

If Bulkeley Wins He Must Beat a Barrel, a Bunch of Newspapers, a Railroad and His himself on the side of the small towns, which retained their power over the cities of the state, when a constitu-Uncle Bill H. Taft.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 6 .--- The efforts of the opponents of United States Senator Bulkeley to prevent his reelection by the legislature which has just assembled here have brought about an exceedingly interesting personal contest in Connecticut. There are very powerful forces at work against him, and if he wins another term in the senate in spite of them all it will be a remark able victory. No Connecticut politician has ever faced so formidable a combination as that which now confronts

This combination includes a rival aspirant backed by almost unlimited wealth, a large and influential section of the Connecticut press, the powerful New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company, and the indirect influ-ence of the federal administration.

In the Campaign of 1905.

Morgan G. Bulkeley was elected to the United States senate in January, 1905, to succeed General Joseph R. Haw having been mayor of Hartford ley. from 1880 to 1888, and governor of Connecticut from 1888 to 1893. His principal competitor for the nomination in the legislature was the late Samuel Fessenden of Stamford. Senator Orville H. Platt died a few weeks after Senator Bulkeley took his seat in the senate, and another contest in the legislature took place immediately. A vigorous aspirant for Mr. Platt's seat appeared Bridgeport, the two other candidates finally won, and ex-Governor George P. obtaining the nomination in the legis-

The attitude of the federal adminis-

representative of the New York Haven & Hartford railroad, and who for many years, when there were important measures affecting that corporation before the legislature, had charge of all the arrangements oy which victories were won over opposing intersts and corporation's, McLean began to make money very rapidly in his profession. He became very active in politics, served several terms in the state legislature, was United States attorney for Connecticut from 1893 to 1895, and in 1901 was elected to the governorship, serving two

years. Small Towns May Decide Case. McLean as governor took a strong stand in favor of a revision of the state constitution, in order to abolish the supremacy of the small towns in state affairs, while Senator Bulkeley ranged

tional convention was called, through their control of the convention. This is believed to have been one of the potent reasons for the defeat of McLean in his contest to succeed Senator Platt

in 1905. If Senator Bulkeley is victocious in his present fight for reelection he will owe his triumph largely to this same hold on the small towns

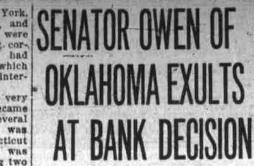
INSANITY IS CAUSED BY LIGHT, SAYS DOCTOR

(Special Dispaten to The Journal.) San Antonio Texas, Jan. 6 .- Dr. Chaimers Prentiss, who is sojourning in

this city, makes the startling statement that much of the insanity of the present day is due to light. He says that statistics show that in the last 30 years insanity has increased 100 per cent. He declares that the increased use of lights has overworked the visual center of the brain and brought about many nervous

disorders. "We no longer live," Dr. Prentiss declares, "as nature prescribed. When night comes we turn on the electric, or other light, some of us stay up antil midnight and some later. This is banker to protect the public as well as n direct opposition to nature, and by the banker. In Oklahoma we believe doing so we are making some notes which must be paid later on in many for the money he lends the public should forms of mental derangement."

Journal Want Ads bring results



Explains How System More Than Pays for Itself; Says Would Be Still Better if Made Universal.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Washington, Jan. 6 .- In a statement issued exclusively to the United Press, Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma has expressed his gratification over the decision of the United States supreme court upholding the bank deposit guaranty laws of the various states. By Robert L. Owen. (Copyright, 1911,

The decision of the United States supreme court upholding the bank guaranty law of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, is most gratifying to me. Those opposing the law put forward the theory that to compel one bank to contribute to the safety of the deposits of another was taking property without due proproperly held that the argument is not sound.

The Oklahoma opinion is that banking is a public business and the banker invites the public to deposit its money and the state in issuing a charter should place the proper safeguards about the that the banker in demanding security give security for the money he receives from the public. The cheapest form of security is the guaranty fund

contributed by banks in proportion to their deposits, practically giving insur-ance at absolute cost, which costs are almost a negligible quantity. Law More Than "Pays for Itself." The fact is, that the banks contribut-

The fact is, that the banks contributng to the fund had their deposits so increased by the additional safety offered that it has been most profitable to them as a commercial and financial proposition, the increased deposits earning many times more than the cost or the small contribution to the guaranty fund, deposits in the state banks being nearly three times what they were three years ago.

System Should Be Universal.

The recent panic was due largely to and Comptroller Ridgley and others have the timidity of a certain class of de-positors, who at the least public alarm disapproved, severely criticising the Oklahoma system. The attorney general secretly withdraw their money. Taking the banking and trust companies as a state taking advantage of the law under whole, their deposits average ten times the total cash, so that if 5 per cent of the depositors withdraw their deposits soon as he ceased to be comptroller suddenly they remove from the banks organize a company guaranteeing bank half the cash, and when the banks become frightened there is a panic in the trived under a guaranty fund made up land, paralyzing commerce. To estab- of assets which the attorney general held land, paralyzing commerce. To establish the legal. In other words, Ridgley lish tranquility in financial affairs and to be legal. In other words, Ridgley insure stability of commerce and busi- undertook to do indirectly what the

ness, the bank guaranty law of Okla- Oklahoma law did directly. properly perfected, should be adopted by every state in the union and For Workmen's Compensation Act. by the national banking system, so that

guard a bank guaranty fund. Same as \$100,000,000 Expansion. There is a total of \$300,000,000 not

deposited in any bank now that would itol today to complete the draft of the come from its hiding place under this system. It would be as effective as a thousand millions under the banking system to establish this method, because every cash dollar means \$10 in deposits and credit, as has been proved and excess of law. The supreme court has If the amount of the National banks of



From All Over World.

held against the national banks in the (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) the system, which it offered the national Oregon Agricultural College, Corbanks. It is amusing to see Ridgley, as vallis, Jan. 6 .- With the largest attendance ever recorded for the winter short deposits of the national banks, concourses at this college the registration is still growing. The various deans are registering students daily, and judging from the fact that in previous years

many students have entered after the first week of the work the attendance will probably increase at least 10 per cent more. At the present time the reg-Helena, Mont., Jan. 6 .- The state comistration in the agricultural courses has mission appointed to draw up a compreincreased over 90 per cent. At noon today 152 students were registered in hensive employers' liability and workthis work. One hundred of these are men's compensation act met at the capentered for the course in horticulture. The large number of students coming to the college for this work has taxed the resources of the institution to their utmost. The class rooms are overcrowded and conditions are such that it will probably be necessary to divide some of the classes. There is A. McNally of Butte and J. H. Hall of any of the buildings large enough accommodate the short course students.

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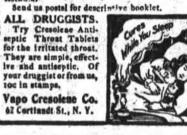
s the large number of college gradu-tes. The records show that 30 men and women who are graduates of some of the best colleges and universities of the United States have enrolled for work in the short courses in agricul-ture. There are also three graduates of agricultural celleges of England and six from British Columbia. There are three men who are farming 1000 acres or more in this state and several who count their wealth in the millions of dollars.



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les, without dosing the stomach with drugs. Used with success for thirty years. The air rendered strongly antiseptic, insp with every breath, makes breathing easy, soo the sore threat, and stops the cough, assuring test fai nights. Cresslens is invaluable to mother with young children and a been to sufferers from Asthma.

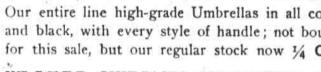
Try



measure to be submitted to the legislature. The commission is composed of Justice W. L. Holloway, chairman; Neill Collins of Anaconda, C. W. Goodale and J. C. Lowry of Butte, H. G. Miller of hibited in the report of the comptroller. Kalispell, W. F. Myer of Red Lodge, J. not, at present, a recitation room the country were converted into a guar- Helena, secretary.



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