printed in large, clear type on fine book paper and bound in heavy cloth in an attractive, durable manner. A \$2.00 VALUE FOR 60¢. Act quickly, if you want a copy. Save six consecutive coupons and present them at The Missoulian Office, 131 West Main street. EACH BOOK BY MAIL 15 CENTS EXTRA FOR POSTAGE.



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The season is slipping along, stocks must soon show the effects of heavy selling--it is time you were settling the suit question insofar as it concerns you.

