

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

Published Every Day in the Year. MISSOULIAN PUBLISHING CO. Missoula, Montana.

Entered at the postoffice at Missoula, Montana, as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. (In Advance.) Daily, one month \$0.75 Daily, three months \$2.25 Daily, six months \$4.00 Daily, one year \$7.00

TELEPHONE NUMBER. Bell 110 Independent 510

MISSOULA OFFICE 129 and 131 West Main Street.

HAMILTON OFFICE 221 Main Street, Hamilton, Mont.

The Missoulian may be found on sale at the following newsstands outside of Montana: Chicago—Chicago Newspaper Agency, N. E. corner Clark and Madison streets. Minneapolis—World News Co., 215 North Fourth street. Salt Lake City—MacGillis & Ludwig. San Francisco—United News Agents. Portland—Consolidated News Co. Seventh and Washington. Seattle—Eckart's News Agency, First avenue and Washington; W. O. Whitney. Spokane—Jamieson News Co. Tacoma—Trego News Co., Ninth and Pacific.

SUBSCRIBERS' PAPERS. The Missoulian is anxious to give the best carrier service; therefore, subscribers are requested to report fully delivery at once. In ordering paper change to new address, please give old address also. Money orders and checks should be made payable to The Missoulian Publishing Company.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1913.

PASSING EVENTS

With the Thirteenth legislative assembly through the troubles of organization and with the annual January storm well out of the way, Montana enters upon the pleasing season of clearance sales with a light heart and a clear conscience.

The performance which is required of the legislature of Montana, in common with all of the legislatures, is that it shall transform platforms into laws.

These documents did not deal, to the extent that had been usual, in mere generalities. They made positive declarations. They defined sharply the purpose of the party which they represented.

This, we say, makes the work of the legislature easy. Its members know just what is expected of them; they know the sentiment of the people; they know how the work has to be done.

In Montana the three platforms contained essentially the same promises. In at least one of the platforms these promises were made with no expectation that they would be kept.

But the progressive and the democratic platforms received the serious consideration of the voters of the state. A democratic governor has told the members of the legislature that pledges must be kept.

The legislature is organized. The week was consumed in preliminaries. Now it is up to the members to take up the work of making platforms into laws.

ing us fairly. The official weather reports are in a great measure responsible for the false impression which the country has regarding Montana climate.

But the progressive and the democratic platforms received the serious consideration of the voters of the state. A democratic governor has told the members of the legislature that pledges must be kept.

The legislature is organized. The week was consumed in preliminaries. Now it is up to the members to take up the work of making platforms into laws.

ing us fairly. The official weather reports are in a great measure responsible for the false impression which the country has regarding Montana climate.

But the progressive and the democratic platforms received the serious consideration of the voters of the state. A democratic governor has told the members of the legislature that pledges must be kept.

The legislature is organized. The week was consumed in preliminaries. Now it is up to the members to take up the work of making platforms into laws.

ing us fairly. The official weather reports are in a great measure responsible for the false impression which the country has regarding Montana climate.

But the progressive and the democratic platforms received the serious consideration of the voters of the state. A democratic governor has told the members of the legislature that pledges must be kept.

The legislature is organized. The week was consumed in preliminaries. Now it is up to the members to take up the work of making platforms into laws.

ing us fairly. The official weather reports are in a great measure responsible for the false impression which the country has regarding Montana climate.

But the progressive and the democratic platforms received the serious consideration of the voters of the state. A democratic governor has told the members of the legislature that pledges must be kept.

The legislature is organized. The week was consumed in preliminaries. Now it is up to the members to take up the work of making platforms into laws.

PLATFORMS AND LAWS

The average man in business regards his promise as something to be fulfilled. It is as binding an obligation as if it were a bond. Yet, so lax have we become in politics, this same man, were he to engage in a campaign, would not hold in high consideration the promises of his party platform or the pledges which he made upon his own responsibility.

This is the fault of the people, themselves. They have sneered at platform promises and have come to consider a party pledge as worthless. They have seen politicians come and go; they have noted the disregard of promise. So bad had conditions become in this respect, that more than one man refused, last fall, to become a candidate for the legislature on this account.

Often has it been said regretfully that this man or that "has got into politics." The regret was that he had consented to mix in the mess which politics had become.

There is no necessity for filth in politics. It is the fault of the people that they have permitted so long the manipulation of politics by men who have made it dirty—usually, for their own benefit.

The year 1912 will be remembered as a year of awakening and nowhere was the awakening more thorough than in the attitude of the people of this country toward politics. There was an expressed determination to clean up and this determination took form so definite that it could not be disregarded.

Its effect was marked. The wave swept from one end of the country to the other. How successful it was may be judged from the character of the party platforms which were put forth last year and by the attitude of many of the governors who have taken office this month.

Many of the new governors—Montana's among them—have emphasized in their messages the necessity for carrying out the pledges of the parties which elected them; they have called attention to the public demand that a party pledge be regarded as being as sacred as a personal bond.

This, as it strikes us, has been the principal theme of the governors this month in their official communications to their legislatures. Their statements have been positive and their recognition of public sentiment has been general.

The people demand that platform pledges be kept. It will go hard with that legislature which fails to perform this duty.

The performance which is required of the legislature of Montana, in common with all of the legislatures, is that it shall transform platforms into laws.

These documents did not deal, to the extent that had been usual, in mere generalities. They made positive declarations. They defined sharply the purpose of the party which they represented.

This, we say, makes the work of the legislature easy. Its members know just what is expected of them; they know the sentiment of the people; they know how the work has to be done.

In Montana the three platforms contained essentially the same promises. In at least one of the platforms these promises were made with no expectation that they would be kept.

But the progressive and the democratic platforms received the serious consideration of the voters of the state. A democratic governor has told the members of the legislature that pledges must be kept.

The legislature is organized. The week was consumed in preliminaries. Now it is up to the members to take up the work of making platforms into laws.

ing us fairly. The official weather reports are in a great measure responsible for the false impression which the country has regarding Montana climate.

But the progressive and the democratic platforms received the serious consideration of the voters of the state. A democratic governor has told the members of the legislature that pledges must be kept.

The legislature is organized. The week was consumed in preliminaries. Now it is up to the members to take up the work of making platforms into laws.

ing us fairly. The official weather reports are in a great measure responsible for the false impression which the country has regarding Montana climate.

But the progressive and the democratic platforms received the serious consideration of the voters of the state. A democratic governor has told the members of the legislature that pledges must be kept.

The legislature is organized. The week was consumed in preliminaries. Now it is up to the members to take up the work of making platforms into laws.

ing us fairly. The official weather reports are in a great measure responsible for the false impression which the country has regarding Montana climate.

But the progressive and the democratic platforms received the serious consideration of the voters of the state. A democratic governor has told the members of the legislature that pledges must be kept.

The legislature is organized. The week was consumed in preliminaries. Now it is up to the members to take up the work of making platforms into laws.

ing us fairly. The official weather reports are in a great measure responsible for the false impression which the country has regarding Montana climate.

But the progressive and the democratic platforms received the serious consideration of the voters of the state. A democratic governor has told the members of the legislature that pledges must be kept.

The legislature is organized. The week was consumed in preliminaries. Now it is up to the members to take up the work of making platforms into laws.

ing us fairly. The official weather reports are in a great measure responsible for the false impression which the country has regarding Montana climate.

But the progressive and the democratic platforms received the serious consideration of the voters of the state. A democratic governor has told the members of the legislature that pledges must be kept.

The legislature is organized. The week was consumed in preliminaries. Now it is up to the members to take up the work of making platforms into laws.

easy to solve the problem when it is approached reasonably and with a determination to consider the question purely from the standpoint of business and efficiency. There is a limit below which retrenchment cannot safely go. But that limit may be reached without impairment of efficiency. It is to discover that limit and to devise ways of reaching it, that the citizens' committee of Missoula and the city council are studying. There are many little luxuries which we deny ourselves in our private business; in our public affairs we can dispense with them, as well. The public has great interests, in the local and in the general government. That the people should insist that these interests be protected is not that they are hostile to trusts and combinations. So long as the trusts and combinations have regard for the rights of the people, the people will in no way protest against any act of theirs. But the people's rights are greater than any rights of any trust. The rights of each must be protected if the country, its states and its cities are to advance. In mutual recognition of rights and in mutual regard of motive is, we believe, to be found the solution. The application of business principles to government is easy if there is determination back of it.

THIS WEEK—it is expected that the present week will bring the report of the citizen's committee which has been conducting an inquiry into the affairs of the city in conference with the members of the municipal government. The report has been delayed somewhat by the absence of State Auditor Keating from the city. Mr. Keating had charge of the city's books last year and the committee desired his presence before completing its report. Chairman Briggs of the committee has been going on with his investigation and the presence of Mr. Keating yesterday made it possible for him to get the information for which he had been waiting. There is perfect harmony between the city commissioners and the committee; each is working with the other and the city's people may be sure that the report of the committee will give an accurate presentation of the conditions which exist. There have been so many extreme statements in this regard that it will be interesting to get at the exact facts.

The first week has served to make it known to the ten-foot legislators that it makes no difference whether Whitehead (dem) or Edwards (rep) proposes a thing, it comes from the same source.

The promised warm weather will give us the first chance we have had to test the street and alley drainage afforded by the pavement. It will be interesting to watch.

Missoula's legislative delegation breaks even on the lineup. We had hoped it would show better than that, but it's better than to have had no progressives.

It is a mistake to think that the state is safe with the legislature adjourned. The best way is to keep the lawmakers horded all the time.

This week Montana's legislature elects a United States senator. The absence of excitement shows how good the new system is.

The Whitehead resolution was another piece of the backfire work for which the Flathead senator is so justly famous.

The punishment of perjury in one or two instances will go far toward correcting the too-prevalent habit of falsehood.

Some of the legislators who are catching on behind the Amalgamated bob sled at Helena, will get ditched.

The legislator who comes home to spend Sunday, shows, at least, that he is not afraid to face the home folks.

Also, a few days more of the session will show us whether the governor's message was on the square.

If the reactionaries want to economize, they can reduce the number of committee clerk appointments.

The impeachment of a few judges will serve to increase our respect for the courts.

There may not be a money trust, but somebody controls the supply pretty effectively.

Butte keeps up with the procession, even if she has to have a big fire to do it.

The week ahead will show us something more about the legislative lineup.

The invisible Government is becoming visible. It's being smoked out.

The stenographer in the house is not an extravagance. He is a necessity.

Pickaninny at Sea on Coconut Tree

New York Jan. 11.—"Gather 'round me hearties; shiver yer timbers and blast yer deadlights and listen to the yarn about the old hooker, Foxton Hall, just into New York from a 12,000-mile voyage an' about young Willie Gee, which the same she brought in along of her.



WILLIE GEE AND THE STOWAWAY DOG.

"There he is now, the grinnin' little monkey! And where d'ye think we got him? A hundred miles out in the Caribbean! And what was he a-doin' of out there? Why, a-floatin' along in a big coconut tree, an' say, what with no food for a couple of days, but one green coconut an' a lot o' salt water washed into his skinny little black carcass.

"But yer fat and sassy now, haint' yer, Willie, with yer white grinders showin' an' yer dog at yer heels?" "It was the storm where we started from, 'way down on the other side of South America. When we got near the Windward Passage Skipper Parker says: 'There's been a bit of a blow about here, I s'ld say.' The bloomin' ocean was filled with bits o' wood and trees, an' here an' there cocoanuts an' bunches o' bananas. The 'Firs' (that's Mr. Mike Donnelly) was a-lookin' through his glasses along about six bells in the afternoon watch, when all of a sudden he says:

"The Discovery of Willie. "Strike me if here ain't a queer go! Here's a ripper of an old coconut tree, an' there's something a-hangin' to it, else my eyes has gone wrong!"

"An' the skipper he takes a look, too, an' he polars where the hooker's nose over that way, an' we run along side the tree, an' blow me proper for a lubber if it ain't a nigger kid!" "The 'Firs calls for a crew an' lowers a boat and pulls over for the tree, and there's what he picks off. That bloomin' pickaninny!

"Well, sir, when they brings him aboard, he's skin an' bones, an' no more. But we perks him up with a bit of brandy an' some hot soup an' pretty soon he gets to talkin'. An' Lor! How he can talk!" "He's Willie Gee, no less! 'Willie Gee, sir, says he, talkin' proper an' polite like all these Jamaica niggers. An' he's ten years old, and he ain't never had no father or mother, that he can remember of, but he's learned by somebody to say the English alphabet, an' he goes through with it from A to Z or whatever it is, an' after the last letter he says 'sir again.

"Seems he's swimmin' when he's a snortin' big hurricane comes along, an' he's got nothin' on but a bloomin' little shirtie, an' he thinks he's for Davy Jones' locker till this big coconut tree is tossed right along-side him, an' he ketches on for a ride.

"An' that's how we finds him, hangin' on like grim death, him and his little shirtee. He was thinkin', he says, that he'd drift to th' States, an' maybe get to Swamport, which he knew some men from there that once built a hotel in Jamaica.

So Here He Is, All Right. "Well, when we gets him to Savannah, Skipper Parker aims to put him ashore, but the immigration people, an' the sheriff and some others wants the skipper to put up a two-hundred-pound bond, an' the skipper says, no, he'll see him back under the palms again first, an' so on he comes here, and there he is, all right-o' and

snuggly, up against the Old Central Pier at Brooklyn.

"Yes, sir, us sailormen meets with strange an' curious happenin's, so to speak. Thanky for the cigar, sir. It'll go better with this shag."

"I am doing very well, sir," he said. "I shall be taken home, sirs, soon."

He left New York on the Foxton Hall Christmas morning. But he'll travel 20,000 miles before he reaches home, for the ship is going that far before she gets to the nearest port in Jamaica.

charges of impeachment against Judge Peck, and that merely recited his sentence of the attorney, Luke E. Lawless.

More than 30 years passed before the machinery of impeachment was again set in motion. It was in 1862 that the house voted to impeach Judge West H. Humphries, a district judge in Tennessee, upon charges which had to do with his desertion of the federal bench and assuming a similar position on the confederate bench. He was charged with publicly declaring for the right of secession and inciting revolt against the United States; with conspiring against the government; with refusing to hold court; and with, as a confederate judge, causing arrests, imprisonments, and confiscation. He did not defend himself nor even enter an appearance. He was found guilty of all the charges except those of unlawful arrests and confiscations, of which he was acquitted.

The next case is the most notable one in the history of American jurisprudence. It is the only time a president ever has been impeached, although an effort was made to impeach John Tyler. The quarrel between congress and President Johnson had degenerated into the bitterest contest American politics has ever seen. Congress had passed over the veto of the president, the tenure of office act, a measure which took away from the president the right to control his own cabinet. He regarded it as unconstitutional, as all legal authorities now concede that it was. He attempted to ignore the law, but in the case of the secretaryship of war, held by Edwin M. Stanton, he claimed that his removal of that official did not violate the tenure of office act. He was charged with violation of the tenure-of-office act, with attempting to induce a general in the army to disobey a law of congress, and with attempting to bring that body into contempt and reproach by intemperate and inflammatory speeches.

The next impeachment was that of William W. Belknap, secretary of war under Grant, who was impeached for having accepted a part of the profits of an army post tradership from a trader whom he had appointed. A few hours before the house voted to impeach him, Belknap resigned. The senate refused to stop its proceedings because of his resignation, but after trial he was acquitted.

Twenty-eight years passed before the next impeachment trial found its way into the senate. Then Judge Chas. Swaine was impeached on 21 articles. He was charged with having padded his expense accounts, with using a railroad car for his own use that was owned by a road in the hands of a receiver appointed by him, charging the expense to the railroad. He was further charged with not living in his district, and with maliciously adjudging certain parties guilty of contempt of court, by imposing excessive fines and prison sentences upon them. He was acquitted on every count, even a majority vote not being secured on any one of them.

Tomorrow—Impeachment Trials. III. Their Constitutional Origin.

PAYMASTER ROBBED. New York, Jan. 11.—In a daring assault yesterday, Neal Henderson, a contractor's paymaster, was struck down with a sawed-off billiard cue on a street corner in the fashionable Park avenue section and robbed of \$2,500 in bills. Passey picked the paymaster up and carried him to a hospital, where he is in a serious condition.

Impeachment Trials

II.—Famous Cases of the Past. By Frederic J. Haskin

The Archibald case is the ninth impeachment trial in the history of the United States. There have been three which did not affect the judiciary, two of them dealing with the executive branch of the government and the third with the legislative branch. The first case established the precedent that a senator or representative cannot be impeached. Whether this also would apply to an official of congress, like the secretary of the senate, say, has never been determined.

William Blount, a senator from Tennessee, was the first object of this form of judicial indignation. The government had been in existence only nine years when the house of representatives passed the articles of impeachment against him. He was charged with conspiring to set on foot within the United States, and to conduct and carry on with the United States as a base of operations, a hostile military expedition against the territory of Spain in Louisiana and Florida, with a view to conquering them for Great Britain, which was at war with Spain. He was further charged with stirring up the Creek and Cherokee Indians to revolt against Spain, with striving to handicap the work of the United States Indian agent among the Creeks and Cherokees, and with attempting to corrupt the official interpreter representing the United States among them. Furthermore, he was charged with invasion of the sacred precincts of the grand jury room for the purpose of inducing a Delaware federal grand jury to return an indictment against a newspaper editor for violation of the seditious laws. He was also charged with delivering an intemperate, inflammatory, and seditious harangue to a jury from the bench in Maryland. Party feeling was running high in the United States about that time, and by a strict party vote he was declared not guilty of the several offenses charged against him. It was generally agreed that Justice Chase had been indiscreet in many ways in his partisanship, but the verdict seemed to accord with the general trend of public opinion. The Pickering and Chase impeachment trials occurred in succeeding years, the former in 1803 and the latter in 1804. It is the only time in the history of American federal impeachments that they have come so close together.

It was a quarter of a century before another official was haled before the senate sitting as a court of impeachment. This time it was a district judge, James H. Peck, who was charged with "high crimes and misdemeanors." In 1830 the house impeached him for grossly abusing his power as a judge by casting an attorney into prison for 24 hours and suspending him from the bar of his court for 18 months for writing and publishing a moderate criticism of one of the judge's decisions, the case at issue being one in which the delinquent attorney was interested. The suspension prevented his further participation in the suit. The senate heard the evidence and then declared that the judge was justified in assuming that he was clothed with the legal power he exercised, and also held that there was no evidence that Peck's sentence of imprisonment and suspension had been the result of malice. There was but a single article in the

ment by the United States marshal. He refused to hear testimony on behalf of the United States and further refused to grant an appeal from his decision to the circuit court. In addition to this he was charged with being drunk while on the bench. The fourth and last article of impeachment set forth that he "being a man of loose morals and intemperate habits" appeared on the bench in a state of total intoxication, and frequently in a most profane and indecent manner invoked the name of the Supreme Being, to the evil example of all good citizens.

Pickering never answered the summons to appear before the bar of the senate. His son appeared and represented that his father was insane. The senate heard the evidence in the case, and the jurist was removed from office. His was the only case but one in the history of American impeachments where judgment practically was confessed by the impeached official.

The next impeachment trial was against Samuel Chase, an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and it stands as the only time when a justice of that court has had the breath of suspicion so strongly against him. Chase was charged with prejudicing the cases of the defendants in the trials of John Fries for treason and Thompson Callender for sedition. He was charged with trying to invade the sacred precincts of the grand jury room for the purpose of inducing a Delaware federal grand jury to return an indictment against a newspaper editor for violation of the seditious laws. He was also charged with delivering an intemperate, inflammatory, and seditious harangue to a jury from the bench in Maryland. Party feeling was running high in the United States about that time, and by a strict party vote he was declared not guilty of the several offenses charged against him. It was generally agreed that Justice Chase had been indiscreet in many ways in his partisanship, but the verdict seemed to accord with the general trend of public opinion. The Pickering and Chase impeachment trials occurred in succeeding years, the former in 1803 and the latter in 1804. It is the only time in the history of American federal impeachments that they have come so close together.

It was a quarter of a century before another official was haled before the senate sitting as a court of impeachment. This time it was a district judge, James H. Peck, who was charged with "high crimes and misdemeanors." In 1830 the house impeached him for grossly abusing his power as a judge by casting an attorney into prison for 24 hours and suspending him from the bar of his court for 18 months for writing and publishing a moderate criticism of one of the judge's decisions, the case at issue being one in which the delinquent attorney was interested. The suspension prevented his further participation in the suit. The senate heard the evidence and then declared that the judge was justified in assuming that he was clothed with the legal power he exercised, and also held that there was no evidence that Peck's sentence of imprisonment and suspension had been the result of malice. There was but a single article in the

ment by the United States marshal. He refused to hear testimony on behalf of the United States and further refused to grant an appeal from his decision to the circuit court. In addition to this he was charged with being drunk while on the bench. The fourth and last article of impeachment set forth that he "being a man of loose morals and intemperate habits" appeared on the bench in a state of total intoxication, and frequently in a most profane and indecent manner invoked the name of the Supreme Being, to the evil example of all good citizens.

Pickering never answered the summons to appear before the bar of the senate. His son appeared and represented that his father was insane. The senate heard the evidence in the case, and the jurist was removed from office. His was the only case but one in the history of American impeachments where judgment practically was confessed by the impeached official.

The next impeachment trial was against Samuel Chase, an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and it stands as the only time when a justice of that court has had the breath of suspicion so strongly against him. Chase was charged with prejudicing the cases of the defendants in the trials of John Fries for treason and Thompson Callender for sedition. He was charged with trying to invade the sacred precincts of the grand jury room for the purpose of inducing a Delaware federal grand jury to return an indictment against a newspaper editor for violation of the seditious laws. He was also charged with delivering an intemperate, inflammatory, and seditious harangue to a jury from the bench in Maryland. Party feeling was running high in the United States about that time, and by a strict party vote he was declared not guilty of the several offenses charged against him. It was generally agreed that Justice Chase had been indiscreet in many ways in his partisanship, but the verdict seemed to accord with the general trend of public opinion. The Pickering and Chase impeachment trials occurred in succeeding years, the former in 1803 and the latter in 1804. It is the only time in the history of American federal impeachments that they have come so close together.

It was a quarter of a century before another official was haled before the senate sitting as a court of impeachment. This time it was a district judge, James H. Peck, who was charged with "high crimes and misdemeanors." In 1830 the house impeached him for grossly abusing his power as a judge by casting an attorney into prison for 24 hours and suspending him from the bar of his court for 18 months for writing and publishing a moderate criticism of one of the judge's decisions, the case at issue being one in which the delinquent attorney was interested. The suspension prevented his further participation in the suit. The senate heard the evidence and then declared that the judge was justified in assuming that he was clothed with the legal power he exercised, and also held that there was no evidence that Peck's sentence of imprisonment and suspension had been the result of malice. There was but a single article in the