

the impression that you have cast structed. Such views are new looked your ballot for a candidate for presi- on as little short of treasonable.

be 532 of them in the next electoral a half century later. college, and 267 of them might join in In deciding upon the electoral college

over what the electoral college will posite party. really do. Yet it has happened more Washington, however, was twice be elected president.

cast their ballots for the national can- and Aaron Burr for vice president. didates whose names appear upon the ballots above the names of the electors themselves. Failure to do so would The vote in the electoral college re-

you are a voter the chances are great a change has taken place in pubthat you will leave your polling lic sentiment since the machinery of place on November 5 next under the presidential election was con-

dent and a candidate for vice presi- To avoid resort to a direct vote for the election of the president various As a matter of fact, individually you ideas were proposed in the constituwill have no more to do with the choice tional convention. One of them of the next president and vice presi- was to give the election to con- ral college for vice president and was dent under the law than the queen of gress, but this was rejected be-Sheba. All you can do is to vote for a cause of the fear that it would make set of men to act for you in filling the the executive subservient to the law highest executive offices of the nation. making body. Another suggestion that and Clay 37. The election was thrown You will be compelled to trust them to the president be chosen by the state into the house of representatives, carry out your wishes when the time legislatures was also rejected. It must where Adams received the votes of 13 comes for making the actual choice. be remembered that party organization states, Jackson 7 and Crawford 4. No These men for whom you vote are did not then exist and that the first the presidential electors. There will national convention was not held until

electing John Doe of Oregon and Rich- the convention believed that it had ard Roe of Florida-men of whom you solved the difficult problem. The connever had heard. There is no law to stitution originally provided that each stop them, and you would be powerless state should "appoint" as many electto prevent Mr. Doe and Mr. Roe from ors as the number of its senators and taking their oaths of office and enter- representatives in congress. These ing upon the discharge of their duties, electors were required to meet in the In case a majority of the electors do several states on a day to be prescribed not agree upon the choice of a president by congress and to vote for two candithe house of representative, voting by dates for president. The candidate havstates, will elect the next chief execu- ing the highest number of votes became tive. If no candidate for the vice presi- president and the candidate having the dency has a majority of the electors next highest number became vice presthe members of the United States sen- ident. This scheme did not work well.

ate will elect the next vice president. The leading opponent of the choice for president became vice president, It has become so customary to regard dent while in office his successor, the the electors as mere phonographs for vice president, would have been a man recording and uttering the popular will of opposing ideas, or, if the party systhat few voters ever trouble themselves tem had then been in existence, of op-

than once that the presidential candi- elected under this scheme, practically date who received the greatest num- by unanimous consent. Then the fedber of votes on election day failed to eralists in 1796 made John Adams their candidate for president and Thomas As a practical matter there is no rea- Pinckney their choice for second place, son to apprehend that the electors while the democratic-republicans put chosen in the various states will fail to forward Thomas Jefferson for president

be looked upon as a breach of faith and sulted as follows: | Adams, 71; Jefferan act of dishonor which would forever son, 68; Pinckney, 59; Burr, 30; Samuel brand any elector who might be guilty Adams, 15: Oliver Ellsworth, 11; George of it. Custom and precedent here have Clinton, 7; John Jay, 5; James Iredell, 3; almost the force of law. But the gen- George Washington, 2; John Henry, 2; eral adoption of the direct primary by Samuel Johnson, 2, and Charles C. the states in some form or other has Pinckney, 1. This was the first congreatly complicated the procedure for tested presidential election. John the election of the president and the Adams was elected president, and vice president and the demand for a Thomas Jefferson, his chief rival, bechange in method that will simplify came vice president because he had matters and substitute certainty for the second highest number of votes.

uncertainty has become more insistent. In the election of 1800, four years Should the men who framed the later, the candidates put forward by United States constitution present the two parties, if they could be called themselves today as candidates for any parties, were the same as before. The office to be filled by popular vote they democratic - republicans had gained would be buried under adverse major- strength and Jefferson and Burr each ities. The fact that they did not be- received 73 votes. President Adams lieve the mass of the voters were suffi- had 65 and Pinckney 64, one federal- men who upheld those principles must ciently intelligent to be trusted with ist elector voting for John Jay, so that, have a president in sympathy with the election of the two highest officials Adams might have the highest num- them. in the government would be enough to ber of votes and thus be elected pres- Abandoning the congressional caucus condemn them. That they held and ident. As the vote was a tie between as a means of selecting candidates, an

thus elected president and Burr be- cus.

tives, voting by states, shall elect the president from the three candidates having the highest number of votes. In like manner, if no candidate for vice president has a majority, the senate must choose between the two candidates having the highest vote.

Third Termers' Hopes

In the present campaign some of the third term advocates are sanguine enough to hope that they can elect a sufficient number of electors to prevent either President Taft or Governor Wilson from having a majority in Bound by Honor the electoral college. This would throw the election into the house, which would be compelled to elect a president from among a list on which would appear the names of President Taft, Governor Wilson and the third term candidate.

Something similar to this happened in the election of 1824, when Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay and William H. Crawford were the candidates for president. John C. Calhoun had a majority of the electoelected, but none of the candidates for president had a majority. Jackson had 99 votes, Adams 84. Crawford 41



SAMUEL I TILDEN

votes could be cast for Clay, as he was not among the first three voted for in the electoral college. Impatience was manifested by th

voters from the beginning with the cautious method of electing the presi- intended that it should be. dent that the constitution provided. They wanted to have something to say about the choice of the men to be attempt to regulate them.

The People Protest

Members of congress at first tried to designate the presidential candidates. Those of them who held like views upon questions of governmental policy got together in caucus and picked out men to represent them before the electoral college. This idea soon became extremely unpopular. The voters looked upon it as a usurpation of power on the part of congress, although it was evident that, if political principles were to be carried out in administration, the

house of representatives. There, after several states. The voters objected to made to the return from any state it 36 ballots, 10 states voted for Jeffer- these even more strongly than they must be disposed of before the count son and four for Burr. Jefferson was had objected to the congressional cau- can continue. When the two houses

It was seen at the outset that the time the candidates were chosen by more than one speech, and that constitutional idea for electing the pres- national party conventions. The demo- one must be limited to five minident was unsatisfactory, and at the crats nominated Andrew Jackson for utes. Debates are limited to two hours. first meeting of congress an amend- president and Martin Var Buren for In joint session no debate whatever is ment was agreed to and submitted to vice president. The national republicans permitted and the joint session can not the states. It was adopted in time named Henry Clay and John Sergeant, adjourn until the count has been comfor the election of 1804 and it has not and the anti-Masonic convention nomi- pleted and the result announced. If a since been changed. It provides that ated William Wirt and Amos Ellmaker, question of procedure under the act the electors shall elect the president In the popular election approximately arises a recess may be taken until not and the vice president by separate 1,250,000 votes were cast, of which later than 10 o'clock in the morning ballots and that a majority of all the Jackson received 687,502 and Clay 530,- of the following day; but even this is electors shall be required to constitute 209. But in the electoral college Jack. not permitted if the court has not been an election. If no candidate has a mason had 219 votes, Clay 49, John Floyd finished on the fifth day after it began. jority, then the house of representa- 11, and Wirt 7. For the office of vice Announcement of the result of the president Van Buren, Jackson's running count by the president of the senate mate, had only 180 votes, Sergeant 49, constitutes the declaration of the result William Wilkins 30, Henry Lee 11, and of the election. Ellmaker 7. The fact that Van Buren Both houses of congress are required received fewer votes in the electoral to be in session on the second Wednesreceived fewer votes in the electoral college than Jackson showed that the election, and they must hold a joint electors did not yet consider themselves to be absolutely controlled by the president of the senate, to whom the action of the party conventions. In the electors have forwarded the result fact, it was not until the election of of their balloting in the several states. 1844 that the electoral vote for presi- In the presence of the members of both dent and for vice president exactly tal-

lots for some other candidate. General Grant received 286 votes and the Greeley vote was divided between Thomas A. Hendricks, B. Gratz Brown, Charles J. Jenkins and David Davis. Upon objection, congress threw out the votes of Arkansas and Louisiana and

three Greeley votes from Georgia. Probably the most conspicuous third party movement since the nomination of national candidates by party conventions began was that of 1884, when Benjamin F. Butler and Alanson M. West were nominated for president and vice president by the greenback convention and by the anti-monopoly convention. Cleveland and Blaine were the regular party candidates. In the total poll of 10,000,000 on election day the Butler ticket had only 175,386 votes, Butler elector pulled

It was a noteworthy fact that in this election Cleveland had 4,854,986 votes and Blaine 4,855,011, or 25 votes more be given to the return made by the than his rival, yet Cleveland had 219 electors certified by the governor unelectroral votes and Blaine only 182, der the state seal.

Political parties, with all their intrivoted for in the electoral college, and cate machinery, sprang into existence they did not like the idea of leaving after the constitutional method of electthe whole matter to the electors. This ing the president had been adopted. desire was largely responsible for the This method is now applied to condiformation of political parties. They tions which were never contemplated grew up entirely outside the law as by its authors. How inadequate it is voluntary organizations, and until to meet emergencies often has been very recent years the law made no demonstrated, but never more conclusively than in the election of 1876. Samuel J. Tilden was nominated by the democrats in that year and Rutherford B. Hayes by the republicans.

Tilden admittedly had a popular plurality of more than 250,000 votes, but several of the southern states returned contradictory votes from two different sets of electors-one set republican and the other democratic. The republicans had a majority in the senate and the democrats in the house, so that neither party was able to seat its electors in the disputed states. In order to solve this difficulty the "returning board" was devised. It consisted of five senators, five representatives in congress and five justices of the United States supreme court. The supreme proclaimed this belief indicates how Jefferson and Burr the election under attempt was made to reach the same to Tilden by a plurality of 34 and on court of Florida had given that state the face of the returns Tilden had carried Louisiana by 5,303; but the returning board gave Florida to Hayes by a plurality of 926, and it awarded to him Louisiana by 4,627. The electoral vote of these two states gave 185 votes in the electoral college. while Tilden had only 184. The count was not completed until two days before March 4, 1877, when the new president was to be inaugurated. and the democrats threatened to resort to force to prevent what they called the theft of the election; but Tilden counseled submission and Hayes was elected by a single electoral vote.

This crisis was so acute that everybody recognized the necessity for some legislation to prevent its recurrence. Accordingly the electoral count act was finally passed in 1887, and it is this

finally passed in 1887, and it is this act that controls the election and procedure of the elections the elections.

Machinery of Elections

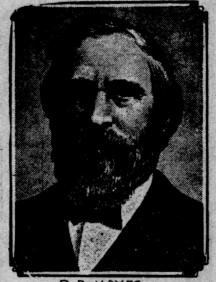
It requires the electors to meet in the several states on the second Montral and vice president. As soon as the electors have been elected and contral tests decided the governor of the state is required to certify the election to the secretary of state at Washington and to furnish the electors themselves with three similar certificates, one of which must be forwarded by them to the president of the forwarded by them to the president of the forwarded by them to the president of the senate.

Elaborate provision is made in the election and procedure of the election and procession of hiccough which have containly been observed are probably due to hysterical contagion and to the majority of the majority of the individuals who are affected by the application of the majority of the individuals who are affected by the application of the nervous system owing to a slackenting of the circulation that the hiccough of the death struggle, remarkable more because injections of morphine, the interest of the president of hiccough of the death struggle, remarkable more particularly in a period of abundant hemorrhage, is to be ascribed.

In general it may be said that there is no lack of cough. Certainly there is no lack of the president of the secretary of state at Washington and to furnish the election to the president of the secretary of state at Washington and to furnish the election to the president of the secretary of state at Washington and to furnish the election to the president of the secretary of state at Washington and to furnish the election to the president of the secretary of state at Washington and to furnish the election to the president of the secretary of state at Washington and to furnish t

the constitution was thrown into the end through legislative caucuses in the of the count. When objection has been separate to consider an objection In the election of 1832, for the first no member is permitted to make

session on that day, presided over by senate must open the returns from the states in alphabetical order and the vote from each must be canvassed by Although the electors are in honor two tellers appointed by the senate bound to vote for the national candi- and two appointed by the house and dates nominated by the party to which the result announced. Objection to the they belong, there is a test that proves reception of the return from any state conclusively the legal fact that they may be made in writing by one senand not the voters really elect the pres- ator and one representative. Such ob- do the actual electing. The consti- selves, politically speaking, high and ident. Suppose one of the party candi- jection must be considered by each tution merely says that "each state dry. The question immediately arose dates should die after the general elec- house separately, and no return given shall appoint, in such manner as the whether their names should be printed tion and before the voting by the by duly certified electors in any electors. This is what happened in the state from which only one return election of 1872, when Horace Greeley has been received can be rejected, but number of senators and representa- Taft and Vice President Sherman, dewas nominated by the democrats and the two houses by concurrent vote may tives to which the state may be en- spite their pledge not to vote for either the liberal republicans and Ulysses S. reject any return made by electors Grant was nominated by the repub- whose election has not been certified licans. B. Gratz Brown was nom- by the governor of the state. In case of provided that the electors should be not appear in the republican column. inated by both the Greeley conventions dispute over the legality of the certififor vice president. Greeley died on cation or of the vote cast by the elect-November 29, and when the democratic ors the two houses by concurrent vote electors voted on December 4 of course may decide which return is valid, and



R B HAYES

The electoral vote, therefore, is by no means even an approximate reflection of the popular vote, and it was never intended that it should be.

Political Parties Rorn

Various plans have been proposed for doing away with the difficulties arising under the present law. Most of them are in the direction of a greater degree of popular control. It has been proposed, for example, to abolish the electors altogether and abolish constitution so as to make amend the constitution so as to make it provide for the election of the pres-ident and the vice president by direct vote of the people. The chief diffi-culty in the way of the adoption of this idea is that it would make neces-sary uniformity in the qualifications of voters in the various states. The very diverse. Some states require ability to read and write; others de-mand the possession of a certain the conditions regarding voting by aliens who intend to become citizens differ in various states. The tendency in the west has been to extend the voting privilege, and in the east to restrict it. The requirements in the southern states are made especially onerous in order to insure control by the white voters. The elimination of

electors corresponding to the repre-votes in the state on election day. sentatives in congress were elected by congressional districts by popular vote, while the two electors corresponding to the two United States senators were elected "at large" by the voters of the supplement, if not to overrid entire state. This made it possible for the electoral vote of a state to be divided in the electoral college accord-ing to the political complexion of each congressional district. Michigan is the only state which has employed this

either owing to the popularity of one of its candidates or the unpopularity of one of the candidates put forward by the majority party. Two electors in the same state rarely receive precisely the same vote.

Direct Primaries Rise

What has especially complicated the situation this year is the attempt to bring about a greater popular control of national elections by the application of the direct nomination idea. The basis of this direct nomination idea is the belief that the voters themselves ought to be permitted to nominate the party candidate in the primary elections.

Under the most advanced direct nomination laws in the state the party voters may nominate directly all the state and local candidates. Some of the states have adopted the "presidential preference" primary, in which the delegates to national party conventions are plefied to the support of specified

permitted to vote for the electors who renominated these electors found themlegislature thereof may direct, a num- in the republican column on the official ber of electors equal to the whole ballot under the names of President titled in congress." Under this pro- in the electoral college, but for some vision many of the states originally other candidates whose names would "appointed" by the members of the In Kansas such electors have appealed legislature. This method was fol- to the federal courts for permission to lowed until the election of 1828 by run on the republican (or Taft) ticket. Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, New In other states they have resigned as they were compelled to cast their bal. if they can not agree preference must York, South Carolina and Vermont; republicans and will be renominated by lots for some other candidate. General and South Carolina continued it until petition, so that their names may apthe civil war. There is nothing in the constitution to prevent all the constitution to prevent all the states from going back to it if they vote either for the republican or the should see fit to do so. third term candidate, in accordance
In some of the states before 1832 the with which gets the larger number of

All these efforts to pledge the electsupplement, if not to override, the constitution by state legislation. It is hardly surprising that chaotic results should ensue.

There is a well defined movement, however, in the direction of federal legis-lation for the regulation of national scheme in recent years. In 1892 it gave Cleveland five electoral votes and Harrison nine.

Although the rule is now to permit the voters of an entire state to vote for the electors to which the state is entitled, division sometimes occurs upon party lines. If a state is entitled to 10 electors the majority party may elect nine of its candidates and the minority party may elect the tenth, either owing to the popularity of one which will come up for discussion in December. It provides that "presidenin May in each presidential year.

in May in each presidential year.

Every candidate must declare himself 45 days before the primary and pay \$1,000 for the privilege of having his name placed upon the primary election ballots. In each state the primary election ballots. In each state the primary election is to be supervised by a board of officials named by the president with confirmation by the senate, and a national board, constituted in the same manner, is created. This national board must count the returns from each state and declare the result. The successful candidates are author-The successful candidates are authorized to appoint the delegates to the national party conventions, which may be called by the national party com-mittees after the result of the primary has been made known. They may also appoint the electors from each state, college in case their electors are chosen

What is to become of the constitu-tional provision that the electors in the several states shall be appointed

delegates to national party conventions are pledged to the support of specified candidates for the party nomination. If adopted in all the states this arrangement obviously would leave the national conventions nothing to do but to railfy the expression of the majority participating in the primaries in all the states.

Going a step further, the electors in certain of the states this year were nominated at direct primaries before the national conventions met, and pledged onerous in order to insure control by the white voters. The elimination of these differences would be extremely depend largely upon local conditions. So indirect is the relation of the individual voter to the election of the president that he may not even be all the states.

Going a step further, the electors in that any change will be made in a hurry or without prolonged and care-ful consideration. Meanwhile the presidential elector will remain suppresident that he may not even be candidate. When President Taft was to relation of the political party.

Woodrow Wilson Never Had a Fight When a Boy---His Aunt Calls Him "Tommy"

HEARTIEST congratulations on were very proud of him as that. Poliyour nomination. Hope to congratulate you on your election.

HE MUST CALL ON HER

"AUNIT FOR IT"

HE MUST CALL ON HER

fanlighted doors and double shuttered from where the family moved to windows seem to quite exclude the out- Augusta, Ga., and later, when "Tommy" windows seem to quite exclude the outside world. It looks almost forbidding in its formal dignity, but the old fashioned drawing room has a monastic stillness and coolness all its own and very grateful on a hot summer morn-

Mrs. Woodrow has a face like a rose, eyes like a girl's and silver hair. She holds her head high and wears a charming old time black dress and immaculate bib apron of fine linen, stiffly maculate bib apron of fine linen, stimy starched. She takes the nomination of her nephew very calmly and laughed when I said I had come to hear all about our next president.

"He isn't elected yet," she reminded

"AUNT FELIE." HE MUST CALL ON HER This was the message flashed over the wires on July 3 to the governor of New Jersey from the loveliest old lady in Columbia, Mrs. James Woodrow of No. 1301 Washington street, widow of Dr. James Woodrow, the distinguished president of the University of South Carolina.

Mrs. Woodrow lives in a rather imposing mansion of red brick, whose fanlighted doors and double shuttered

> we went through a long, winding larmwell, on the corner opposite his alloway and a great southern plazza home. He was there prepared for to a dream of a garden, shut in from Davidson college.
>
> "Wilson was a quiet boy," said the pout every one but the angels, postmaster of Columbia, who was a did then overtopped by a clipped schoolmate of his at Mr. Barnwell's and angels, will occupant the said and angels. hallway and a great southern plazza into a dream of a garden, shut in from the streets by a wall high enough to keep out every one but the angels, and then overtopped by a clipped hedge of wild orange. It was like a bit of fairy forest shut into the heart

A happy boy was "Tommy" when he had this garden to plant when I said I had come to hear all about our next president.

"He isn't elected yet," she reminded tamarisk tree with boughs like pale fellow whom everybody liked. No one me. "Of course, I want him to be green ostrich plumes; there are giant at that time suspected that he was overelected, now that he has gone into it. But I am sorry he ever began it. He tag olives, bowers of wistaria and jasfond of athletics—used to go in for was the scholar of the family and we raine and a varnish tree with great baseball and football.

LIKE A PECAN TREE

"I planted it 40 years ago," said Aunt Felie. "Oh, yes, Tommy used to play around that tree when they were both young. He is very fond of it, and of the magnolias." Just beyond the garden stands a noble building erected by the Young Men's Christian association on land do-nated by the Woodrows to the associa-

to the new home built for his father in Hampton avenue. The elder Wilson was a professor at the theological seminary in Blanding street, and for some time pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

What Doctors Say Concerning Hiccoughing

Hickough is a sudden spasmodic on the digestive tube that washing out the stomach is sometimes resorted to.

The symptomatic treatment has most diaphragm and chest, ending with a click due to sudden closure of the glottis.

Hiccoughing may occur in the course of the development of many aliments in diseases of the digestive organs, in connection with abscesses of the phargus. A common symptom of diseases of the genito-urinary organs, it may occur in cases of nephritis, vesical calcult and inflammation of the bladder. Hiccough may also supervene in diseases of the respiratory organs, in eases of polsoning and in nervous allegative tube that washing out the stomach is sometimes resorted to.

The symptomatic treatment has most of more or less diluent tisans or infusions of medicinal subsometimes from the particles are not always efficacious, they at least have the advantage of not condemning the patient to swallow drugs.

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These Books tell you how to Feed and Care for them, sick or well. We send them absolutely free to owners of Dorsor ocats. Tell us which the consists in holding the breath as long cases of the respiratory organs, in cases of polsoning and in nervous ailments. It is stated that in some cases of nervous hiccough the attack may last for days, weeks, or even months and years.

Allied to the rare forms of nervous hiccough there is also the emotional hiccough, which arises in connection with a moral shock, severe fright and widdle organization and the second shocks.

Allied to the rare forms of nervous hiccough there is also the emotional hiccough, which arises in connection with a moral shock, severe fright and sudden emotion, the hiccough due to irritation and hysterical hiccough. The latter is a particularly noisy form, with a rough, coarse sound. It is sometimes a sort of yelping or barking noise, persisting for some minutes or even hours. even hours.
The epidemics of hiccough which have

Inhibition, so thoroughly studied form-erly by Dr. Brown-Sequard, is an act by virtue of which a symptom disappears from one part of the organism thanks to a nervous influence exerted by the irritation transmitted from any point whatever to the part whence the symp-

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