

DEMOCRATIC IDEAS ON PUBLICITY ARE FUNNY

CONGRESSMEN FIGHT TO PREVENT PUBLICATION OF CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

Washington, April 26.—(Special).—Representative Murdock of Kansas, the floor leader of the progressives in the house, has got both democratic and republican squirming over the publication of their expense accounts for the last campaign, together with the statements of contributions and expenditures filed by the treasurers of the progressive, democratic and republican national committees.

The democrats especially are up against a plain problem of keeping faith with their widely trumpeted demand for campaign fund publicity. After testifying by their actions now that their talk has been humbug for campaign consumption alone.

For eight or ten years, the democrats have been loud in their demands for campaign fund publicity. Mr. Bryan, especially, has been a most ardent advocate of the plan of compelling all candidates to make explicit statements of contributions both before and after election. After tremendous pother about it a law was passed which was hailed by democrats all over the country as a great triumph for the principle of publicity.

But the law had been drawn with extreme cleverness, so that it merely provided for the filing of statements with the clerk of the house and said never a word about printing or publication of them. It did not even provide against their destruction, which will take place automatically, under the general practice with such records, after 18 months.

All the national committee treasurers filed their statements last fall as required, and most of the candidates for congress followed. For a day or two, at the prescribed time of filing, the newspaper men in Washington had access to these statements, and articles of varying length were printed, confined almost wholly to the mere statement of total contributions and expenditures, with the names of the largest contributors to the various funds. Such publicity as there was dealt almost wholly with no comment about the congressional statements.

There was no examination of any of the statements in detail, and there never has been any real publicity of them, nor was it ever possible for individuals away from Washington to examine them. All of which was very satisfactory to both democrats and republicans.

The progressives have not made anything like the hullabaloo over campaign publicity that has distinguished the democratic campaigns, but they declared in favor of the principle in their platforms and in numerous cases where publicity of contributions only was demanded they filed statements giving expenditures.

Mr. Murdock is a believer in giving practical effect to the platform declarations as well as theoretical support to them during a campaign. So he prepared a resolution providing for the printing of the records on file with the clerk of the house as a public document. He had his resolution ready on the first day of the session and at the earliest opportunity sought the floor to bring it up.

Both the democratic and republican leaders had been informed of his purpose. The result was that as soon as he addressed the speaker, a motion to adjourn was made on the democratic side. That motion is always in order and is not debatable, so that there was no opportunity for Mr. Murdock to tell the house what he wanted to do. The democrats followed their leader and voted to adjourn, cutting Mr. Murdock off for that day.

could gain easy access to them, and so that they could be permanently preserved.

All this time the republicans had sat silent. But now Mr. Mann, their astute floor leader, jumped in with a cogent argument to show that the Murdock motion was in order. Having done that he went on to complicate the situation by injecting a new technicality as a reason why the statements should not be printed.

The controversy finally brought the democratic leaders, Underwood and Fitzgerald, to the floor. Fitzgerald is the Pat McCarran machinist who deserted his party to help Uncle Joe Cannon the last time the ex-czar from Danville was elected speaker. Since then Fitzgerald has been made chairman of the great committee on appropriations and now he is being good—as far as the democratic machine in the house is concerned.

With this array of leaders in action it was apparent that the motion of Mr. Murdock was doomed, and it occasioned no surprise, therefore, when Speaker Clark sustained Mr. Hardwick's point and declared out of order the motion which he had invited Mr. Murdock to make.

Thus for the second time Mr. Murdock had put the democrats to a test of their sincerity on campaign fund publicity and they had gone on record as against it. But he is not through with the matter yet, and other opportunities will arise. In the end, not only will the statements be printed, but the whole country will understand the hollowness of the democratic pretense in favor of campaign publicity.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM HELENA

COMINGS AND GOINGS OF MEN OF PROMINENCE IN MONTANA ARE NUMEROUS.

Helena, April 26 (Special).—Judge Gaffney of South Dakota, has been a visitor in Helena and at the capitol for the past week. He has been here in connection with business concerning the First National Life and Accident company of South Dakota. All arrangements have been made by Judge Gaffney whereby the South Dakota company will be permitted to do an insurance business in the state of Montana.

Judge Gaffney is one of the interesting characters of the South Dakota commonwealth. He was in the country when it was still a territory. Early in life he cast his fortunes with South Dakota, and after having been there for 35 years still likes the place. The judge declared that the only other place he would rather live is Montana. This is his first trip west of his home for several years. He was very much impressed with this state and stated that in June he intended to make a tour of Montana. Judge Gaffney said he never dreamed that Montana was so rich in resources and good land. The things he saw amazed him. He let it be understood that there is a possibility that he may be enticed to Montana and leave away from the state that has been his home for 35 years.

State Fire Marshal Jack McCormick has left for Anaconda to investigate the burning of a dwelling in that city. An Anaconda man, whose name is unknown here, swore to a widow residing in that city that he would burn down her house. He made good. The house was burned with all its contents and the children of the widow barely escaped with their lives by jumping through a window. McCormick has gone to get the man who started the fire, and charges will be preferred against him.

Dr. Sweet, of Dixon, representative from Sanders county in the last legislature, passed through Helena on Thursday. He was busy most of the day here renewing old acquaintances.

The well-known genial state auditor, William Keating by name, has returned to his desk at the capitol. He keeps most of his office force, and the forces of several other offices, convulsed with laughter telling of some of the funny incidents of his recent trip east. Keating is fast gaining the reputation, in the capital, of being a "daddy" story teller. When "Bill," as he is best known here and in Missoula, starts to tell of his trip all hands lay off. It is only "Bill's" absolute refusal to continue telling stories that allows any work to be done.

While away Mr. Keating visited in Toronto, Canada, in which city he spent his boyhood days. "Bill" declares that it was like attending a funeral. Out of some 10 or 15 boyhood friends he looked up, expecting to have a pleasant time talking over old times, over half he learned, had crossed the great divide. He soon gave up trying to find old friends.

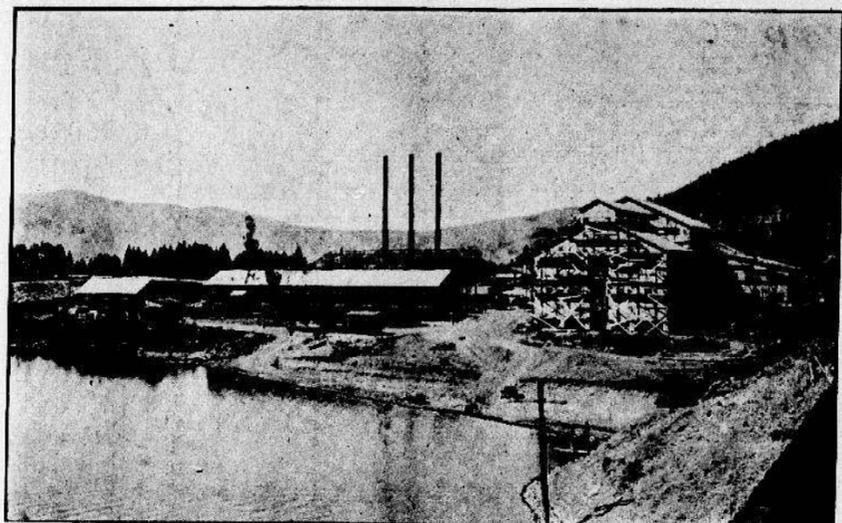
The story of bringing home knick-knacks from the women folks in the east to the women folks in the west, as told by the auditor, is a scream. The result was the usual one. Several suits of clothes and other wearing apparel were ruined by jam, cake, etc.

Anyways everyone working in the capitol is glad "Bill" is home again. Thursday was "clean-up day" in Helena. Not to be at all behind the times or a barnacle on the ship of progress, the man in charge of the capitol ordered it thoroughly cleaned. A large force of men were on the job, and the state home was given a scrubbing from cellar to garret. Incidentally it looks much better.

Dominic Spogen, of Bell, a representative in the last legislature from Cascade, was in Helena during the week. Mr. Spogen was the man who wanted to wrestle the Rev. Mr. Cookingham when the latter declared that he would meet any man in the legislature in the "manly art of self-defense."

The office of the state railroad commission has been flooded with requests for new maps of the state. So far it has been impossible to send out a

WESTERN LUMBER COMPANY'S ELECTRICAL MILL WILL BEGIN ITS SEASON'S RUN MONDAY MORNING



THE NEW MILL IS READY.

The big electrical sawmills of the Western Lumber company at Bonner will be started Monday for the season's run. Under the direction of Superintendent Richardson, the mill was "turned over" yesterday and the test showed everything to be in excellent

condition. The plant is in model shape. It has received considerable attention during the winter and is as up-to-date as any plant in the northwest.

After his return from Milltown last night, Superintendent Richardson said to a Missoulian reporter, in reply to

an inquiry: "Everything is ready for the start Monday morning. The mill was turned over today and things are in good shape for the season's run. Our crew is complete and the men have been ordered to report for work Monday morning. We look forward to a good season."

NORRIS GOES EAST TO MAKE KICK ON TARIFF

DUTY ON POSTAL CARDS IS SPECIAL OBJECT OF FORMER GOVERNOR'S PROTEST.

Helena, April 26 (Special).—Former Governor Edwin L. Norris was here today en route east to appear before the senate finance committee to protest against the tariff fixed by the Underwood bill on postal cards and other like souvenirs.

"The firm of Norris & Hurd has been retained by the Northwestern Jobbers Association, representing jobbers from St. Paul to Seattle, to join with the other associations of the country in protesting against the tariff on these articles," said Governor Norris. "The tariff is so high that the business, which amounts to millions of dollars yearly, has fallen into the control of not more than half a dozen firms. One firm in Chicago alone does more than half the business of the country. The tariff was bad enough under the Payne-Aldrich bill on this schedule, and it is not a bit improved by the Underwood bill. In Canada the identical goods are twenty-five per cent cheaper."

LEAD-SILVER MEN FILE PROTEST

CONGRESS IS ASKED BY NORTHWESTERN STATES TO RETAIN DUTY ON LEAD.

Washington, D. C., April 26.—(Special).—The lead-silver producers of the states of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico have sent the following memorial to the members of the Sixty-third congress in relation to the proposed reduction on lead ore importations:

"The entire population of Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona, Idaho and Montana is dependent on the mining industry of which lead mining forms a very important part. The output of gold and silver is largely associated with and dependent upon the production of lead, much of the gold and silver ore being smelted on the lead base. Restriction of the output of lead will, therefore, reduce the output of precious metals.

"The men employed in the lead mines receive the highest wages paid to mining labor in the United States. Almost all are native born or naturalized citizens of a high average of intelligence. Of the total traffic of the railroads of the western states it has been shown by railway statistics that over 80 per cent is furnished by mineral products.

"All the lead ores of the Rocky mountain states contain some precious metal. Without these precious metals the lead could not be produced because the cost of production exceeds the value of the lead alone. Crediting the value of precious metals, such as gold and silver, against the cost of producing the lead, the average profit does not exceed one-half a cent per pound of lead at the price of four and four-tenths cents, which is the average price for the last five years.

"The profit in most cases less than five per cent on the capital invested, which is inadequate in view of the risks involved in all mining enterprises. "The present duties on lead have produced for the last 10 years an

average annual revenue of \$734,833, which is approximately 80 per cent more than the revenue as estimated in the bill introduced in the last congress—H. R. 18,642. It is clear, therefore, that the present duties are not in any sense prohibitive, but on the contrary are competitive and revenue producing.

"It may be admitted, however, that there is a disparity between the duty on lead in ore and the duty on lead in pigs, bars and bullion, and that the latter might be reduced to the same basis as the lead ore without any serious detriment to the lead producers. But the protection afforded by the duty on lead ore is absolutely essential to maintenance of the lead industry of this country. In fact, even with the present duty of one and one-half cents per pound on lead ore the margin between cost and selling price of less than one-half cent per pound, leaves no room for argument as to its necessity. Under the rate of duty proposed, last year's revenue would be decreased if the quantities imported remained the same, or in order to produce the same revenue as at present the imports would be increased 80 per cent. Such an increased importation could only be absorbed in our markets by displacing the equivalent quantity of domestic lead. In such a case the government would be no better off in the matter of revenue than it is now, but a part of our own lead industry would be cut off, and the money that should go to the development of our own resources would go to develop those of Spain and Mexico, our chief competitors in the production of lead.

"The mining communities of the mountain states afford the principal market for much of the agricultural product of the west. Anything that destroys or curtails mining must react to the injury of the farmers. The developments and growth of the western states have been coincident with the development of mining. Whatever retards the latter must inevitably check the development of all other industries in the mining states.

"For the foregoing reasons the lead producers of the Rocky mountain states through their representatives in conference at Salt Lake City do respectfully request that no change be made in the duty on lead in ore and that it be allowed to remain as at present, a specific duty of one and one-half cents per pound on the lead contained and that the duty on lead pigs, bars and bullion be reduced from the present rate of two and one-eighth cents per pound to one and one-half cents per pound, placing it on the same basis as lead in ores. We believe that so far as lead is concerned this would be a substantial compliance with the promises of the democratic party to revise the tariff downward. It would be a reduction of 29.4 per cent in the duty on lead in pigs, bars and bullion, the form in which most of our imports are made, while leaving to the domestic producers on the raw lead ores the present measure of protection which they need to insure the continuance of their industry. It is respectfully urged also that the form of the duty be not changed from specific to ad valorem. An ad valorem duty affords the least protection at the time it is most needed, and in this case it would be exceedingly difficult to determine the proper amount of duty and certain grades of ore could be imported and escape the payment of duty for the reason that the lead in such ores would have no value at the port of entry."

WASN'T SCHEDULED.

Jim, free as air and full of the joy of living, strolled in a leisurely manner past the jail. Looking up, he saw behind the bars of one of the windows the disconsolate face of his friend, Joe.

"Hello!" called out Jim.

"Hello!" returned Joe.

After this brief interchange of greetings, Jim was proceeding on his way, but Joe, having no extensive promenade at his command, wished to engage him in conversation, and began thus:

"What time is it, Jim?"

"What you want to know what time it is for, nigger?" retorted the free man. "You ain't gwine nowher."

WESTERN MONTANA TO BE SURVEYED THIS YEAR

NEARLY TWO MILLION ACRES OF STATE LANDS TO BE GONE OVER BY CREWS.

Helena, April 26 (Special).—According to J. Scott Harrison, assistant supervisor of surveys in Montana, with headquarters here, approximately 1,900,000 acres of land will be surveyed in the state this year as compared with 2,400,000 acres in 1912. Of this amount 875,000 acres will be railroad land, and the remainder, 1,025,000 acres, public land.

Aside from a tier of townships in northern Valley county, near Scobey, within the limits of the land withdrawn several years ago to permit the state to fill its land grants, most of the land to be surveyed is in western Montana, being comprised of lists that have been pending for survey for three years. The special appropriation for surveys in Fergus, Chouteau, Dawson and Valley counties is practically exhausted, Mr. Harrison says, and the bulk of the regular appropriation must be used in western Montana, which has been neglected in favor of the eastern part of the state the last year or two.

The surveys in western Montana will principally be in the Swan river country, the Kootenai country, the Bitter Root mountains and parts of Beaverhead and Madison counties.

BRIEF DECISIONS.

(From Judge.) Advertising is a powerful incentive, but there are successful men who do business on pneumatic tires.

Even the clever chap who can pull rabbits out of an empty hat has to work to get the money.

The fair flirt believes in being fair to everybody.

If you want to make a woman nervous, tell her a secret.

Checker playing, on its merits, seems to be a waste of time; yet such mental discipline sometimes makes a good horse trader.

A CARD

This is to certify that all druggists are authorized to refund your money if Foley's Honey and Tar Compound fails to cure your cough or cold. John Bernet, Tell, Wis., states: "I used Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for five years, and it always gives the best of satisfaction and always cures a cough or cold." Refuse substitutes. Missoula Drug Co.

DAMAGES AWARDED ARE CUT DOWN

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS TAKEN OFF JUDGMENT AGAINST O. W. R. & N.

Wallace, April 26.—(Special).—The judgment of the local district court in the case of Frank Denbeigh against the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation company has been affirmed by the supreme court of the state. The damages originally set at \$15,510 were cut \$4,000, however, and made \$11,510. Denbeigh was until the time of his accident, October 9, 1911, a miner employed at the Standard property in the Burke canyon. On that day he was walking from the Mace boarding house to the Mace Postoffice. He was overtaken on route and run down, according to his statement, by an O. W. R. & N. train. He lost a leg. A jury in the district court awarded the man \$15,510.

Advertisement for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, featuring an illustration of a man's face and the text: 'FOR Good Health AND A Strong Virile Body USE DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY THE GREAT TONIC STIMULANT'.

N. P. IS SURVEYING HELENA-GLENDALE CUTOFF

BIG CREW SAID TO BE AT WORK IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE STATE.

Helena, April 26 (Special).—Word has been received here that the Northern Pacific has 70 surveyors at work on the eastern end of the Glendive-Helena cut-off, and that it intends to start construction on that end before the summer is over. Crews are now working 18 miles north of Roundup.

In addition, it is said, the Northern Pacific has just finished surveys of a long loop, running north from the main line a few miles west of Laurel into the Lake Basin country, and thence westerly via Maville to a connection with the terminus of the Shields river branch.

The Northern Pacific wishes to push work on the eastern end of the proposed cut-off because of the heavy settlement in the region the last year or two, and its fear of the Soo line, according to the reports.

UNCLE SAM SERVED BY BIG ARMY

HALF A MILLION EMPLOYEES ARE ON THE ROLLS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, April 26.—(Special).—It is almost beyond belief that there are nearly half a million persons holding government positions in the United States, yet that is an actual fact.

In the Sixty-first congress, Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., imbued with curiosity concerning the number of Uncle Sam's employes, secured the passage of a resolution by the senate calling upon the president for detailed information concerning the number of appointments made by the president, "by and with the advice and consent of the senate;" the number made by the president not subject to confirmation by the senate; the total number of government employes under civil service regulation; the total number of employes subject to removal by the president without action on the part of congress; and the total number of officers and employes of the government exclusive of enlisted men and officers of the army and navy.

It took President Taft over two months to furnish the senate and Senator Bourne the requested information, which filled 18 printed pages of a separate document. The information was furnished Feb. 24, 1911, and while the number of employes doubtless has increased in the meantime yet the report indicates approximately the number of employes at the present time.

The report showed that appointments made by the president by and with the consent of the senate numbered 9,846, of which 7,953 were post-office places.

Appointments made by the president not requiring confirmation by the senate numbered 993, of which 848 were in the department of justice.

Officers and employes of the government under civil service regulations numbered 262,608. The total number of officers and employes of the government exclusive of the army and navy and classified by departments was as follows:

Table listing government departments and their employee counts: State (712), Treasury (27,829), War (28,102), Justice (5,700), Postoffice (272,813), Navy (23,900), Interior (14,262), Agriculture (12,519), Commerce and labor (14,883), Government printing office (3,925), Interstate commerce commission (614), Civil service commission (209), Smithsonian institution (424), Library of congress (330).

Total At the time the report was made, fourth-class postmasters in 14 states and aggregating in number 14,489 were under civil service regulation. All of the remaining fourth-class postmasters numbering about 37,000, were placed under civil service rules in the closing days of Mr. Taft's administration, this bringing up the total number of employes under the shelter of civil service at this time to approximately 260,000.

And now the democrats of congress propose to find out how many of this civil service army of 260,000 employes were put under civil service protection without the formality of competitive examination. By resolution they undertook to ask the civil service commission how many employes were placed under civil service by executive orders issued by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, but this was amended to go back to the origin of the civil service law so as to show just how many employes were brought in by the executive orders issued by President Cleveland.

It's queer the inquisitive Senator Bourne overlooked asking these questions in his resolution of two years ago.

Sour Stomach. This is a mild form of indigestion. Eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly and take one of Chamberlain's Tablets just after supper and it may be avoided. For sale by all druggists.