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MONDAY, JULY 29, 1912.

"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."

I am in the fight for certain principles, and the first and most important of these goes back to Sinai, and is embodied in the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." Thou shalt not steal a nomination. Thou shalt neither steal in politics nor in business. Thou shalt not steal from the people the blight of the people to rule themselves.—Theodore Roosevelt.

AN OLIGARCHY?

The Chicago Tribune calls attention to the rules adopted by the national committee after the republican convention had nominated Taft and adjourned, these rules being the ones which will govern the convention in 1916. The Chicago newspaper expresses the opinion that the adoption of these rules was the worst act of the convention, in that it contains a greater menace to the institutions of the country than even the theft of the delegates and the creation of the possibility that "Sunny Jim" Sherman might become president. Properly to understand the position which the Chicago Tribune takes, it is necessary to read the rules. They are interesting as showing the length to which Boss Barnes was willing to go in his endeavor to perpetuate machine rule. Here they are:

There shall be a republican national committee consisting of one member from each state, one member each from the territory of Hawaii and the District of Columbia, and one member from each of the territorial possessions, to-wit: The Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and Alaska.

The national republican committee shall, however, have power to declare vacant the seat of any member who refuses to support the nominees of the convention which elected such national republican committee and fill such vacancies.

The republican national committee shall issue the call for the meeting of the national convention sixty days, at least, before the time fixed for said meeting, and delegates to the national convention shall be chosen in such manner as the national committee shall provide.

By these rules, the machine bosses demand that fifty-three men not recognized by or responsible to any law, many of them from states and territories where there is no republican party, many of them the avowed representatives of criminal corporations, many of them notoriously corrupt political bosses, may expel many men of conscience from among their number, may call another national convention and may provide for the election of delegates in a manner contrary to law. The rules go even farther than this; they make it possible to repeat the California outrage, when delegates, honestly elected by the people of a great state, were unseated by the action of a committee and picked machine men put in their places.

These rules place the stamp of approval upon the nomination methods which placed Taft upon the ticket this year. The worst thing about Taft is that he has become the open champion of this plan. The election of Taft would mean that the people intend to turn over the selection of a presidential candidate to an irresponsible body of fifty-three men. Every man who advocates the election of Taft, every newspaper which supports his candidacy, is working to take the election of the president away from the people and to place it in the hands of a committee of professional politicians.

It means oligarchy. All honest men, in or out of office, must repudiate it.

MONTANA, TODAY.

In Helena, today, will be held the mass convention of progressives, assembled for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Chicago national convention and to prepare for a state organization of the movement. The call for the convention has been before the state for a fortnight; responses have come from practically every county in the state. Each county in the state is entitled to ten votes in the convention; this will make the convention membership 280, and it is likely that there will be more than that present, as there is no limit placed upon the number of those who may attend. The convention will be representative. It will, it is expected, place in definite form the protest of this state against the conditions attendant upon corporation control of politics and state government. If there is any state in the country where the people are warranted in such a protest, Montana is that state. Nowhere else is corporation domination more absolute, more open, more defiant than here.

Pathfinder Westgard says the good-roads spirit is stronger in western Montana than in any other place he has visited on his transcontinental trip. We don't know of anything better he could say of us.

Louisiana democrats are for a protective tariff on sugar. Montana democrats are for a protective tariff on wool. Their national platform is for tariff for revenue only.

If the people of a state decide that their electors shall vote for Roosevelt, it is beyond the powers of any court or any committee to say they shall not.

In Kansas the Taft effort to stop the progressive movement by injunction failed. Even Mr. Taft's favorite means of defense has proved ineffective.

Few rulers in any country have lived to witness such a transformation in a life's span as that which Mutsuhito has beheld in Japan.

However, we should remember that poor Hilles is doing just what Barnes tells him to do and that Barnes should receive the blame.

If Mr. Taft expects the jury to acquit him of stealing, he will have to produce a stronger argument, and he will have to do it quickly.

The progressive demand is that the road to the White House shall be a good road and not the mucky highway of boss control.

The Missoulian class ad is a great July helper; it gives you greater leisure for the warm afternoons. Try it today.

Mr. Hilles doesn't like to be called a thief. Then he and his associates would do well to stop stealing.

The progressive movement in Montana includes all sections and is strong because it is right.

The class ad finds its strongest friends among those who know it best.

Everybody likes western Montana. We can make it even more popular if we will.

The farmer finds the weather man has not forgotten the necessities of haying.

The crop record of western Montana is hitting a higher mark each week.

The people of Montana hold that they are capable of self-government.

The moose promises to outrun both the elephant and the donkey.

Western Montana has the scenery—bring on your sightseers.

But Mr. Hilles does not cite Senator Root as an authority.

Up to date, the reply of Hilles does not answer.

Moreover, the moose is an American animal.

HILLES TO THE RESCUE

Hilles, erstwhile secretary to President Taft and now the goat of the Taft campaign, finds that he must personally undertake the hopeless task of defending the theft of the nomination at Chicago. As chairman of the Taft national committee, Mr. Hilles gave us, yesterday morning, his preliminary argument in the case. It is weak and evasive; it carries no weight of convincing proof. Contrasted with the Roosevelt presentation of the case in the week-ago issue of The Outlook, the Hilles opening is puerile.

Mr. Taft's personal answer is more carefully worded; it bears the judicial earmarks. But it cannot be accepted as an unbiased opinion. Rather, it is a labored defense of a hopeless cause. The Taft argument is based upon the assumption that the rule of a committee of politicians is more to be regarded than is the vote of the people of a great state like California. Admitting that he agreed to abide by the decision of the California primary, Mr. Taft says he was not bound by that promise. His defense will not stand fire.

The Taft defense is without a foot to stand on in this matter of the theft of delegates. This is realized by many of the Taft supporters. There seems to be truth in the report from Washington that Senator Root declined to take up the defense of the action of the Chicago credentials committee in the proposed discussion in the senate and, in the house, Mondell of Wyoming was the best spokesman the administration could find. Mondell's political past is not such as to entitle his opinion on great public questions to any moral weight.

Giving to Mr. Taft every possible shadow of doubt and reducing the Roosevelt cases to the smallest number, these delegates were stolen—beyond any question of doubt—in the Chicago convention: California, 2; Arizona, 6; Washington, 14; Texas (at large), 8. This makes a total of 30. Mr. Taft's "margin of safety" was 22. Of the 30 delegates involved in these few contests, the facts may be summarized as follows:

The completion of the Arizona state convention depended upon the completion of the delegations from Maricopa and Cochise counties. In Maricopa the county committee, after rigorously excluding those Roosevelt members who were present by proxy, voted to settle the Taft-Roosevelt issue by a primary. Here Roosevelt won by a vote of 951 to 11. In Cochise, the regular convention was overwhelmingly for Roosevelt, but the old machine men, declining to ratify the decision, went into the hotel and nominated delegates whom they boasted would be seated at Chicago. They were. At the state convention the old-line committee simply ruled out the Roosevelt men from both Maricopa and Cochise.

In California the progressives, led by Hiram Johnson, were in control of the party and could have named the Chicago delegates in the old caucus fashion. Instead, to be consistent with their belief in popular rule, they passed a state primary law. Every tory paper and politician was for it. Every member of the state legislature voted for it. Its terms were accepted in writing by Messrs. Taft, Roosevelt and La Follette. Roosevelt carried the state overwhelmingly and elected twenty-six delegates. Yet at Chicago the national committee, on the plea that the republican policy of local representation was superior to the state law, decided that two delegates should be picked out of an arbitrarily chosen congressional district and given to Mr. Taft. All candidates had agreed to abide by the state-wide provision. It was impossible to tell where the Fourth congressional district, in which a Taft majority was claimed, began or ended. Yet the committee decided to assign two delegates to this district and claim them for Taft.

In the Washington state convention the twelve Roosevelt delegates from Seattle were elected by a popular vote of about 6,400 to 500. A campaign committee of the year previous, whose functions had both actually and formally ended, got together and chose 21 Taft delegates. The state central committee, for the first time in its history, assumed the power to decide contests, unseated the Seattle Roosevelt men, took charge of the convention hall, admitted only Taft men, and on this basis sent a Taft delegation to Chicago. Here again the national committee recognized the Taft contestants.

In Texas the Roosevelt delegates were elected in absolute compliance not only with the state law but with the call of the republican national committee. At the regular state convention there were present 176 out of a possible 211 delegates, and this overwhelming majority in due form ratified the decision of the republican voters of the state. A Taft minority held a confessedly bogus convention and sent to Chicago delegates that were seated in the national convention. It was this decision which even Chairman Root is said to have told a Washington colleague that he could not uphold.

The decision in these four cases was basic fraud. The country knows this and the feeble arguments of the defenders of the Barnes-Penrose-Lorimer combination cannot set aside the verdict which the people have formed. In state after state, we have heard the opinion of senators, governors and presidential electors in effect that the Chicago convention committed theft and that its action should be repudiated. We have seen some of the country's greatest men come out openly in denunciation of the Chicago steal. If every other issue were lacking, this theft alone would furnish the sure and solid foundation for a campaign. The people are arrayed against the bosses.

The Economics of Fashion III.—Men's Ready-Made Clothes.

By Frederick J. Mackin

Each season adds to the number of men who are discovering for themselves the economy of time and trouble to be found in the purchase of ready-made clothing. The present styles of close-fitting, padded clothes seem to be made to fit the average man exceptionally well, and he enjoys the advantage of knowing how his suit is going to look when finished, which to him is quite as important as is such knowledge to a woman regarding her clothes. While the conservative man always will prefer to have his clothes made to order, the tailors this season are complaining loudly regarding the competition of the ready-made suit. As a matter of fact the tailors are doing well—for their customers are wearing a greater number of suits than ever before.

A man who is noted for his good judgment in clothes recently said: "I never thought that I would ever become an enthusiast over ready-made clothing, but I have. For years I have been going to the highest priced tailor in the city and generally I have been satisfied. This spring I ordered a suit and went several times to be fitted, but it did not fit. I realized that the man was doing his best, but somehow the coat did not please me after having taken it back twice to be altered. In the meantime I happened to step into a first-class shop where ready-made clothes were sold, and partly from curiosity I tried on a suit. It fitted me perfectly, better than my tailor, who had taken my measurements accurately. I bought the suit and have had more compliments on it than on any suit I ever wore. I am just an average man with no peculiarities of form and my measurements easily are secured in ready-made suits. Of course, the suit

will not hold its shape as well, or wear as long as the tailored suit, but it is easier to buy. It must not be considered a reflection upon the skill of the tailors that such happenings are becoming numerous. It is one of the economic results of improved machinery and a thorough organization of all of the forces which go to produce the ready-made suit. When a quantity of cloth is cut out by one pattern, machinery is called into service which produces a greater accuracy than the individual cutter. Uniformity of style makes this perfectly feasible for large quantities of men's clothes. Patterns are cut according to measurements from perfect models, and the same pattern may be used to cut out thousands of suits of numerous varieties and qualities of cloth. In the matter of skilled labor the advantage also is being given to the manufacturer rather than to the customer tailor. The better-class workmen now prefer to work in the large plants where they have the advantages of the best conditions, and in most cases their salaries are higher. So great has the competition for labor between the individual tailor and the manufacturer become that a private tailor said to a customer recently: "I never can go home on a Saturday night now secure in the belief that my foreman will be in my employ the following week, as in one season I lost two of my best men on short notice because they received telegrams from New York manufacturers on Sunday ordering them to report for work immediately with a heavy increase in salary." Even when the salaries are not materially larger, many tailors prefer the large force of a manufacturer with its greater social

VACATIONING—IN THE STONE AGE AND TODAY



life to the narrower circle of interests of the individual tailor.

Complaint is often made that the women of today are extravagant in their tastes and want at least three dresses for every one owned by their mothers. To anyone familiar with the wardrobe of the average well-dressed man it would seem that the masculine extravagance was quite equal to that of the feminine sex. The time is past when one suit a season is regarded as sufficient. The fact that men now are wearing so many different colors is partly responsible for the increased number of suits required by the well-dressed man. According to an authority upon the subject, a properly dressed man should wear six lounge suits for morning wear in order that he may not seem to appear too often in the same suit, but may dress differently for each of the six days in the week. A list suggestive of the suits included a blue serge, either a gray Scotch plaid or a gray with a hair line, a brown suit, a suit in one of the new blue-green shades, one in the biscuit-colored whipcord and another of gray flannel. These are only the informal suits. In addition there should be a gray outfit for more important business occasions and a number of different varieties of evening clothes, including the dinner jacket and the regulation dress coat.

A considerable amount of attention always is given to the clothes of college men, and these usually present the extremes in new fashions and cuts. When wide trousers were in vogue the college man affected a style quite resembling the divided skirt of the dress reform female. Now that the conventional trousers are narrow some of the young men frequenting the New England colleges may be seen in Boston wearing as near an approach to a divided hobble skirt as can be imagined, and the girls find it quite as interesting at times to speculate as to how they would manage to escape a vicious watch dog as the men during the past two years have found it to watch a hobble-skirted girl step over a bad crossing.

In most of the stores where men's ready-made clothing is sold the garments are altered to meet the needs of the customer without extra charge, but in many stores this privilege has been so abused that the shopkeepers are considering some other method. Under the current system of clothes cutting, few alterations are needed for the normal figure, so that the employment of an alterer for every salesman in a ready-made clothing department no longer is necessary. In New England, a number of the stores tried the experiment of charging for alterations in men's clothes just as is done for women's apparel. In a store in Boston where this was done it was found that the clerks were receiving a percentage from the management of the alteration department and thus were induced to make the customer pay for unnecessary alterations.

An effort now is being made to consider the comfort of men in warm weather more than ever before. The entrance of the shirt-waist man was quite noticeable in many localities this year, and it is believed that to a certain extent he has come to stay. At one of the United States revenue cutters the summer is a soft white shirt and white duck trousers. There never has been a season when the clothes of men seemed better adapted to the shirt-waist fad than at present. The

trousers are fitted in close at the waist, the shirts are cut full and are attractive in appearance. Quite a number of firms now are showing shirts with plims stitched down the back, which certainly seem well adapted to the coatless attire. They now are made with double cuffs, which give finish to the ends of the sleeves. Then there is an almost endless variety of belts upon the market so that it is easy to secure a belt to harmonize with any shirt or trousers.

Another feature of men's attire that is especially attractive for the shirt-waist style is the soft collar, which is having a revival of popularity after being comparatively in disuse during the winter, at least in most parts of the country. There are many improvements made upon the original pattern of the soft collar, not the least important of which are the devices for stiffening it. There are a number of these. One is a piece of metal which slips over the collar button and holds up the collar in front. It is completely hidden by the cravat. Better than this, however, is the opinion of most men is the collar which has an interlining of haircloth so that it preserves its upright position without feeling stiff.

The shirt is an important matter to the shirt-waist man, and in this respect the number of men who have this garment made to order is increasing, perhaps quite as extensively as the number of made-to-order suits is decreasing. Many department stores now arrange to make shirts to order out of materials selected from their counters, at prices ranging from \$1.00 up. These shirts are guaranteed fast colors and many firms will give a new shirt in exchange for every one that fades in the laundry. With the demand for bright shades in shirts as strong as it is at present the "fadeless shirt" is a recognized economy. Another economy brought forward by an up-to-date shirt manufacturer is a shirt with an extra pair of cuffs. One pair of cuffs is attached and the other is left unfinished at one side. It nearly always happens that the cuffs wear out while the shirt is perfectly good, and by this means the extra cuffs easily can be attached on after the old ones are cut away. Of course these only can be supplied in shirts of fadeless materials. The old-fashioned detached cuff no longer is found in the up-to-date shirt department, but the means of doubling the cuff service of the shirt is being well received.

For the conservative man, to whom the shirt-waist style does not appeal, there have never been so many lightweight materials for summer suits as now. The tailors and clothiers are showing suits of mohair, of man's cloths, of linen and other fabrics, all tailored with the same care and attention to detail that would be given to the heavier cloths. It is therefore possible for a man to be comfortable and at the same time stylishly dressed. A movement which lately has been started in New York, no doubt, will find favor with the policemen in all parts of the country. It is the substitution of serge for flannel in their uniforms. It has been found by examination that the flannel now used in their uniforms for summer weighs four and a half pounds, while the serge, which it is proposed to adopt, weighs only two pounds and two ounces. As the officers are exposed to the rays of the sun throughout the hottest weather it would seem that the proposed reduction in the weight of their uniforms would be readily appreciated.

ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT

By Roy K. Moulton

Always Be Polite.

Every once in a while something occurs which leads the wandering mind of mortal man back to the everlasting truth that it pays to be polite. You may not think it pays, at the time, but a man gets what he gives out in this world and the law of compensation is seldom violated. Just the other day a citizen of New York found this out. He once handed a man a glass of water in a hospital when the latter needed the water badly, and when the man died he left the New York citizen \$1,146.826. With this case in mind one should follow the appended set of general rules.

When a fleshy old gentleman steps upon your corn while climbing into his seat at the theater and then stands on it for a minute or two while nodding to an acquaintance in the rear of the house, do not call him an antiquated boob, or an ivory beamed old galoot, but smile upon him graciously and offer him the other foot to step on. Make a few pleasant remarks about the weather and ask after the state of health of his family. Then go out and buy him a bouquet of violets and present it to him.

If an old lady with square spectacles who looks as though she might have money, sticks an umbrella point in your eye, lift your hat politely and ask her if she won't have an ice cream soda.

If a gentleman in the train piles his baggage in your seat while you are in the smoker, give him a good cigar and sit on the floor.

If a man runs you down with an automobile and breaks all of your ribs and one of the lamps on his car, send him a new lamp and a bouquet of American beauties as soon as you are out of the hospital.

There are thousands of occasions of this kind of which you may take advantage and which may pay out well. You never can tell just who is going to die and leave money or just whom they are going to leave it to.

Down the Aisle.

Snatches of conversation between young clerks of a certain department store heard as we passed down the aisle looking for a spool of No. 40 white cotton thread: "And my gentleman friend has got the prettiest finger nails. You never—" "Me and him went out to the park last night. Class—" "But they say he has thrown her over for another skirt. Ain't it just the him—" "Mr. Jones told me he never seen such eyes in his life as Mayme's. Must be somebody who may out well. Here, kitty, kitty, kitty." "No class to him at all. Ice cream soda is the limit and do you know—" "The floor walker said he was going to see that I got an increase in salary next month. Bunk, Maggie." "Nope, not tonight, Angie. My intended is coming over to blow himself for a street car ride. I'm afraid that boy's going to pass away with enlargement of the heart before I ever get a chance to marry him." "Um-um-um! Swell, well, I should think so, but—"