

IDAHO REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Congress,
BURTON L. FRENCH.
Justice Supreme Court,
JAMES F. AILSHIE.
For Governor,
JOHN T. MORRISON.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
JAMES M. STEVENS.
For Secretary of State,
WILLMOT H. GIBSON.
For State Auditor,
THEO. TURNER.
For State Treasurer,
HENRY N. COFFIN.
For Attorney-General,
JOHN A. BAGLEY.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
MAY L. SCOTT.
For Inspector of Mines,
ROBERT BELL.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES: SOME FACTS IN REGARD TO THE CAREERS OF NOMINEES SELECTED BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

JOHN TRACY MORRISON.

John T. Morrison was born on a farm in Pennsylvania about 42 years ago. By dint of hard work he succeeded in acquiring a liberal education; studied law, was admitted to the bar and came to Idaho some 12 or 13 years ago. Since coming he has maintained a good reputation, notwithstanding in politics, religion and educational affairs. Morrison has acquired standing the fact that he has mixed a certain reputation for coldness and pride which belongs to him. Should you invite him to "sit in at a little game of draw," you would experience a frost that might last a good while, but if you should go broke, and feel the need of a helpful hand to relieve genuine distress, no man in Idaho would listen to your appeal with more sincere concern, nor act with more substantial liberality. Should you attempt to engage him in a little "off color" enterprise, political or otherwise, you would mighty soon discover that you were in communication with an unpleasantly proud man and your vanity would not doubt suffer a painful shock. But if you were in real trouble and wanted to counsel with some one who would be absolutely trustworthy and honest, you would instinctively go to John Morrison. He is not what you would call a good mixer, and that is because he is over sensitive about thrusting himself upon people who might not wish his presence. This is one of his failings for which we can offer no excuse. If you get acquainted with Morrison just as he is, get acquainted with him thoroughly. Live neighbor to him, and at all times, day and night, in storm or fair weather, you will find him loyal, open, generous, and thoroughly conscientious to the minutest detail. You will hear some criticisms of Morrison's mannerisms, but say, when a man's enemies or fool friends can find nothing worse to charge against him than that he stands too straight or walks too fast, it is mighty good evidence that he is a hard pressed for something to grumble at. But, how will Morrison do for governor? Well, if a man of broad views, a man of cheerful disposition to co-operate with his fellow workers in good works, a man of integrity and morality, a man of education and capacity, will do, why John Morrison will fill the bill first rate.

BURTON L. FRENCH.

Burton L. French, the nominee for Congress, is a native of Delphin, Ind., but has spent the past 20 years in Whitman county, Wash., and Latah county, Ida. He came to Idaho with his parents in 1882, the father, C. A. French, at first settling on a farm just east of Palouse City, Wash. In the public schools of that place young French received his earlier education, graduating from the Palouse high school in 1891. In the summer of 1891 the family moved into the Potlatch country near Kendrick, and from 1892 to 1898 Mr. French taught in the public schools, the last two years of that time being spent as principal of the Julietta schools. In 1898 he entered the University of Idaho and graduated with honors in 1901, soon afterwards being elected to a fellowship in the University of Chicago, where he has spent the last year as a student in political science. In 1898 Mr. French was elected to the lower house of the Idaho legislature as a Republican. He was re-elected in 1900 and at that session he was caucus nominee of the Republicans for speaker. He was the floor leader of the minority throughout the session, and was given special prominence because of his eloquence and by reason of the strong fight put up against the legislative reapportionment bill. Throughout both sessions of the legislature in which he has served, Mr. French has been a leader in pushing educational legislation, and was the author of the special property road tax law. He is 28 years of age.

JAMES F. AILSHIE.

James F. Ailshie, the nominee for justice of the supreme court, was born near Greenville, east Tennessee, in 1868. He attended the country schools for a time and was a student in Carson & Newman's college until he reached the sophomore year. He then attended school for two years in Tennessee and then came to Rockford, Wash., where he was principal of the public school for one year. Mr. Ailshie attended the Willamette university at Salem, Ore., for three years, where he graduated with high honors, receiving degree in law course. Mr. Ailshie moved to Grangeville in 1881 and has ever since resided there where he is engaged in active practice of the law. He has earned the reputation of being one of the best lawyers in the state and enjoys a lucrative income. He has participated in every campaign since 1892 and has never had a salaryed office. He was regent of the university two terms and was a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1900. Mr. Ailshie was married in 1894 to Miss Lucile Bundran of Mosby Creek, Tenn., after a correspondence of ten years.

ROBERT BELL.

Robert Bell, candidate for inspector of mines on the Republican ticket, was born in a mining community in the northern part of England in 1864. He came to America when he was 16 years of age and has followed mining, practically as well as theoretically, since that time.

THEO. TURNER.

Theodore Turner, the nominee for state auditor, was born at McConnellsville, O., May 4, 1868. He graduated from the New Holland high school and attended the Ohio Wesleyan uni-

versity. Seventeen years ago Mr. Turner moved to Idaho and has been a resident of the state ever since that date. He first settled at Oxford, but has resided at different times since in Bingham and Bannock counties. He taught school for six years in southern counties and was in the county auditor's office for several years in both Bannock and Bingham counties. At the present time Mr. Turner is the senior member of the Bannock Abstract company at Pocatello. He served one term as mayor of Pocatello and was elected state senator from Bannock county two years ago.

WILLMOT H. GIBSON.

Willmot H. Gibson, nominee for secretary of state, was born in Meadville, Pa., in 1870. After finishing a grammar school course he attended Allegheny college and graduated from that institution in 1893. He moved to Fremont county the following year, where he has resided up to the present time. He is a civil engineer by profession and has interests in several successful business enterprises in his home county. During Mr. Gibson's term of office as secretary of state Mr. Gibson was his chief clerk.

JOHN ALLEN BAGLEY.

John Allen Bagley, nominee for attorney general, was born in the city of Salt Lake in 1864. He received a public school education in the schools of Salt Lake and completed a preparatory course at B. Y. academy at Provo, Utah. He graduated from the Ann Arbor, Mich., law school in 1888 and returned at once to Montpelier, Ida., and has since followed the legal profession. He has practiced in the principal courts of the entire northwest. In 1896 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for attorney-general, at which time he canvassed the state.

MISS MAY L. SCOTT.

The candidate for state superintendent of public instruction, Miss May L. Scott, was born and reared in Allen county, Kan. She is a graduate of the high school at Iola, Kan., and has also completed a course at the Emporia

state normal school. She has had 14 years' experience as a teacher. Miss Scott came to Idaho in 1893 and has been a resident of the state since that time. During her residence here she has taught in the Bingham county schools and for two years has been county superintendent of public schools in that county. At present Miss Scott is assistant principal of the high school at Blackfoot.

H. N. COFFIN.

H. N. Coffin, the Republican nominee for state treasurer, was born at Annapolis, Ind., in 1842. He removed with his parents to Kansas and resided in that state up to 12 years ago, when he removed to Boise, where he has since resided. He attended the common schools and the Bloomingdale, Ind., academy, a prominent Quaker college. While a resident of Kansas he was in the treasurer's office for 14 years, the last four years as assistant state treasurer. Mr. Coffin was engaged in the banking business in Kansas and soon after his arrival here he secured a position with the First National bank and was advanced to the position of cashier. About two years ago he assisted in the organization of the Bank of Commerce in this city and was made cashier, which position he now occupies. Mr. Coffin is especially fitted for the position to which he aspires, by long experience and rare business ability.

JAMES M. STEVENS.

James M. Stevens, Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, is a native son of Idaho, having been born in it 39 years ago. After attending public schools in different parts of the state he entered Stanford University at Palo, Cal., from which institution he graduated in 1895. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney of Blackfoot. He is at present county attorney of Bingham county.

Alfred Budge, nominee for judge of the Fifth judicial district, was born in Providence, Utah, on the 24th day of February, 1868, and is of Scotch-English and Welsh ancestry. Mr. Budge received his preliminary education in the academy at Provo, Utah, and later matriculated in the law department of the famous University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was duly graduated as a member of the law class of 1891. He was at once admitted to practice, and began the work of his profession in July, 1892, at his home in Paris, Idaho, where he has since continued in the active practice of law. In his political adherence Mr. Budge is a staunch Republican. He remained with

the Republican party during the silver agitation, and canvassed a portion of the state for McKinley. He has always been liberal with his time and means in assisting the Republican party to regain its former position in the south-eastern portion of our state. He was elected district attorney of the Fifth judicial district of the state, in which office he served with great acceptability for a period of four years, doing the work that is now being done by six county attorneys. His term expired Jan. 15, 1899. In the meanwhile, in November, 1898, he was elected prosecuting

ALFRED BUDGE.

attorney of Blaine county, and re-elected in 1900, of which office he is the present incumbent, discharging its duties with marked ability and resourcefulness. Mr. Budge was born a member of the "Mormon" Church, and has rendered his church eminent service as a traveling Elder. He acquired the German language and for two and one-half years he traveled and preached in Switzerland and in Germany. His labors were well received. He also visited and spent some time in England and France, visiting nearly all sections of England.

Republican Platform.

The following is the platform adopted by the Republican state convention:

The Republican party of the state of Idaho in convention assembled at Boise on this 21st day of August, 1902, for the purpose of nominating a congressional and state ticket, do make the following declarations of political principles:

First—Since the last meeting of the Republicans in state convention, the nation and the cause of humanity and civilization have suffered an irreparable loss in the death of President McKinley. His magnificent personal character, his cool judgment, keen sense of justice and wise statesmanship will ever stand as a guide to the people in personal and political affairs. We believe that in President Roosevelt our party has found a worthy leader whose fearlessness in the discharge of his duty, and whose devotion to the best interests of the whole country prove him to be a worthy successor to his lamented predecessor, and the Republican party of Idaho extends to President Roosevelt its hearty support.

We especially endorse the foreign policy of the administration and denounce the unpatriotic attitude of the Democratic party wherein it has sought to degrade our army and navy for the purpose of puerile political gain, and has unhesitatingly made common cause with the enemies of our country in hopes that the same would secure to it political advancement.

Second—The wisdom of the protective policy of the Republican party is made manifest by its results. It needs no vindication in view of the general prosperity attendant upon all parts of our country, a prosperity that has come to all classes of our citizens, and has unhesitatingly made the distressed conditions of the last national Democratic administration. We therefore again reaffirm our belief in the policy of protection to American industries and American labor.

That many of the industries of the country have outgrown the need of a protective tariff is made evident by

the fact that the American manufacturer has entered the markets of the world and is successfully competing with the manufacturers of all other countries. Many of the tariff schedules adopted to foster infant industries have fully served that purpose and have now become a means of aiding and building up powerful trusts and combinations, and enabled these to exact from the American purchaser the payment of higher prices than they exact for the same class of goods sold in foreign countries. We therefore favor a revision of the tariff, without unreasonable delay, which will place upon the free list every article and product controlled by any monopoly, and such other articles and products as are beyond the need of protection.

Third—Since its organization the Republican party has steadfastly been the true friend of the workman. Our party in Congress abolished the competition of slave labor, prohibited child immigration, enacted the alien contract labor law, did away with convict contract system, provided for boards of arbitration and the incorporation of national trades unions, and limited the hours of labor for national employees. It has ever thrown the safeguard of protection around all American industries and has exalted and dignified the man that toils. Nationally it is the avowed friend of organized labor, and we, the Republicans of Idaho, following the lead of the party, pledge these organizations our earnest support.

Fourth—The Republican party is in favor of the policy of government which results in the largest number of people engaging in independent enterprise and business on their own account, and recognizes the fact that the larger the proportion of the people so engaged, the higher the stage of civilization.

Resolved, That the formation of enormous over-capitalized corporations, commonly called trusts, for the purpose of concentrating all of the industries and products in the hands of a few men, stifling competition and enabling them to dictate the wages of labor and the prices of commodities to both the producer and the consumer in the interest of their own aggrandizement, is a great and growing evil, the plain remedy for which should be laws regulating the capitalization of corporations within reasonable and moderate limits. We recognize the fact that under the constitution of the United States, as it now stands, no adequate restrictions can be put upon the organization of such corporations, therefore we favor such an amendment to the Constitution as will enable congress to effectually regulate and suppress all trusts and injurious combinations or aggregations of capital.

Fifth—He it resolved that it is of great public interest that all the lands within the borders of the forest reservation of this state which are more valuable for agriculture than for any other purpose, be opened for settlement to bona fide settlers, and we urge that the department having this in charge take immediate steps to that end.

Sixth—We condemn the reckless disregard by the present state administration of the best interests of the state in the manner of the disposal of the state timber lands.

We condemn the inefficient exercise of the duties devolving upon the state land board entrusted with the selection and securing title on behalf of the state, of the public lands, timber and agricultural, to which the state is entitled under the laws of the United States.

We emphatically condemn our present state land board's arbitrary and unjust method of selecting timber lands in this state.

We condemn the action of the Democratic governor of Idaho in introducing the sugar beet bounty bill, after it had passed the house of representatives by unanimous vote and the senate by a two-thirds majority, and we are in favor of proper legislation for the encouragement of this industry.

We condemn the wasteful extravagance of the present Democratic administration; the appointment of unauthorized commissions, the expenditure of public funds for unauthorized and unnecessary offices, the introduction of partisan politics into the administration of the educational laws and management of educational institutions.

Seventh—We condemn in unmeasured terms the unpatriotic and insidious appropriation for legislative representation made by the last Democratic legislature.

Eighth—We denounce as unpatriotic and in contravention of the spirit and intention of the constitution of the state of Idaho, the interpretation of that organic law which deprives the soldiers living at the Soldiers' Home, in this state, the right of suffrage.

Ninth—The Republican party demands that class of property in the state of Idaho, subject to taxation, shall be assessed at the full value for that purpose, and we condemn any attempt on the part of any class of property owners to escape fair and full taxation.

Tenth—The Republican party of Idaho is opposed to the merger of transcontinental railroads and is in thorough accord with the steps that are now being taken to prevent the same, and favors proper action on the part of the state and of the national government as may be had for the purpose of averting this evil, in order that the field of competition may be kept open at all times.

Eleventh—Resolved, That the best interests of the people of the state of Idaho demand that the public lands within the state, suitable for homes or grazing purposes, should be reserved to the present and future use of bona fide settlers and home-makers, and should be protected against such encroachments on the part of those who may temporarily use the public lands for grazing or other purposes, and will either destroy their value for home-making purposes, or discourage their settlement therefor; that the interests of prospectors and miners within the state shall be carefully guarded from such encroachments, and the part of other interests as will discourage prospecting and developing of mines within the state.

The existing law recognizing and regulating the relative rights of those who use the public domain for grazing, agricultural or mining purposes as defined by existing legislation, has the approval of the state, and except as changing conditions may demand such slight modifications as will make the law more efficient in its execution, the Republican party is opposed to any change therein.

Twelfth—We would remind the people that every pledge given by the national Republican convention in 1899 has been faithfully kept; that the question of freedom to Cuba, home-rule for Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, the building of the Isthmian canal, the reduction of war revenue taxes, the irrigation of public lands, the continued prosperity of our people at home and honor for our nation abroad have all passed beyond the field of controversy as to whether or not the party was right in faithfulness to its promises, and these great principles are written in the statute law of the land, and the people may safely rely upon such pledges fulfilled as a guarantee against the continued administration of the Republican party the blessings of peace, honor, prosperity and happiness are safe to all the people.

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