

The River Press

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NOISE IN POLITICS.

Politically there are two grand divisions of American citizens. One is composed of people who are emotional. The other consists of people who do not get excited. In political campaigns the emotional are most in evidence. They are demonstrative and noisy. As a rule, they follow the leader who is spectacular. Both he and they beat the big drum, clash the cymbals and blow the trombone continuously, and to shallow minds they seem to be sweeping everything before them.

The Bryan campaign illustrates this point. Bryan is a spectacular man, a magnetic and plausible orator. He stirred up the country tremendously, especially the west. He was always victorious in the campaign—but never in the election. On election day the people who did not get excited and who didn't make a noise went quietly to the polls and snuffed him under.

The Roosevelt campaign is the Bryan campaign over again, so far as methods and noise go. Roosevelt himself is the greatest noise-maker and greatest showman in the business. His whole campaign is one grand chorus of vociferous claims, furious defiance and planned dramatic effects. He is the idol of the emotional and thoughtless. But the fateful November day is approaching and the citizens who confine their political demonstrations to that day are getting ready to do their duty—as they did when Bryan ran. The great silent vote that determines who will be president will make itself heard then. The farmer occupied with his farm work, the business man attending closely to his business, the mechanic busy at his duties will all take a hand November 5, and the noise-makers will be at a heavy discount numerically.

The quiet voter is a busy man. He is interested in prosperity and wants it to continue. He does not want constitutional government to perish. Hence he will go to the polls and vote to keep the government out of the hands of both the revolutionist and free trader.

FOUR INITIATIVE MEASURES

At the coming election, the people of Montana will have the opportunity to enact laws by popular vote. As these measures will be presented on separate ballots, and will each be designated by numbers, the voter may not fully understand the propositions unless he give the matter careful attention. The titles of the respective measures are: Initiative measures Nos. 302 and 303, being a bill for a law providing for party nominations by direct vote. The direct nomination law provides that the primaries shall be held on the seventeenth day prior to any election, and applies to national, state and county officers as well as the selection of county central committeemen of the several parties.

Initiative measures Nos. 304 and 305, being a bill for a law limiting candidates' campaign expenses. It limits a candidate in his campaign expenses to 15 per cent of his prospective first year's salary, outside of what he may pay the state for printing an official document in which all have an equal chance to show that they are the men best qualified. The bill reads that "for the purposes of this law the contribution, expenditure or liability of a descendant, ascendant, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, wife, partner, employer, employe, or fellow official or fellow employe of a corporation shall be deemed to be that of a candidate himself," and that is likely to vitiate the election of the successful man if he is found out.

Initiative measures Nos. 306 and 307, being a bill for a law in reference to the selection of United States senators. It simply provides that men elected to the legislature must vote for the party who receives the most votes of the people for United States senator. This leaves the legislator no choice to pledge himself before election to do so, or to retain the right when elected to act as he pleases in the matter.

Initiative measures Nos. 308 and 309, being a bill for a law by which the people express their preference for party candidates for president and vice president. This bill provides for the placing on the primary ballots of the names of those who have been placed in nomination by their friends. It also provides that delegates to national conventions shall be elected on the same primary ballot along with the men who are to act as electors in case the party is successful. The state is to pay the actual expenses of delegates to national conventions, not to exceed \$200 each.

House bill No. 220, known as the measure relating to the state militia, was passed by the last legislature, but before it can become operative, it will have to receive a majority of the votes of the people in referendum. In the opinion of a large number of peo-

ple, it would be unwise to have this bill become a law, and pronounced hostility is already arrayed against it. According to its provisions, it would work an injury to a great many interests and could be used to force certain classes to do things that would be against their own desires and interests. It could also be used to give one class unlimited power over another and likewise be used to give the militia supremacy over the civil authority, which is contrary to the spirit of the constitution.

MEN AND PARTIES.

The country at the present time is enjoying unparalleled prosperity. The mills, mines and factories are running full time, and in practically every line of industry there is work for every man who is willing to work.

It is not claimed that President Taft is personally responsible for these conditions. Neither would Woodrow Wilson be personally responsible for the destruction of prosperity which would assuredly follow his election.

Our government is one of parties, not of men. The point at issue in this campaign is not whether Taft or Wilson shall be president, but whether the republican or democratic party shall make the laws and control the affairs of government. The republican party has been in power 16 years, and during that time, under beneficent policies enacted into law, the country has enjoyed unexampled prosperity and progress. Only once in the last 50 years has the democratic party been in full control of the government, and those four years were a period of universal distress, due to destructive laws enacted by the democratic administration. They were tariff-for-revenue-only laws, which opened the gates for foreign made goods, diverted American money from American manufacturers and American farmers and American workmen and American banks into the pockets of foreign manufacturers and workingmen and financial institutions. That was the reason we had hard times under the democratic administration.

While President Taft is not individually responsible for prosperity, he has contributed to our happy condition because he has given the country a safe and conservative government. He has administered the laws fearlessly and impartially; he has not rushed us into war with Mexico or any other power; he has been clean, honest and dignified; he has earned for the United States the respect of the foreign nations by his wise conduct of affairs; and he has been economic and efficient in his administration. This, and more, is what President Taft has done personally; and when, in addition, he represents the party which has achieved so much for the country, there is every reason why both he and the republican party should be victorious on the 5th of next November.

Women May Decide Election.

In the presidential election of this year women will vote in six states—California, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah—a fact which campaign managers of the various parties have taken into consideration. While the progressive party was the only one of the three leading political organizations to give its official stamp of approval to the equal suffrage movement, the republican and democratic leaders have shown their appreciation of the importance of that movement by enlisting the services of women workers with an eye to the result in the six states in which women have been granted the full rights of the franchise. Those six states have a total representation in the electoral college of 38 votes, divided as follows: California 13, Colorado, 7, Idaho 4, Utah 4, Washington 7, Wyoming 3.

That the choice of the president and vice president of the United States in the coming election may depend upon the votes of the women in the six states named is easily within the range of possibilities. To prove the truth of this statement it is but necessary to cite the fact that six presidents of the United States were elected by a smaller number of votes than those which women suffrage states will control in the next electoral college.

Miser Starved To Death.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—Adam George, who toiled for years on a little piece of land near Dearborn, a few miles west of this city, and lived in a tumble-down shanty, died two weeks ago from the effects of starvation. A short time before his death he informed his relatives that he had money in the bank.

Search of the shack has disclosed that he owned a farm valued at \$12,000, stock and grain worth \$3,000 and a bank account of \$1,800. In addition, cash to the amount of \$2,400 was discovered hidden on the place.

Burning Sixteen Years.

ASPEN, Colo., Oct. 21.—To extinguish a fire in the Smuggler coal mine, which has been burning for 16 years, federal rescue car No. 2 arrived here today. All previous attempts to extinguish the flames have failed, and it is the intention of the government experts to work out a scientific attack.



CHARLES M. DONALDSON

Candidate for State Legislature on the Progressive Ticket

Having been nominated by the Progressive convention, I submit myself to the voters of Chouteau county on the following platform: Fair representation of every interest in Montana; a positive stand against every form of corporate influence and boss control; an honest effort to make the voice of the people the deciding factor in legislation; an earnest desire to help clean up Montana politics; a clean campaign—no mud, no abuse, no booze, but charity for all.

POLITICIANS ARE BUSY.

Campaign Managers Send Speakers To Doubtful Districts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Campaign managers are revising plans for the windup of the presidential fight. The injury of Colonel Roosevelt, the voluntary withdrawal of Governor Wilson from the stump and the fact that neither President Taft nor Vice President Sherman has taken part in the active work of the campaign has resulted in changing plans in all three of the chief political campaigns.

The ensuing two weeks will witness a resumption of activity in the sections where the respective managers believe the outlook is most favorable for the capture of disputed grounds. Governor Johnson is to fill in most of Colonel Roosevelt's proposed arrangements in the east and the democratic leaders are rushing a number of their chief speakers into Pennsylvania and New York to take up the work planned originally for Governor Wilson.

Colonel Roosevelt's arrival from Chicago today was not expected to alter progressive leaders' plans. Senator Joseph M. Dixon had determined to leave to the judgment of Colonel Roosevelt's doctors the question of his appearance at a progressive rally at Madison Square Garden, New York, but progressive leaders were plainly hopeful that the candidate would be able to join Governor Johnson and Oscar S. Straus in that demonstration. Should he speak there, Governor Wilson will probably speak in the same hall at a democratic rally the following night.

Roosevelt Arrives Home

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—A week of absolute rest will put Colonel Roosevelt in the best of condition, said his physicians today. At the end of that time, if he follows the strict regime which has been planned for him, it is expected that he will be able to take up the campaign in its closing days.

The colonel reached Sagamore Hill from Chicago today, walked unassisted up the stairs and went to bed expecting to remain there most of the day. When the automobile carrying Colonel Roosevelt reached the house, the colonel stepped out, declining assistance.

Head Nearly Severed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Nearly decapitated as the result of an automobile accident, Alexander O'Shea, a civil engineer lies at a local hospital between life and death. Mr. O'Shea who is connected with the government proving grounds at Indian Head, was driving his motor car rapidly through the navy yard last night when he dashed into a rope stretched across the road. The rope caught him beneath the chin.

That his head was not torn from his shoulders was due to the slackness of the rope and to quick action of a friend in the tonneau, who sprang forward and reversed the engine.

Regulations Affect Baggage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Regulations to restrict further the size and limit of the weight of personal baggage of travelers, adopted by almost all railroads in the United States, have been suspended by the interstate commerce commission until April 29. The regulation provides that on any piece of baggage the greatest dimensions of which exceed 45 inches an additional charge for each additional inch will be made to equal 10 pounds of excess weight, and

that no piece of baggage, the greatest dimension of which exceeds 70 inches will be transported in any baggage car.

New Variety of Wheat.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Doubling of the wheat crop of the United States is the possibility raised by scientific discoveries made by Professor Aaron Aaronsohn of Jerusalem, according to an announcement made today at the University of Chicago. The investigator, who found the original wheat plant growing wild in Palestine after years of search, is engaged in crossing the plant with better grades of wheat in order to produce a superior one.

"This is really the biggest proposition regarding the food supply of the world now before us," said Professor Coulter, head of the department of botany at the university, who talked with Professor Aaronsohn. "The crossing of wild wheat with other grades will insure crops in the drought and arid lands. It will be the salvation of the eastern countries."

Taft's Good Record.

Secretary Wilson Reviews Work of National Administration.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 23.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson speaking last night in behalf of the re-election of President Taft, confined his address to a discussion of the issues between the republican and democratic parties, making no reference to the third party. Secretary Wilson elaborately reviewed the accomplishments of President Taft's administration and eulogized the president for the great work that he had achieved in procuring "progressive legislation" and "in giving the country a safe and stable administration, avoiding international troubles and conserving the interests of the people in every particular so that there has been no check to prosperity."

Secretary Wilson said no great trusts had been organized since March 1909, and said proceedings had been instituted by President Taft's administration against combinations to control the price and restrict competition in groceries, butter and eggs, milk, meat, kindling wood, coffee, wall paper, agricultural implements, registers and a score of other articles in daily use.

Dry Farmers in Session.

LETHEBRIDGE, Oct. 22.—After the enthusiasm and opening jubilation of yesterday, delegates to the International Dry Farming congress took off their coats and got down to hard work. No general meetings of the congress were held, but the organization split up into its component parts, each of which became an animated forum, busy with discussions of peculiar interest to certain branches of farm work, agricultural forestry, agricultural engineering, agricultural colleges and experiment stations, farm management, scientific research, crops and breeding and agricultural education.

Morgan Made Millions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—J. P. Morgan & Co. received 165,000 shares of stock for services in connection with the forming of the International Harvester company. This stock on August 14, 1912, was valued at \$13,500,000.

So testified William Hamilton of J. P. Morgan & Co. today at a continuation of the government hearing against the International Harvester company. The witness produced a contract agreement dated August 13, 1912, providing for the deposit of certificates with the Morgan firm.

Chouteau County Democratic-Progressive Ticket

DEMOCRATIC	PROGRESSIVE
<input type="checkbox"/> For State Senator—	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For State Senator— F. E. STRANAHAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Representatives (Vote for 4) CHAS. H. GREEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Representatives (Vote for 4) C. M. DONALDSON
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> W. R. KING	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L. M. FISHBAUGH	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For County Commissioners— F. MCGOWAN (4-year term)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For County Commissioners— J. G. THAIN (6-year term)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. L. LEWIS (2-year term)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Sheriff— I. M. ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/> For Sheriff—
<input type="checkbox"/> For Treasurer—	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Treasurer— W. R. LEET
<input type="checkbox"/> For Clerk and Recorder—	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Clerk and Recorder— R. E. BAKER
<input type="checkbox"/> For Clerk of District Court—	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Clerk of District Court— W. M. BALL
<input type="checkbox"/> For Assessor—	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Assessor— W. I. TRACKWELL
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For County Attorney— H. S. MCGINLEY	<input type="checkbox"/> For County Attorney—
<input type="checkbox"/> For Superintendent of Schools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Superintendent of Schools— DAISY I. BLACKSTONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For County Surveyor— JOHN S. CULBERTSON	<input type="checkbox"/> For County Surveyor—
<input type="checkbox"/> For Coroner—	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Coroner— DR. CHAS. HOUTZ
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Public Administrator— JAMES NOLAN	<input type="checkbox"/> For Public Administrator—

On November 5th, two Judges for the Twelfth Judicial District are to be elected. For one of said Judges you are asked, without regard to party denomination, to vote for **JOHN W. TATTAN**

**FARM LOANS**  
**C. H. CAMPBELL & SON**  
Phelps Building, - - Great Falls, Montana  
WE LOAN ON HOMESTEAD PROOFS OR PATENTS

**LOW Round Trip Excursion Fares East**

From Anaconda and other Montana Points on Great Northern Ry.

October 19th, November 23d and 25th and December 21st and 23d, the Great Northern Railway will have in effect Low Round Trip Home Visitors Excursion Fares from Anaconda, Butte, Helena, Great Falls, Billings and other points in Montana on the Great Northern Railway to

Atchison, Kansas	Duluth, Minn.	Pueblo, Colo.
Chicago, Ill.	Kansas City, Mo.	Rock Island, Ill.
Colorado Springs, Colo.	Leavenworth, Kans.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Council Bluffs, Iowa	Minneapolis, Minn.	St. Louis, Mo.
Davenport, Iowa	St. Paul, Minn.	St. Paul, Minn.
Denver, Colo.	Sioux City, Ia.	Superior, Wis.
Des Moines, Iowa	Peoria, Ill.	

Tickets will also be on sale to St. Paul and Minneapolis on November 9th. Liberal stopover privileges. Final return limit January 31st, 1913; tickets sold December 21st and 23d will bear final return limit of February 28, 1913.

Take advantage of these low excursion fares and visit your friends in the East. For tickets and information call on your local agent or

**J. T. MCGAUGHEY**  
Assistant General Freight & Passenger Agent  
HELENA, MONTANA