

FACTS CONVINCE BELL OF JUGGLING THE RECORDS OF CONGRESS IN ORDER TO FILCH CREDIT FOR PLAIN TRUTH IS NARRATED BY PERKINS PEOPLE FAVOR INCUMBENT SUPERIOR JUDGES. MONTANA a Political Storm Spot Since Entering Union State Torn by Long and Bitter Battles of Daly, Clark and Heinze.

Senior United States Senator Tells How His Efforts Met With Success. Secures an Amendment to Bill After All Efforts in House Utterly Fail.

Ample and convincing proof that United States Senator Perkins secured the legislation authorizing the construction of a collier at Mare Island caused a leading Republican yesterday at the State Central Committee to exclaim: "The Call's complete and unanswerable story simply staggers the Democrats, and it also staggers some Republicans at Vallejo, who seem to have entertained the notion that Bell procured the insertion of the amendment. Bell's deplorable attempt to appropriate to himself credit belonging to another places him in a most unenviable light. He has lost the respect of the California Congressional delegation."

The Senator was again interviewed yesterday. He was asked the direct question if any sort of an amendment relating to the colliers was contained in the bill when it went from the House to the Senate. He replied at once that Bell made an attempt to amend the bill in that respect, but failed. "Did Bell conceive the idea of building the colliers at the navy yard?" was asked. The Senator replied: "The idea was conceived long before Bell went to Congress. We built the Monadnock and Unadilla. The initial credit belongs to Commodore Sloat, who hoisted the American flag at Monterey and selected Mare Island as the best site on San Francisco Bay for a navy yard."

The following sentence from Bell's Woodland speech last Saturday night was submitted to Senator Perkins: "I felt it would be the proudest moment of my life if I could obtain for the people of Vallejo and the people of the State that we had been striving to obtain for the last twenty years—a modern steel vessel to be constructed there, and after having OBTAINED THIS THROUGH MY OWN EFFORTS, I protest against any man or any paper asserting that I am attempting to steal the credit from another man."

PERKINS AMAZED. Senator Perkins remarked: "I am amazed at this claim. I do not want to deprive Mr. Bell of any credit that belongs to him. He is a nice young man and I do not deny that he attempted to get in the amendment, but before the bill was reported to the House from the committee I went to Foss, Dayton and other members of the committee and endeavored to have them include the colliers. Bell tried the same thing in the House and failed. In the Senate I got the amendment inserted. It passed the Senate and went back to the House and the House struck it out. The conference committee, of which Bell was not a member, restored it and the House ultimately receded from its disagreement and adopted the report of the conference committee."

There is not much comment to make on this subject. Bell tried and failed. The passenger who fails to get aboard when the train comes along gets left. The bill was in the House and Bell did not get aboard. He was left. The Congressional Record tells the story. The amendment was not put in the bill in any form until the measure came to the Senate committee. I am willing to give the entire delegation, Republicans and Democrats, credit for the achievement and the credit belongs to any individual it belongs to me."

CAMPBELL WRITES. As Colonel Mazama is not doing anything to enlighten this campaign, the advent of Colonel Buttinsky may afford the people some pleasure. Senator Perkins was asked yesterday to impart his views on this contribution:

Editor Call, City—Dear Sir: You have an article in to-day's paper about Congressman

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INCUMBENT JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, WHOSE RECORDS ON THE BENCH COMMEND THEM FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE OFFICES THEY NOW HOLD.

HAYES CHEERED BY MISSION RESIDENTS

A rousing meeting was held last evening in Mission Turn Verein Hall, Eighteenth street, near Valencia, under the direction of the Republican State Central Committee. This was the first big district meeting planned by the Republicans. Its purpose was to further the whole Republican ticket, and especially to promote the candidacy of E. A. Hayes, nominee for Congressman in the Fifth District. Richard J. Welch, candidate for the Senate in the Nineteenth District, and Edward F. Treadwell, candidate for the Assembly in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

failed to elicit the commendation of the late Irving M. Scott. Many obstacles had to be overcome in his efforts to obtain what was desired for the navy yard and the greatest obstacles were created by the threatening letters written by Campbell. Vallejo is not in the Second District, but some of the Vallejo politicians are taking a hand in the contest between Duncan E. McKinlay and Theodore A. Bell. At Republican headquarters the question is asked: "What could Bell do for Vallejo in Congress with the California delegation against him and Campbell for him?"

JACOB RIIS GRILLS IOWANS. Democrats Guilty of Petty Politics Receive a Roast. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 20.—Jacob Riis has written a sarcastic letter to the editor of a local Danish paper in reference to the recent action of the Democratic trustees of the public library in rejecting his "Life of Roosevelt." The letter is published in full in the Danske Folketidende. He writes:

Will you kindly give my regards to the Democrats on your Library Board, who, I hear from the newspapers, threw out my book on Roosevelt for fear it would help elect Roosevelt? No help is needed to do that, but if any were needed they have given him, and incidentally Roosevelt's critics are laughing at them and the Parker champions are grinding their teeth. It was only yesterday Mr. Bryan announced his left hand to the ticket in Nebraska and here comes your Library Board in the same business. Tell them that I wish heartily for more power to their elbows.

Registrars Rules Against Those Whose Petition Lacked Signatures. Registrar Adams yesterday decided to put on the official ballot all of the independent Republican candidates

BY S. W. WALL, Staff Correspondent of The Call.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 20.—"Tom" Carter, as he is familiarly and rather affectionately known in Montana, will very likely go back to the United States Senate as the result of the November election. He is the pre-eminent Republican in Montana, although there are a number of Republicans here. In any company of men, not speaking of political parties, former Senator Carter could easily be found. As a lawyer he is esteemed of the first rank. And this is more to his credit and that of his State for the reason that he located among the somewhat remote mines and mountains of Montana when a young man.

It will be a rather interesting circumstance to find Tom Carter on one side of the United States Senate while W. A. Clark sits on the other, representing Montana. Carter won the office of Delegate to Congress while Montana was a Territory. And while Montana, as a Territory, had never been anything but a Democratic territory, Carter was a Democrat, helped him to win and there began that mighty clash of financial giants that has made Montana famous. It is a spectacular story that I am tempted to run through—from the beginning—because there is a climax to it (there is a climax to it every once-in-while) that is impending in this election in November.

HEINZE, DALY'S SUCCESSOR.

Here will be a realignment. Old Marcus Daly was the political disturber of the peace from the birth of live politics in Montana until his own death. He was a Democrat, and he operated along much the same lines except that Daly found delight in opposing and defeating his competitor's ambition for honor outside his business, while Heinze seems to pursue politics chiefly for business Government. So successful has he been in this that his great competitor—at least it was his competitor at the time—the Amalgamated Copper Company, which is the Standard Oil Company, was compelled to put forth its strength until it compelled a Governor, friendly to Heinze, through a largely signed petition of miners, also friendly to Heinze, to call a special session of the Legislature and to-day, by the laws as such as it desired for its relief as against the intrusions of Heinze. This is not the story. I told that story in a previous dispatch. I merely mention the very curious thing by way of showing that the death of Marcus Daly and the temporary pocketing of W. A. Clark has not robbed the State of Montana of any material degree of its resources as a political spectacle. And, of course, it will not be forgotten that Clark is still in evidence in this pending campaign to the extent of some \$50,000.

BEGINNING OF THE FIGHT.

It was in 1888 that W. A. Clark was nominated for Delegate to Congress by the Democrats, and there was nothing to it, for the Republicans were so few. Marcus Daly, who had a great following, congratulated his friend Clark. The Legislature to pass laws such as ever seen. Under Republican administration, he continued, the territory of the nation had expanded, had grown, production and manufacturing increased and the people enriched, and this, he concluded, was due to the incomparable monetary and tariff systems maintained by the party.

Mr. Hayes was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion of his address cheers and shouts of approval rang through the hall.

Charles M. Shortridge, of San Jose was the last speaker of the evening. He was received with enthusiasm. Mr. Shortridge spoke at length, and in conclusion called upon the audience to give its most earnest support to Mr. Hayes and the entire Republican ticket.

Hayes' headquarters have been established in the Mission at 1038 Valencia street. At these headquarters all day and late into the night, until election day, voters may learn why A. Hayes should be elected to Congress.

for State Senator and Assemblyman who filed their petitions except I. L. Solomon for Assemblyman in the Thirty-third District, Louis Kirchbaum, Assemblyman in the Forty-fourth District, and George Washington Lewis, Assemblyman in the Twenty-ninth District. Adams, after investigating, ruled that the petitions of these three candidates named did not contain the names of 3 per cent of the voters at the last general election in their respective districts. The names of independent candidates who will appear on the ticket are as follows:

Twenty-third Senatorial District, Daniel H. Skillis; Twenty-eighth Assembly District, Charles Franklin; Thirtieth Assembly District, Thyrus H. Mays; Thirty-second Assembly District, William Sherratt; Forty-second Assembly District, George William Lewis; Edwin T. McMurray, Independent Republican candidate for Assemblyman in the Thirty-ninth District, A. Fromberg in the Thirty-eighth and Clarence E. Fry in the Thirty-fourth.

Joseph Hollie, the latest Democratic nominee for State Senator in the Nineteenth Senatorial District, filed his petition with the Election Commission last Wednesday evening to be placed on the official ballot. Hollie is at the head of an automobile manufacturing company.

Boys Arrested for Burglary. Sidney Runner and Norman Riston, both under 12 years of age, were arrested last night and charged with burglary at the Mission Police Station.

On Thursday afternoon the embryo crook entered the residence of Mrs. J. Van at 1111 Guerrero street, and took \$10 in cash and \$50 worth of jewelry. Yesterday they secured in the home of Mrs. J. D. Cardnell property valued at \$105. Part of the stolen goods was found in the home of one of the boy burglars.

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people said that Daly was not playing fair. And that was true—that is, if he owed anything to W. A. Clark, and I'm not going into that, for there's a great difference of opinion and life is too short. Daly went away the day before the election and told his private secretary to see that the name of Tom Carter was on the ballots that were to be handed out to the boys.

Well, the next year the Territory was admitted, and there came a question of who should go to the Senate, as well as to the House, this time as a regular representative. That made three chances, but, of course, Clark was for the Senate. He knew more about politics, too, and there was no dream life in Montana during the campaign that was to elect its State Legislature. And, of course, both sides claimed to have won—so many were the contests. The Governor, Toole, was elected by the Democrats. The Republicans put Yale locks on the State House door and elected W. F. Sanders and T. C. Powers. The Democrats elected W. A. Clark and Martin Maginnis. Of course, this is the best of it, but there had been some side plays that one doesn't often witness when away from Montana.

FUGITIVE LEGISLATORS.

Fearful of the machinery of the courts some Democratic Senators had taken a special train to flee from the State, that the aggressive Republicans might not have a quorum, the former Lieutenant Governor, a Republican, telegraphed to the Sheriff at Glendive to arrest and bring them back. The Sheriff caught one (Becker), allowing two others, whom he did not know, to get away. But Becker was enough, and although when brought to the bar of the Senate he refused to explain or to take part his vote was counted as negative, and some important business was transacted that day. The Democrats were released under surveillance and allowed to go to their home. That was Sunday morning. Sunday evening, dressed in overalls and carrying a dinner bucket, he made his escape by means of a special engine and without laws. Only two weeks of the session had passed, and for the balance of the period of ninety days nothing was done, and the new State, with a constitution, was left without laws. The Democratic Governor, in face of a Republican Legislature, refused to call a special session. The contests were settled before the next winter and the State equipped with needful legislation. This was Montana's first whirl at self-government.

VACANT SENATORSHIP.

The Senatorial contest had been carried to Washington and Sanders and Powers seated. Sanders had drawn the short term and his successor was to be chosen in 1893. The Legislature that year was Democratic, the Governor Republican. There were three Populists, who held the balance of power, and one of these was given the chair, so evenly were the two parties divided. Daly performed here exactly as in the first instance. It had been supposed that the feud was ended and that Clark would be the caucus nominee.

Just before the caucus was called Daly opened headquarters at the capital and no Daly Democrat took part. Balloting continued until the last day of the session, with some slight fluctuations, and on that last day it was thought Clark had a majority. The count developed just one short and time was up. There was a really dramatic situation for you. State Senator Mattz of Missoula County took the floor and declared that Clark could not be elected, he would vote for any other good Democrat. A motion to adjourn

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Men's Underwear \$5 a Suit. The Brooklyn Knitting Company of New York makes the highest grade of underwear in the United States, as any furnishing goods man will tell you. At the close of this season they had on hand about \$10,000 worth of goods. Our buyer, being in New York at the time, bought the entire lot at a cash price. This is why we can have this extraordinary sale. The underwear is identical in quality of work, material and finish to the goods on sale in a dozen San Francisco stores for \$8 and \$10 a suit. Fall and winter weight garments knit from pure silk and wool, colors—natural gray, pink, flesh, blue and white in solid shades; or stripes of harmonizing colors. The goods are elegantly finished without seams. See the window display. The sale price is \$5.00 a suit, but the underwear is worth \$8 and \$10. Mail Orders Filled—Write To-Day S. N. WOOD & CO. 740 Market Street. Give Chest and Waist Measures in Mail Orders

carried, and the State was for two years without a second Senator. Governor Rickarts appointed Lee Mantell, but the United States Senate said this could not be done, the Legislature having had a chance and refused. Governor Rickarts being a Republican and the Legislature Democratic, he declined to call a special session, for the reason that that body had had its chance.

WAR OVER THE CAPITAL.

In the fall of 1894 Daly and Clark were engaged in their great contest for the location of the State capital. Daly for Helena and Clark for Butte, and not so much attention was given to the election of legislators. The roll-call developed a Republican majority. This time there were two Senatorships to fill. Mantell was chosen at the first meeting of the caucus, and there was a sharp contest between Thomas Clark, Governor, and ex-Senator Sanders. Mantell and Clark were elected. This ended the strife for four years.

W. A. CLARK UNSEATED.

In 1899 the Legislature was again Democratic and Clark was again a candidate. This was like old times. In the midst of the contest Senator Whiteside of Flathead County presented the Speaker with thirty-one thousand dollar bills, saying they had been given him by one of Clark's lieutenants. Some of Clark's following talked of going over to Toole, the former Governor, but Clark rallied them, telegraphing the thirty thousand to be Daly's money and the whole thing a trick. Not only did they believe him, but they now gained and finally won. Daly engaged former Senator Edmund Sanders and some other of the best legal talent and prosecuted a contest at Washington. Charges of bribery and counter charges of conspiracy were thrashed out before the committee on privileges and elections of the Senate. Clark having, of course, taken his seat. Judgment was rendered unseating him on the ground that more money had been spent in securing the election than was permissible under the law. Senator Clark admitted that he had spent over a quarter of a million—the law in Montana allows an expenditure of \$100.

Senator Clark resigned his seat. Before night of the same day he received a wire that Lieutenant Governor Spriggs, Fusionist-Populist, acting in place of Governor Smith, a pronounced Daly man, had appointed Clark to succeed himself.

SOME POLITICAL TRICKERY.

A few days prior to Senator Clark resigning Governor Smith, who was a lawyer of considerable repute, was engaged by one of Clark's lieutenants to go to San Francisco to try a big mining suit. The Populist Lieutenant Governor was at the time away off in Dakota. Governor Smith named to act in his stead during his contemplated absence the president of the Senate, Morris of Beaverhead County, who was also recognized Daly man.

But as Governor Smith passed out over the south line of the State Lieutenant Governor Spriggs came in from the east, came straight to Helena and took the Governor's office on the morning that Senator Clark resigned. Some people said it was sharp practice. Governor Smith had seen no newspapers until he arrived in San Francisco, being carefully accompanied, and when he there learned what had been done he straightway took the train back to Helena and undid it, appointing Major Martin Maginnis as United States Senator. But the Senate adjourned a few days later and the major did not take

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