

INSTRUCTIONS

For Guidance of Voters in Preparing Their Ballots.

POSTING BALLOTS.

[Twelve for each precinct. Election Judges to post one in each booth and the others in and around the Polling Places in Conspicuous Locations.]

TO OBTAIN BALLOTS FOR VOTING:

Speak your name to the judge of election, who will, if your name appears on the official list of voters in the precinct, hand you one official ballot, provided that in the meantime your right to vote is not challenged.

TO PREPARE BALLOT FOR VOTING.

On receiving your ballot from the election judge immediately retire alone to one of the unoccupied compartments of the voting booths and prepare your ballot for voting by marking in ink in the appropriate margin, or square, a cross (X) after the name of the candidate of your choice for each office to be filled. If you desire to vote a straight ticket put a cross (X) in the square opposite name of your party or party emblem. Before leaving the booth fold your ticket in the same manner it was folded when you received it, so that the stub can be removed from the top without revealing the marks you make on it. Keep your ballot so folded, and approach the judge at the ballot box. Announce your name again and hand your ballot to the judge, who will, if the number of your ballot is identified, detach the stub and renumber your ballot in the upper right corner, turn the same down and seal it. If you are not challenged your ballot will be permitted to be returned to you, and you will cast it. Put the ballot, with the printed endorsement thereon uppermost, in the box yourself in full view of the judge.

TO OBTAIN NEW BALLOT:

Should you spoil a ballot by accident or mistake or marking, you may obtain others successively, not exceeding three in all, upon returning to the election judges each spoiled one.

TO OBTAIN ASSISTANCE:

If you are unable to read or write the English language, or by reason of physical disability, cannot prepare your ballot without assistance, make oath to such fact before the judges, two of whom will then render you assistance in the marking and preparation of your ballot for voting.

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR VOTERS

If you wish to cast a straight party ballot, put a cross in ink in the blank square to the right of your party emblem, and make no other mark.

If you wish to make any change whatever from a straight party ticket, do not make any mark opposite either party emblem.

When you do not vote a straight ticket but pick your candidates, put a cross in the space at the right of each candidate you wish to vote for, and make no other mark on the ballot.

You do not vote directly for President and Vice-President, although the names of candidates are on the ticket; you vote for electors on the State ticket, choosing those of the party whose Presidential candidates you wish to support.

Do not destroy a spoiled ballot or take from the polls any official ballot, under penalty of prosecution for misdemeanor.

All marking of ballots must be done with ink. Use blotter before folding your ticket.

All marking of ballots must be done in voting compartments. Voters are allowed but five minutes for preparation of ballots in compartment, if others are waiting.

Election booths will be provided with pens, penholders, ink, rubber stamp "X" markers, and the arrangement of booths and compartments will be such that voters may prepare their ballots screened from observation.

Hours of voting, 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

VOTING AUSTRALIAN BALLOTS

Shows How Carefully and Precisely to be Filled

"Schools" are being held in different places to instruct the voters in the new system of casting their ballots under the Australian ballot law. The ballot to be used at general elections is long and narrow, but there is really no difficulty in a careful voter, or for one who would take the time to study the instructions, to get the vote precisely as he wishes it. The work on his part is very plain and simple, and therefore easily understood.

As to the ballot, some but, regularly numbered candidates can be placed upon it. This makes considerable convenience of more importance in the state than elsewhere. With the exception of presidential electors, who are put in groups, all names of candidates must be placed in alphabetical order, according to surname, under the designation of the office which they are intended to fill. Political parties are designated by emblems as well as by names, but no two parties are allowed to use the same device. In the coming general election, for instance, the first thing on the ticket will be the emblems of the political parties who have named candidates. These party emblems will be placed one under the other, and at the right of each will be printed a blank square. Over or under these emblems the following instructions must appear: "To vote a straight ticket, place a cross (X) with ink in the square opposite your party emblem." This tells the voter to vote for the straight party ticket. Next come the respective groups of presidential electors, with the name of the political party they represent, and the names of the party candidates for president and vice-president of the United States. These latter are the only names allowed on the ballot except those of candidates regularly nominated according to the state law.

All other candidates except presidential electors are placed under the designation of the office for which they are nominated, in alphabetical order. There is nothing in the law which forbids a line of classification such as "County freeholders," "state judges," "county clerk," "precinct judges," etc. for the convenience and information of the voter. There may be also printed in the instructions such as "vote for me," or "vote for three," or any other number of candidates for a similar office, such as three county commissioners, or as in the case of Salt Lake county, six senators or two representatives; also the instructions may be included, "If you have not voted a straight ticket above, place a cross (X) with ink opposite such name you wish to vote for in the blank space left for that purpose." But no caption or endorsement except those to aid the voter is permitted on the ticket, and no tickets with the candidates of one precinct, county or district are allowed in the polling place of another. The arrangement of names on the ballot, in their alphabetical order, would be as follows in the present election:

Representative in Congress.
VICTOR WARREN, Republican.
HUBBARD K. LAYETTE, Republican.
WILLIAM H. DENNETT, Democrat.
To the right of each line is left a space for the voter's mark. In the case of the three county commissioners, one of five or six legislators on one ticket, the names will be arranged alphabetically, but all mixed as to party.
Now, as to the voter: The one who votes his party ticket straight has the least trouble of all. He merely makes a cross opposite his party emblem, and deposits his ballot with the judge. If he fails to make the cross, his vote does not count. If he makes a cross opposite the emblem and another opposite a name below of another party, then his vote is not counted for either candidate of the office marked, but is as to the rest of the ticket. The person who does not vote a straight ticket must mark every name he wants to vote for, and where he wants a solid party county commissioners' ticket, etc., must pick them out. If he marks nine names, then necessary for any office, his vote therefore is not counted. If his mark is an imperfect or incomplete cross yet not in excess of what he should ballot for, the mark thus made is counted as perfect, but if there be enough without the name imperfectly marked the latter will be ignored.
Each voter may have assistance to mark his ballot, if he desires and requests it. But no voter can make his ballot except in the voting booth provided therefor, and he may be secured or carry away any of the official ballots or have a duplicate thereof.
There is one important provision of the law, however, which is of great importance to the voter, when he wishes to select his names. This is, that the ballot must be published in a newspaper prior to election day. If there is a daily paper published in a county it may be for at least five days, and if not, at least one political compilation, but the ticket must be published. The voter can then secure a copy of the paper, mark as above the person he wishes to vote for, and at the voting booth may use his paper as a guide to making the official ballot. He is then given plenty of time to deliberate and at the polling place has plenty of time to mark his ticket. Those voters who will read carefully will, we believe, be able to mark their ballots without difficulty, as they will be assisted by the candidates of their choice.—(By 1917.)

EDISON'S LATEST.

Will Revolutionize the Whole System of Illustrating.

No One Paper Will Have a Monopoly However, an Edison says He Will Sell It to Any Newspaper Man Who May Make a Demand For It

New York, Oct. 25.—A monthly paper says that Thomas A. Edison's new copyright telegraph, which has been for many months here at work, will revolutionize the whole system of newspaper illustration from distant points. By the aid of the autographic telegraph it will be easy for the artist to transmit, by wire, any kind of sketch with accuracy that it will be reproduced at the other end of the line.

"There is nothing absolute," says Edison, "in this idea," said Mr. Edison yesterday. "It is simply a development of the old Cassell system. I had thought out and perfected the machine some years ago, when the telephone came along and stopped me. I want to say that no newspaper has or will have a monopoly in the use of the autograph. I shall reserve the patent and sell the machine to any newspaper that comes to buy it. The process is simple enough. The artist makes his sketch in the usual manner. It doesn't matter what it may be. Directly the drawing is finished, he wraps it around the little cylinder at the top of the machine; he presses a button, and in that same instant while the machine revolves the man at a distance is reproducing that sketch.

"It is not necessary, as the cylinder is a dry and non-fire, and the man at a distance is reproducing the sketch by means of a lens and a camera. The man at the other end, where another studio or office, just as the studio, is receiving another picture.

"When the needs have revealed over all the four of the original sketch, you will see on the receiving paper at the other end a series of lines occupying positions corresponding with those in the original sketch.

"I can say that the instrument is ready for use. You could handle it at once with a suitable certificate. Before I attempt to put it in the market, I shall try to exhibit it to a portable form, so that it can be carried in a pocket. It is made on any kind of a telegraph cable and transmit with just as much ease and little economy as a good send. It is less than four months from this time, the instrument in its portable form will be ready for the market.

"I don't look for a large sale at an untended market. Only the big dailies here and in Europe will have any use for it or care to buy it.

"We can now use the instrument at 500 miles with ease at 1,000 with reasonable accuracy, and believe I have held out I will try to open the continent from 'Tribes to New York.'

BLOODY FIGHTING.

Spanish General Tells What's Ahead

Havana, Oct. 25.—Colonel Sanguinetti reported to the government that his command captured a body of rebels at Guayama, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting that followed the Spanish, by this victory, gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build trenches to defend this position. While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained. On October 24, Colonel Sanguinetti led the main body of his command, and with a small force started to reconnoiter for country. On his way back he learned that the Spaniards had been engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in the combat.

The rebels made desperate efforts to carry the Spanish position, and thus open the way for their return to the hills, but they were compelled to retreat, closely followed by the Spaniards. A series of bloody fights occurred during the two days of the pursuit. The rebels left 100 dead on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier. The troops lost 40 horses and 200 privates killed and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

No Eggs This Year.

Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 25.—Secretary I. G. Carlisle spoke to the farmers here this afternoon to 7,000 people. He was given the most respectful attention and there were no attempts at shouting like disorder. There were great many ladies in the audience, and many of them sent flowers to the state. There were people present from all over the western portion of the state, and several hundred came over from southern Indiana.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate will probably be closed at 10 o'clock today, and the House at 11 o'clock. Mr. Carlisle will be speaking at the Capitol today, and Mr. Cullum will be speaking at the Capitol tomorrow. Mr. Cullum will be speaking at the Capitol tomorrow. Mr. Cullum will be speaking at the Capitol tomorrow.

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LAKE IN ARKANSAS.

Governor's New Aqueduct a Member of the Legislature.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 25.—The Supreme court has decided by Judge HARRIS that the bill for the government had the right to require members of the legislature when a vacancy has been created in the legislature at other sessions.

At the Washington station Mr. J. Matthews has been elected representative for Franklin county in the general assembly. He has won the support of the Democrats, and the support of the Democrats. He has won the support of the Democrats, and the support of the Democrats.

LETTING THE JAIL DELIVER.

San Francisco Prisoners Made Their Way to Liberty.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 25.—Another startling jail delivery was perpetrated tonight at the county jail, shortly after midnight, and six prisoners were made their escape. The delivery was supposed to be a wholesale one, in which every prisoner confined in the jail was to be set free to get out, but the warden, who is in the jail, prevented this, and only six men escaped.

The men who got out were John Hill, convicted murderer, having a sentence of six years to serve; Harry Brooks, convicted of holding a pistol, and having a sentence of four years to serve; Tom McLaughlin, charged with larceny; William McKee, charged with larceny; Tom Kelly, charged with larceny; and John Kelly, charged with larceny.

All were white, and considered desperate prisoners, who would not be likely to be caught. They gained their liberty by cutting the ropes from the blocks behind the bars of the cell, and in this manner they got a hole large enough for them to get through. One of the men, who made his way out of the hole and climbed upon the roof of the jail, and from there he saw the police and the warden, and he saw the police and the warden.

None of the prisoners had been captured in the jail. This is the second jail delivery in Louisiana within the last year, and prisoners making their escape from the jail.

Spurred On Democracy.

Democracy, Ill., Oct. 25.—By a vote of 13 to 8 the Democratic convention of Illinois has elected Rev. Frank B. Youngman of Chicago. The charges against Mr. Youngman were purely questions of orthodoxy. They were first brought forth by the Chicago publisher last spring, the charges then being given prominence by his father. The case was then brought before the state board. Youngman is a candidate of John C. Black.

Democracy's Success.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 25.—Captain General Patrick is dead. Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 25.—Hon. Columbus DeWitt, secretary of the Illinois state board, died suddenly at 8 o'clock last night. He was 62 years of age and had been in the service of the state for many years.

The commodities of the currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent in favor of holding of the national bank. The national bank of Hayes City, Or. The national bank of Hayes City, Or. The national bank of Hayes City, Or.

VERY PECULIAR CONDITIONS

Almost Every State to Use the Australian Ballot.

Should the Election Be in Any Way Free, It is Possible That Twenty-four Hours or Even Forty-eight Hours After the Polls are Closed, Will Pass on the Results are Known.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The presidential election of Tuesday, Nov. 3 next, will be under conditions which have never before prevailed, and which will render the official count a source of difficulty and unusual delay.

Since the last presidential contest, almost every state which has not then adopted the Australian ballot system has by state enactment prescribed some form of secret ballot, and almost every state has adopted the Australian plan in wholly resubmitting.

The only exception are Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina. In the first three states named, the election machinery is in the hands of the state authorities.

In South Carolina there is what is called a "uniform ballot," the purpose of which is to restrict the votes of illiterate negroes.

In nearly all the other states, secret ballots will be cast and in many of them the count will be complicated by the fact that state, legislative and county nonpartisan are all printed on the same ballot with the names of presidential electors.

Consequently, in an envelope system, and New Jersey prints each party ticket upon a square ballot.

Should the election be in any way slow it is, therefore, quite possible that it may be 24 hours or even 48 hours after the polls are closed before the result is known with absolute certainty.

In states like Nebraska, for instance, where according to conservative opinion there may not be a margin of 1,000 votes either way, it will be impossible to arrive at correct judgment until the back counties are heard from. The polls in the cities of some states close at 4 p. m., but in the country districts keep open until 6, and with a governor, legislative and county officers to elect, an official job, it will take at least 24 hours to complete the ballot.

Some idea of the general trend of votes in Ohio can probably be obtained from the result of counties in which Cleveland and Cincinnati are respectively situated, and these results will probably be known comparatively early. The report of the state is anticipated will go pretty much as it has done in previous presidential years. The doubtful points are Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties.

Chicago will control Illinois. There will be no doubt of the outcome when the vote of Cook county is recorded. But in other doubtful states like Indiana, Michigan and Kansas, where state and legislative tickets also comprise the ballots, there will probably be no keynote from which the result can be definitely determined on Tuesday night, unless the election should prove a landslide. If that case, although many give a close look where the voters are and who are vanquished. Other wise there may be many hours of anxious suspense.

The last two presidential elections have been singularly free from uncertainty. It was known at 10 p. m. on election day in 1880, that Mr. Harrison had defeated Mr. Cleveland, and it was known with equal certainty at 11 p. m. on election day in 1892, that Mr. Cleveland had defeated Mr. Harrison. But in the election of 1864, when Mr. Cleveland defeated Mr. Blaine, the official result hung in doubt over the vote of New York for days.

FUNNY MR. FOSTER

Minister Says a Man May Not be a Christian and a Citizen.

How's First Allegiance to God, and All Citizens Who Are Loyal to Him Are Debarred From Voting—His Congregation Will Set the Example.

New York, Oct. 25.—In his sermon today, Rev. F. M. Foster, of the Third Reformed Presbyterian church in West Twenty-third street, said that the constitution of the United States did not recognize God in it, all citizens loyal to Christ were debarred from voting.

"It is the duty of the Christian to refuse to swear allegiance to the constitution of a government which does not recognize the authority of Almighty God," said he.

Mr. Foster said that the laws of God are broken every Sunday by the government and as an example he cited that the government will admit into the service of the postoffice department only those who will swear that they will violate the fourth commandment and keep the other open on the holy day.

"The candidate for office must, according to the constitution, swear that he will uphold the laws which contradict the laws of God. The Christian loyal to Christ cannot take such oath, or if he does, he becomes a sharer in all the wickedness which is fostered and protected by this government. As all candidates must take this oath, the Christian citizen is debarred from voting on the principle that he cannot ask another what he might not ask himself.

"The Christian citizen cannot vote because the constitution does not require God's qualifications for official trust. Moral qualifications are required in the officer bearer."

Rev. Mr. Foster said, after the sermon, that none of his congregation would vote on election day.

Francis Will Contest.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—At a conference this afternoon of all the attorneys for the various parties to the Fair Hittage case, the position of the late Senator Fair's daughters toward the so-called pencil will was defined. The attorney for Mrs. Hermann Deltrich and Miss Virginia Fair announced that he would file no contest in their behalf against the pencil or trust will, but would support the contest instituted in behalf of the minor heirs. A similar statement was made by the attorneys for Charles Fair.

Will Against Picketeer.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—Matthew W. Pinkerton and David Henderson are co-defendants in a suit for \$50,000 damages which is on trial before a jury in Judge Smith's court. The plaintiff is Albert Belmont, once advertising agent of the Chicago opera house, defendant arrested in August, 1909, on complaint of Henderson, the manager of the opera house, and indicted on a charge of embezzlement. The charge was that he had sold theater passes. The arrest was made by Pinkerton. Belmont was not indicted.

Gold From Australia.

San Francisco, Oct. 25.—The steamer "Maverick," which is expected to arrive from Australia today, is supposed to have on board about \$2,000,000 worth of English sovereigns consigned to the United States to be melted down and sent into double eagles here and stored away in the subtreasury.

The gold thus shipped from Australia is held in the credit of merchants, whose buying in New York and Europe to make up the balance of trade will be naturally in favor of New York this season.

Philadelphia, J. V. Mason, agent has been transferred to the Fifth cavalry in the United cavalry, from K. and First United cavalry, Mrs. Jane Hancock Robinson, correspondent secretary; Mrs. F. A. Aiken, Cincinnati, Ill.; Mrs. G. W. Williams, Delaware.

A dispatch from Paris to the Daily News states an Armenian correspondence of the information that a terrible massacre occurred at Van in Armenia, October 2nd. No details are given.

Resolved from local councils of the local League of Nations are in on in Indianapolis for the purpose of forming an organization which shall with the American Federation Labor.