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MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1912.

CLEARING UP.

If there were any Montana voters, earlier in the campaign, who thought the charge made by the progressive party was without foundation, those voters must now be convinced that the Amalgamated Copper company is controlling both the old-party campaigns, just as it named the old-party candidates.

As the campaign progresses it becomes apparent that the corporation is striving earnestly to elect Stewart governor. The democratic nominee is the man the agents of the company have selected for the place and "Buddie" Wilson, on the republican ticket, is booked for the scrap heap.

The corporation's organs are playing a fake battle cry and its agents are maintaining a mock contest, but the dust of this scrimmage is not fooling anybody; no one mistakes it for the smoke of a real battle.

For instance, there is the Helena Record, Lanstrum's paper, which is the corporation's mouthpiece in the Capital city. This publication is beating the tom-tom and shrieking "Amalgamated" at the top of its voice. But it is firing no solid shot at the corporation; it is not telling its readers that the company pays only about a third of the taxes it should in the state; it is not telling of the corporation's deals in the souls of men, in which reputations are blasted and lives are ruined. It is evident that all of this Record talk is made in the endeavor to fool the people. But it is not successful. In Montana, the issue is clear. It is the question whether the people or the corporation will administer the affairs of the state.

THE TARIFF.

One of the criticisms made of Mr. Roosevelt in the present campaign is that he showed no interest in the tariff during his seven and one-half years in the White House and advanced no plans for relieving the people of unnecessary tariff burdens. Doubtless the best answer to this criticism is a list of the achievements of Mr. Roosevelt's administrations and of the important reforms which he sought to advance by seemingly tireless efforts. In view of these labors his supporters now say with force that no man can do everything in a limited period of years.

However, Mr. Roosevelt is today a tariff reformer with a definite program. His article on tariff revision in the Outlook is a clear exposition of the proper method of dealing with this difficult subject. That "the tariff to be levied should, as nearly as is scientifically possible, approximate the differential between the cost of production at home and abroad" is his view as to its proper proportions. Not only should it protect the wages of the workers, but it should secure for the workers a fair share of the profits—in other words, a living wage. Any protected industry which does not give a living wage, says Mr. Roosevelt, should cease to be a protected industry. This thesis is well worth the attention of the justice-loving American people.

Mr. Roosevelt expresses clearly the

need for a non-partisan tariff commission to investigate the cost of production at home and abroad, thus aiding congress with scientific information on which to base tariff rates.

The commission, he says truly, "should be large enough to cover all the different and widely varying branches of American industry." It should have ample powers to enable it to secure any needed information. Further, "it should examine into the wages and conditions of labor and life of the workmen in any industry, so as to insure our refusing protection to any industry unless the showing as regards the share labor receives therefrom is satisfactory."

These words are well calculated to create consternation in certain highly protected industries that for many years have been influential in tariff-making councils at Washington.

It is, of course, the province of congress to fix tariff rates, but the moral force of an efficient non-partisan tariff commission, which would bring publicity to bear upon the work of framing tariff schedules, would be powerful in securing justice. The old logrolling abuses would be abolished by the adoption of the policy of revising only one tariff schedule at a time. Under this procedure the tariff would be practically taken out of politics.

Mr. Roosevelt's clear and forceful article is an important contribution to the literature of the present campaign.

HE NEEDS ONE NOW.

"The tendency of the rich young man who enters politics is to make himself ridiculous or to become corrupt." This bit of comment was made editorially in the New York Herald, about thirty years ago, in the course of a little talk about a man who has since become famous. It is given local application at the present time by the action of Mr. Ronald Higgins at the Harolds theater, Saturday night, when he lost his temper in a colloquy with Senator George and with it lost whatever of advantage his home prestige had given him at the outset of the discussion. Nobody will assert that Mr. Higgins has become corrupt, but he certainly succeeded in making himself ridiculous. Grandiloquently he declared that he needed no wet nurse. But he surely would be in better standing with his home people today if he had listened to the earnest counsel of his friends, Saturday night, when they urged him to keep still. Senator George had spoken only in the kindest way of Mr. Higgins and the audience had applauded the reference to the Missoula young man and had been specially demonstrative in this applause. But they didn't applaud Mr. Higgins after he had made his mad break. Then the applause went the other way.

Ed Cooney is naturally a baseball enthusiast, but the Great Falls postmaster—we venture to say—never found a world-series as welcome as this one. He would like to have this diversion from politics continue indefinitely.

There are a good many offices which cost Missoula county too much. The progressive candidates are pledged to the elimination of these unnecessary expenses.

Dark as is the plot exposed by the testimony in New York, it is not as dark as the plot exposed by the revelations in Montana politics.

Senator George has made many helpful and pleasing visits in Missoula and his stay Saturday was by no means the most unimportant of the list.

Colonel Roosevelt is like Abraham Lincoln in another marked particular. He is the most-abused man, who up to date has been in politics.

Even the sensational Wyoming jail delivery is tame in comparison with the recital of the story of the bandits in wild New York.

It's a cinch that Frank Edwards' Helena record is better and cleaner than Doc Lanstrum's Helena Record—by a wide margin.

Boston will now produce a new doughnut, calling it "Buddie's bread," to go with beans and brown bread.

From the character of his work yesterday, it is certain that the weather man has progressive tendencies.

If there is anybody who thinks Stewart is not an Amalgamated candidate, he should study the situation.

The Missoulian class ad is just what you need these days. It will do all your errands and will do them well.

After the Sunday rest, we take up the national issue of the baseball championship with renewed vigor.

The Get-the-Colonel club is not getting much but trouble lately.

There is little doubt that Ronald Higgins scrambled the fish.

Manager McGraw needs all of his noted generalship today.

Boston is a great hero-producing city, anyway.

IN MISSOULA COUNTY

Today the progressive county candidates start upon their field campaign of the precincts of Missoula county. Beginning at Bonita, this afternoon, they will speak in every precinct before the date of election. It will be a brief, brisk campaign.

The men whom the progressives of Missoula county have named for local office are men who are entitled to the support of the voters by reason of their individual strength and their personal records. They add to these qualifications the fact that they stand solidly for the progressive principle of government by the people and not by the agents of a corporation.

These candidates are pledged to a business-like and economical administration of the county's affairs. They are men who have given their personal promise and this is backed by the pledge of their party. And their standing in the county is such that their promise is as good as a bond.

Look over the list of these candidates and you will see that they are worthy of your confidence and of your support. Study the platform upon which they are making their campaign and you will see, further, that their personality is strengthened by their party affiliation.

In the state and in the nation, the issue in this campaign is the question of the right of the people to administer their own affairs. In Missoula county, this issue is intensified by local conditions. Nowhere else has the domination of the corporation been so bold, so shameless and so defiant of all decency.

The democratic and republican county tickets were named by the same man, acting through his agents. He is the man who will decide which of the co-operative candidates will receive the support of the gang. Some of the candidates upon the co-operative tickets are innocent and think they are making their own campaign. Most of the men, however, whose names are on the co-operative tickets are wise to the job and are letting the will of the boss take its course.

The talk of the streets last week was that the co-operative tickets would split just below the list of legislative candidates—that the gang will give its support to the republican legislators and then turn to the democratic county officers. It is likely that this will be the program which will be followed. But the boss has been known to change his plan on the night before election and it may be that some of the co-operative candidates who now fancy themselves secure will discover later that they have been left outside the breastworks.

It is this co-operative combination against which the progressive candidates are going in this campaign. The progressive fight will be made upon the appeal to the people for good government in local affairs. It will be an appeal for economy and business principles in administering the concerns of the county. It is an appeal to which the thrifty voter will give heed.

And the candidates who represent the progressive party are men who are so well known in Missoula county that their ability to carry out this plan is recognized. The voter who desires to see the affairs of the county handled as a private business is conducted, will vote for the progressive candidates in Missoula county.

There is much room for improvement in the administration of Missoula county's business. To insure its successful administration, the voters should see to it that men are placed in office who have the ability and the integrity to conduct a business successfully.

The progressive party courts the closest investigation of the personal records of its nominees, confident that the more closely the voters inquire into the ability of these candidates, the more strongly will support be given.

In Missoula county, just as in the state, it is a question of the continued domination of the Amalgamated Copper company in public affairs. Upon the co-operative tickets which are opposed to the progressives in this county this fall are men who have been doing the errands of the boss, regardless of party or principle. There are men on the democratic ticket, for instance, who figured prominently in the republican primaries last spring. They are not democrats, they are not republicans, they are merely the tools of the corporation's local ringmaster.

This arrangement is typical of the lines into which Missoula-county politics has fallen. The election of the progressive candidates will prevent the continuance of this sort of arrangement. And all good citizens will admit that it is time it was stopped.

Presidential Elections

III.—Casting the Electoral Vote.

By Frederic J. Haskin

Although we speak of the electors as constituting the electoral "colleges" of the various states, and sometimes improperly refer to the whole body of electors as the "electoral college," there is no constitutional warrant for either term. But as far back as 1800 the electors of a state were declared in congressional debates to constitute an "electoral college," and in 1845 the terms came to be recognized in law, that being the year when the uniform date of choosing electors was fixed by congress.

The reader is sufficiently familiar with the method of nominating electors to justify only a passing mention here. It is well known that the political parties choose their electors by the ordinary party machinery, and that each state is entitled to as many electors as it has senators and representatives in congress. Parties like the Bull Moose organization, which have not been parties long enough to have acquired a certain number of votes at a previous election, can get on the official ballot in most states only by petition unless it captures the machinery of some older party.

The bringing of that issue to the supreme court through the Kansas difficulty brings to mind a passage from the law of 1857 bearing on the subject, and if the court decides it has jurisdiction it probably will have to deny the constitutionality of at least a part of that act. There it is stated that any state shall have provided by laws enacted prior to the day

fixed for the appointment of the electors, for its final determination of any contest or controversy concerning the appointment of any or all of its electors, whether by judicial or other methods or procedures. Its determination shall be final, provided it be made six days prior to the meeting of the electors.

In other words, according to this statute Kansas has until November 5 to enact a law creating a means of settling its own controversy, and until January 7 to settle it, before any other action for the ascertainment of the qualifications of the electors appointed can be taken.

The almost unanimous opinion of all those who have discussed the question in the voluminous debates in congress, going over a period of a century and a quarter, has been that the legislatures of the states have absolute control of the choice of electors except in the matter of the time of this choice. One orator remarked that the legislature of a state might authorize the choice of the state's electors by a board of bank directors, by a turnpike corporation, or by a synagogue, and the choice thus made would have to stand. New York's legislature might meet today and authorize former police Lieutenant Becker to choose the electoral college of the state and no one could say an effective word against it.

While public opinion has forced all the states to place the choice of their electors in the hands of the people

themselves it was not always so. As recently as 1878 Colorado chose its electors by the legislature, and South Carolina made its choice that way continually up to the civil war. While all the states today elect their electors through the general ticket plan, there is nothing that compels them to do so except the force of public sentiment. The whole body of voters in a state, under this plan, vote for a full number of electors to which the state is entitled. The framers of the constitution seemed to have in mind that electors were to be selected just like members of the senate and house of representatives—two for the state at large, and the others, one for each congressional district.

That was the general practice at first, but soon the larger states found that they could carry more influence by electing their electors on the general ticket plan, and once they adopted that method, the others had to follow suit. Michigan's vote in 1892 was an exception. Its legislature was democratic, and that body knew that if the voters showed a preference for the whole body of electors the state would go solidly republican; but that if the electors should be chosen by congressional districts several democratic electors would get in. Therefore the latter method was resorted to and the republicans appealed to the supreme court against it, only to be told that the legislature had acted within its rights.

The act of 1892 provided that the electors should be chosen not more than 24 days before the first Wednesday in December, and it was not until 1845 that our present national election day, the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, was fixed. When once this choice is made, and the result determined, the governor of the state is directed to make out a certificate showing the number of votes cast for each candidate for elector, and who was declared elected, and this he must send to the secretary of state of the United States. At the same time he must make out three copies of this, also witnessed by his seal, and deliver them to the electors chosen. He notifies them, and they meet at the appointed time and proceed to tally.

When they have done so they make out three certificates of the result, attaching to each one a copy of the governor's certificate attesting their authority to serve as electors. One of these they deliver to the judge of the United States district court in whose district they meet. Another they send to the president of the United States senate by registered mail, while a third goes to him by a messenger appointed to carry it. No power lies anywhere to compel the governor to certify the election of electors, and Governor Hancock of Massachusetts, when the first election was held under the act of 1892, declared that he certified the list with a protest against the right of congress to order him to do so.

The constitution, thinking to keep the electoral colleges removed from politics, provided that no man could serve as an elector who held a position of profit or trust under the United States government. But who shall determine the matter? This question has come up many times. Some have contended that it depends entirely upon the good faith of the states, and that if they do not prevent electors who hold such positions from voting, no other power can. Congress has not definitely passed upon it, although it has counted votes of men who were under this inhibition. Others assert that if this view is taken, it naturally follows that if the electors choose a man constitutionally ineligible, there is nothing left for the house to do but to count him in as president.

The constitution provides that all electors shall vote on the same day, on one occasion, in 1857, the electors of Wisconsin were prevented from voting on the day fixed because of a snowstorm. Congress dodged the issue when it came up, as it afterward did when Georgia got mixed on the date and voted on the first Wednesday of December, as was provided under the old law, instead of the second Monday of January, as was later provided. Indiana and Missouri had electoral colleges before they were duly admitted as states, and congress sidestepped the issue of determining "when a state is a state."

It has been pointed out that an elector could betray his trust without openly violating even the custom of respecting the will of the voters who chose him. For instance, it is provided that where a member of an electoral college resigns, the college itself has the power of filling the vacancy. Supposing there should be an election in which one of the parties won by a single vote, and that in one of the states one elector of the successful party should happen to pull through when all of the others were of the opposition. It would be easy for the lone elector to get sick and resign. The others could fill his place with an elector after their own mind, and the result would be reversed. Or suppose there should be made a mistake in filling out the certificates—who could say definitely that someone had intentionally turned his coat?

Many have been the protests against the electoral college. Some have proposed as a remedy that a fictitious body of electors be created, in which each state would have as many members as it has in the senate and house. Then, if the state went democratic in the election the entire electoral vote should automatically be counted for the democratic candidate, while if it went republican on a popular vote it should automatically be counted in the republican column. Under that plan the people would simply vote for candidates for president and vice president, and a mere canvassing of the returns would determine which side should have the vote of the state. This is in effect what is done today, except that the cumbersome machinery of the electoral colleges has to be operated to accomplish it.

While all but a few of the electors had resigned their deliberative rights and permitted themselves to become merely automatic registers of the people's will along with the first vote cast, there were some who did not entirely recognize the new order of things. In the election of 1890 several Virginia candidates for elector announced that while they would give due weight to the verdict of the people themselves, and would as matters then stood, if elected, vote for Patrick Henry and John Adams, they still reserved the right to vote as seemed to them most wise when the time came. In the second Washington elec-

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tion even, most of the electors felt bound by their party tie, although the papers of the time abounded in appeals, after the electors were chosen, that they should vote for Adams or Clinton.

PROGRESSIVE TICKET

President Theodore Roosevelt New York

Vice President Hiram W. Johnson California

STATE

Presidential Electors Conrad Kohrs Deer Lodge James T. Stanford Great Falls Colonel Sam Gordon Miles City A. W. Merrill Somers

United States Senator Joseph M. Dixon Missoula

Representatives in Congress Thomas M. Everett Hazlan George A. Horkan Forsyth

Governor Frank J. Edwards Helena

Lieutenant Governor W. D. Symmes Lewistown

Associate Justice of Supreme Court George W. Farr Miles City

Secretary of State George Metcalf Phillipsburg

Treasurer H. J. Thompson Billings

Attorney General C. M. Sawyer Anaconda

Auditor Edward Crumrine Butte

Superintendent of Public Instruction Bert Adams Tower Dillon

Railroad Commissioner R. J. Moore Glasgow

For District Judge Theodore Lentz Missoula

MISSOULA COUNTY TICKET

For the Legislature L. N. Simons Missoula D. M. Anderson Lolo J. E. Henley Missoula Duncan McDonald Ravalli W. R. Glascock Missoula

For Sheriff Sanford H. McCall Missoula

For County Clerk Clifford C. Perry Missoula

For Treasurer Paul Gerber Missoula

For Auditor C. A. Harms Missoula

For Commissioner George Briggs Missoula

For Assessor John Latimer, Jr. DeSmet

For Superintendent of Schools Miss Hattie Hoff Missoula

For Surveyor E. S. Hatheway Missoula

For Coroner Ed Rohrkramer Missoula

HELL GATE TOWNSHIP

For Justice of the Peace William Dyson Missoula

For Constable William Davidson Missoula

MISSOULIAN WANT ADS BRING QUICK RESULTS

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT COSTS A WOMAN'S LIFE

Costax, Wash., Oct. 13.—Mrs. J. P. Vanskike, 55 years old, wife of a wealthy farmer of Winona, Wash., was instantly killed, her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Wines, also of Winona, and another daughter, Mrs. James Banta of Calgary, Canada, and her three young children were more or less seriously injured when an automobile driven by Mr. Vanskike overturned this afternoon on the road from Winona to Redfoot. Her husband suffered only a few bruises while Mrs. Wines' baby escaped unscathed. According to reports received here by coroner L. L. Bruning, the accident was caused by Mr. Vanskike's attempting to raise the wind shield and losing control of the automobile when it was running at a high speed.

CURIOS AND RELICS OF ARCTIC BLONDES

Seattle, Oct. 13.—Forty-one cases of curios and relics gathered by Dr. Stefansson, Arctic explorer, who discovered a race of blonde Eskimos in Victoria Land, were unloaded yesterday from the schooner Transit, which brought them from Point Barrow, Alaska, and are being prepared for shipment to New York, where they will be placed in the American museum of natural history. Included in the shipment are two cases of human bones and skulls, there being 61 of the latter, soapstone lamps, cooking utensils and other valuable exhibits pertaining to the mode of living of the natives.

ANSWERS THE CALL

Missoula People Have Found That This Is True. A cold, a strain, a sudden wrench, a little cause may hurt the kidneys, spells of backache often follow. Or some irregularity of the urine. A splendid remedy for such attacks. A medicine that has cured thousands. Is Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands of people rely upon it. Here is one case: J. T. Brittain, North Fifth street, Hamilton, Mont., says: "About five years ago while living in California, I was taken with a severe attack of lumbago. My back became weak and lame and ached so intensely that I was unable to stoop or lift. Seeing Doan's Kidney Pills highly advertised, I decided to try them and procured a supply. They relieved me, and the contents of two boxes effected a complete cure. I have not had a return attack of kidney complaint and for that reason do not hesitate to give Doan's Kidney Pills my highest indorsement." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.