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THE MARTIN CO.

IN THE RAILWAY WORLD
APPOINT GENERAL LANDSLIDES STALL ROADMASTER TRAINS

JOHN M. HURLEY GIVEN SUPERVISION OVER ROCKY MOUNTAIN TRACKS.

Announcement was made yesterday at the Northern Pacific headquarters of the appointment of John Hurley to the position of general roadmaster of the Rocky Mountain division. In charge of all track maintenance between Trout Creek and Helena, including the districts from St. Regis to Paradise on the main line, St. Regis to Wallace on the Coeur d'Alene branch, from Missoula to Hamilton and Darby on the Bitter Root and from Garrison to Butte. In the administration of the Rocky Mountain division's track affairs Mr. Hurley will have D. Flahaven, Frank Hartman, Morton Webster and A. Larson to assist him. Frank Hartman, who has been connected with the road department for several years, will have charge of the track from Helena to Garrison and from Garrison to Butte, including the Helena and Garrison yards. His headquarters will be at Garrison.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD SUFFERS SEVERELY FROM HEAVY RAINS.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Feb. 13.—The entire passenger equipment of the Southern Pacific coast line was stalled in Santa Barbara last night and more than 800 passengers were cared for at the local hotels at the expense of the railroad company. Early today, however, the tracks were cleared of landslides and all washouts were repaired. Six trains from the north were held here until 10 o'clock this morning, when they departed for the south at 10-minute intervals. The trains held here yesterday left last evening and some succeeded in getting through, but a small slide at Carpenter stopped traffic again. The weather is clear and the storm is apparently over.

SHOWALTER WILL TAKE PACIFIC COAST TRIP

Chief Dispatcher Showalter yesterday announced that he and Mrs. Showalter would leave next Saturday for San Diego and other points on the coast, to be gone about two months. They will spend a few days in Salt Lake on the outward trip and will make brief stops in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and North Yakima. Mr. Showalter owns some orchards in San Diego, and will spend about four weeks on his fruit property planning improvements. It is probable that he will arrange to erect a bungalow on the place before leaving San Diego.

COMPANY COMPLETES SEASON'S ICE PACK

The Northern Pacific yesterday completed the stocking of its icehouses in Missoula. The passenger storage plant east of the depot was filled yesterday morning and late last night the 90-ton house at the hospital received its last load of Blossburg pond product. The filling of the various store houses in Missoula takes about 260 cars of ice, amounting to nearly 8,000 tons. The men handling the ice declare it to be of the very best quality this season and somewhat thicker than that harvested last year.

RAILROAD BREVITIES

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Baird will spend today in Butte.

O. J. Price, a brakeman of this division, is in Livingston for a few days.

Conductor Frank Miller has been temporarily assigned to Nos. 3 and 4 in the absence of John Dinnen. Ed Hannifen takes trains Nos. 5 and 6.

Car Distributor Andy Denton and Clarence Baird will spend Sunday in Hamilton.

L. A. Daggett, formerly an engineer on the Rocky Mountain division, arrived in Missoula yesterday from Winnipeg and will spend several days here with friends. Mr. Daggett is now in the employ of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Agent C. J. Dougherty of Plains was a caller in the division headquarters yesterday.

Superintendent Rapelje left here yesterday morning for Butte. He will return to Missoula today.

Leslie Parsons, a telegrapher, who has been in the employ of the Western Union at this place for some months, left yesterday for Seattle, where he will enter the service of the same company.

Conductor G. W. Anderson returned to work yesterday following a honeymoon of 30 days.

Operator K. E. Youell, third triekman at Thompson, has been called east on account of the serious illness of his mother.

RAILROAD WILL ISSUE THIRTY-YEAR BONDS

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The public service commission, second district, has granted the application of the Erie Railroad company for authority to issue \$30,000,000 par value collateral trust 5 per cent gold bonds, maturing in 30 years. The bonds are to be divided—\$11,380,000 to take up coupons of the 4 per cent 50-year gold bonds, which became due on Jan. 1, 1909, and will continue for a period of five years thereafter; \$10,500,000 for the redemption of notes of an issue of \$15,000,000 previously authorized by the commission, and the balance for improvements and additional property of the company, subject to restrictions made in the order and sold for not less than 87 1/2 per cent of the par value.

DISPATCHING BY TELEPHONE.

Winnipeg, Feb. 13.—The Canadian Pacific railroad has decided to dispatch all train orders between Winnipeg and Brandon, 133 miles, and between Swift Current and Medicine Hat, 150 miles, by telephone, over heavy copper metallic circuits.

Ask Yourself the Question.
Why not use Chamberlain's Liniment when you have rheumatism? We feel sure that the result will be prompt and satisfactory. It has cured others, why not you? Try it. It costs but a trifle. Price 25c; large size, 50c. For sale by all druggists.

Come 'Around at Noon

Splendid merchants' lunch from 11:30 to 2 o'clock every day at Ye Olde Inn. 40 cents.

CONSERVATION'S RELATION TO FARMER IS DISCUSSED BY DISTRICT FORESTER

W. B. Greeley Writes Interesting Article on Importance of Movement Looking Towards Preservation of National Resources to Agriculture of Country.

Among the interesting papers prepared for the meeting of the Montana Horticultural society at Hamilton was one entitled "Conservation and the Farmer," by W. B. Greeley, district forester of the forest service, with headquarters in Missoula. Mr. Greeley's article, which is both comprehensive and concise, follows in full:

Many keen observers of public affairs believe that the most significant event in the administration of President Roosevelt, as coming generations shall look back upon it, will be the convention of governors which he assembled at Washington last May to consider how the natural resources of the United States might be more wisely used and more fully conserved as the permanent sources of national prosperity. As the result of that convention, "conservation" has become a watchword all over the United States. You can hardly pick up a newspaper without seeing some reference to this movement, which bids fair to become one of the most far-reaching and one of the most generally accepted of our broad state and national policies.

Attitude is Changed.
The real significance of the convention of governors on the conservation of natural resources is that it reflected unmistakably the change which has taken place within the last ten years in the way in which the average American citizen looks upon the native resources of land, timber, water and minerals with which this country was so richly endowed. Ours is not a very old country and there are many who still living who recall the early pioneer days in the now thickly populated portions of the country, when settlement was pushing westward, when the forests were a positive obstacle to the growing civilization of the young communities and were cut and burned to make room for cornfields, and when the supply of vacant land, by comparison with the handful of people, seemed inexhaustible. In those days there was no thought of natural resources. We had more of them than we could possibly use or could ever hope to use and our main anxiety was to get rid of some of them, especially the forests, in order to make room for farms.

A New Movement.
In the course of a few years, however, as the growth in each of the new communities indicated clearly to the shrewd minds how great the future demand would be for natural products of all kinds, a new movement appears. We find many of the more far-sighted business men, individually and in companies, quietly acquiring the control of large bodies of land, large stands of timber, and power sites on rivers, often long in advance of the time when these things will ever be put to use. In a word, there is a tendency for the great natural resources of the land to pass into the ownership of comparatively few citizens who as a rule begin to exploit them in the manner that will yield the greatest immediate returns without concern for the permanent interests of the country. This is the stage of economic development which has until very recently existed in the United States and which we are now outgrowing. How rapidly we are outgrowing it is shown conclusively by the hearty acceptance of the doctrine of conservation in every nook and valley in the land. The people of the United States as a whole are coming to realize that the permanence of their prosperity depends upon the permanence of our natural resources; that the wasteful use of such resources must be stopped and that their present exploitation must be so conducted as to reduce to a minimum the loss in their future extent and value. To achieve this great end, we are looking earnestly for the adoption of a general plan under which the individual citizens, the states, and the national government may unite to make the conservation of our national resources an accomplished fact.

Look to Farmer.
We are to look at this proposition today mainly from the standpoint of the farmer. The report submitted to the president a few weeks ago by the conservation commission indicates very clearly the necessity of careful attention to this subject by the agricultural interests of the United States. This applies especially to the farmers in the west where agriculture is so closely linked up with the watershed with artificial irrigation. Water is like other natural resources in that its quantity is limited. Unlike the minerals its supply is perpetual and unlike the timber its quantity cannot be increased. It is equally true, however, that a much larger proportion of the available water supply can be utilized than is now done. Of our mean annual rainfall over the United States of about 39 inches, which is

the only source of all surface and ground waters, over one-half is evaporated into the atmosphere. About one-third flows into the sea, this proportion increasing as the mountains are denuded of their forests. Of the enormous volume of water which flows every year into the ocean, less than two percent is used for irrigation and about 10 percent of the total precipitation in the arid portions of the United States. The storage capacity of many of our natural reservoirs has been seriously reduced in recent years through the removal of their forests. We have as yet developed no effective means of storing and controlling flood waters and every spring we stand helplessly by and watch millions of cubic feet of water go out in the freshets which would be of inestimable value if it could be held back from the river channels for even two or three months. In the arid district, on the catchment areas whose streams are actually used for extensive irrigation, not more than 25 percent of the water which is actually available for this purpose is restrained and diverted upon the lands which need it.

Water Supply.
From still another standpoint is the conservation and control of the annual water supply of the United States of vital interest to the agricultural industries. The conservation commission reports that the annual loss from floods in this country has now reached the astounding figure of \$235,000,000. Every freshet means destructive erosion of the soil. The productivity of the upland farms is being constantly reduced by the washing out of the soil. The commission estimates that the annual loss to the farms alone from this process of soil erosion reaches \$500,000,000, to say nothing of the injury to navigation. Everyone who has had practical experience on a farm or orchard realizes the fundamental importance of the great sub-surface reservoir of ground water which holds in storage the rainfall of many successive years. This great reservoir permeating the ground for hundreds of feet is the essential basis of agriculture and is the chief natural resource of the country. It sustains forests and all agricultural crops, it supplies perennial streams, springs, and wells. It has been clearly demonstrated that the quantity of water contained in this great sub-surface reservoir is diminished by deforestation which converts a larger proportion of the precipitation into immediate runoff and swells our rivers into torrential floods, while reducing the supply which is retained to feed the permanent underground sources. Without attempting to review the extensive investigations on this subject, I will site simply two instances which have come under my personal observation.

Watersheds Compared.
Several years ago I made a study of two small watersheds in the Catskill mountains of New York whose streams had been under daily measurement by the geological survey for a number of years. One was a rugged mountainous watershed, with steep slopes, a generally hard and impervious geological formation, and utterly lacking in lakes or other reservoirs, but densely forested. The other lay in more moderate rolling country with a prevailing porous, limestone formation and a large area of lakes and swamps which formed natural reservoirs. This watershed had been largely denuded of its original forest cover and was used for farming and pasturage. The two watersheds were so near together that the conditions as regards precipitation were essentially alike. A careful analysis of the stream measurements showed that the flow from the first watershed was slightly more even and regular than the flow from the second. The actual difference between the evenness of flow is not of moment. The essential point which was vividly impressed upon me at the time was that the forest cover on one watershed accomplished the same results which moderate topography, a soft, porous geological formation, and a large number of lakes and swamps accomplished in the second watershed.

S.S.S. DRIVES OUT RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism is in reality an internal inflammation—a diseased condition of the blood cells which supply the nourishment and strength necessary to sustain our bodies. Uric acid, an irritating, inflammatory accumulation, gets into the circulation because of physical irregularities, and then instead of nourishing and invigorating the body, the blood irritates and inflames the different nerves, tissues, muscles and joints, because of its impure, acid condition. The pains and aches and other disagreeable and dangerous symptoms of Rheumatism can never be permanently cured until every particle of the cause is driven from the blood. S. S. S. does this because it is a perfect blood purifier. It goes down to the very bottom of the trouble, purifies and cleanses the circulation, invigorates the blood, and completely drives Rheumatism from the system. Plasters, liniments, soothing lotions, etc., may be used for the temporary relief and comfort they bring, but a cure cannot be effected until S. S. S. has removed the cause. It frees the blood of every impurity and makes it a rich, health sustaining fluid, to bring permanent relief and comfort to those who suffer with Rheumatism. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

what the mountains would actually support without deterioration in the range. The changed conditions on this stream have now prevailed for 11 years. Sixty miles below where the river is diverted into irrigating ditches, the weirs and gauges have shown a marked decrease in the amount of silt carried by the water and a perceptible increase in its actual amount during the months when irrigation is conducted, which cannot be accounted for by changes in the amount or distribution of the rainfall. The conclusion of the irrigators has been that these changes are due to the changed conditions on the watersheds of the river.

People Are Convinced.
Such incidents can be multiplied from many sections where streams have been under close observation. The people of the country as a whole have become convinced of the total relationship which exists between the forest cover on the watersheds and a continuous and equable flow in the irrigation canal. They have become convinced also that the protection of their bottom farm lands from destructive freshets and of their reservoirs and irrigation ditches from destructive siltting can be accomplished most effectively by protecting the headwaters of their streams from deforestation. For all of these reasons the conservation of the natural conditions which determine the availability of water supply for irrigation and the amount of injury resulting from floods and erosion of the soil is a matter of greater concern to the farmers of the country than any other single class.

So much for conservation as a broad national policy. The first and most important advanced step which we as a nation have taken under this broad policy of conservation has been in the creation and public administration of the national forests, under the direction of the forest service, and the creation and public administration of national irrigation systems under the direction of the reclamation service.

National Forests.
The national forest policy has developed from the conviction of the people that the remaining areas of timberland in the west which are timbered and which directly affect the flow of the streams in the transmississippi region should not be allowed to pass into private ownership or control, but should be retained as the permanent property of the entire nation. This step was taken because the interest of the private owner who might otherwise acquire such lands would necessarily be temporary, and the main object of his ownership would be to derive the greatest immediate gain possible without considering the future value of the lands themselves or of the industries dependent upon them. The permanent interests of the country as a whole, in such essential matters as the protection of its water supply far outweigh the temporary gain of the individual citizen who would exploit these areas for his own immediate profit. Therefore, the movement for the permanent public ownership of the remaining areas of timbered land in the public domain has received general support throughout the west and especially from the agricultural interests.

A Great Company.
It is as though the people of the United States had formed a gigantic land and timber company, a share in this company being the birthright of every citizen. The administration of the affairs of this national timber company is entrusted to the federal government as a board of directors representing the shareholders. Its aim is to so manage the common property as to best serve the interests of the greatest number of the shareholders in the long run. During the last 17 years national forests have been created in the west reaching a total area of 165,000,000 acres. The state of Montana alone contains over 20,000,000 acres of national forests, and here in the Bitter Root valley you are completely surrounded by them. Under the administration of the federal government it is proposed to develop and utilize the resources of this great property of the people to the fullest extent possible, provided that their present use shall in no way impair their future value and usefulness. That is the single purpose of all the restrictions imposed. The cutting of timber is prohibited only in certain restricted localities where the present scanty forest cover must be left intact to protect the water sources within these areas. Elsewhere the matured timber is for sale under such regulations simply as will insure a future growth of trees on the cutover areas and a renewal of the forest both for the protection of watersheds and the production of future supplies of wood. We aim to put the people of the nation in possession of the lands which are distinctly and genuinely agricultural in character and to be opened to the homesteader, except where their reservation for administrative purposes is necessary. This law is making available for settlement many farms scattered throughout the mountains, and the people are flocking to them by the thousands, and the bottom of the streams are especially adapted to orcharding and other intensive methods of agriculture. The one stern condition regulating all of these uses of the people's resources, in accordance with the doctrine of conservation, is that nothing shall be done to impair the permanence and continuous value of those resources to the people for all time to come.

To Work Improvement.
The government, however, will not be content simply to preserve the property of the nation represented in the national forests in its present condition. There are many ways in which this property can be improved and made of greater value to its owners, and work in these directions is being pushed as rapidly as possible with the funds that are available. Many areas which have been denuded of their forests by excessive cutting or by fire will be planted with forest trees by artificial means. Many other areas where climatic conditions have prevented the natural establishment of forests will also be planted through a system of artificial propagation applicable to the local conditions in each case and a careful selection of the varieties of trees best suited to the unfavorable climate. This single line of work of forest planting, on the national forests will, in the course of a

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couple of decades, enormously increase the value of these reservoirs of water, and the production of additional supplies of timber. Improvements will also be made in the stock ranges where applicable by introducing better forage plants and by reducing the poisonous and more worthless varieties. Such lines of work indicate clearly the policy which the government in the administration of the national timberlands, namely, that their resources shall not only be preserved from waste and deterioration, but shall, as far as possible, be steadily increased and improved in the interests of the 85,000,000 shareholders in the enterprise.

Necessity Recognized.
The necessity of the national forest policy, as safeguarding the permanent sources of national prosperity, is now, I believe, almost universally recognized. In addition to the all-important consideration of protecting our water supply it is the manifest necessity of protecting the country's stock of timber from rapid exhaustion and of providing a reserve supply against the time when the timber famine will be sorely felt in the land. A few of the statistics on this point are of startling significance. The United States now consumes annually for all purposes about one hundred billion board feet of wood. The highest estimate places the total remaining stand of timber in the country at two thousand billion feet. You can easily divide 100 into 2,000 and determine for yourself how long the present supply of lumber will meet our needs, even assuming that the annual consumption remains stationary at its present figure. Making liberal allowance for the additional material which will be produced by growth, the conclusion seems unavoidable that 33 or 35 years will witness the practical exhaustion of the timber of the United States. All the more evident therefore is the necessity for the nation to take effective action to conserve, to the fullest possible degree, its remaining timber supply and make provision for the days of scarcity which are surely coming.

The private owner of timber land cannot, in the majority of cases, under existing economic conditions, so handle his lands that a new growth of trees will take place on the cutover areas and future supplies of timber be assured. The taxes which he must pay, the protection of the land from fire which he must provide, the sacrifice of a part of the immediate returns from the business which he must make in order to leave his land in such condition that it will again produce a growth of timber prevent the average private owner from practicing forestry under the conditions which now govern the lumber market. From the standpoint of the people of the country as a whole, private ownership of timberlands has not been a success. The constant losses from fire, the waste of material which is left in the woods because of unfavorable market conditions which prevent its sale, and the permanent eliminations of large areas of forest as far as future production is concerned, through destructive methods of logging, all of these things have been seen in practically every district of the United States where logging operations are carried on. For the private owner, these conditions are unavoidable. He is doing the best he can under the market limitations which govern his business. These limitations will, of course, gradually change and the ultimate adoption of conservative methods of handling timberlands by all owners, as economic conditions adjust themselves to meet the reduced supply of timber, is certain. The nation, however, cannot jeopardize its future prosperity by leaving matters of such vital concern wholly to private initiative. The sound judgment of the people largely has therefore demanded that the timbered areas in the public domain shall remain permanently in public ownership, as national forests, and so administered as to meet as far as it is possible to do so, the future and permanent needs of the people.

Farmer is Helped.
A national enterprise of this character, while of benefit to everyone, is of peculiar benefit to the farmer whose interests are the most stable and permanent of the whole country. National forests mean to the farmers in the west the best protection that it is possible for human agency to give to the water supply which is the beginning and the end of their industry. They mean a continuous and future supply of timber for the developing agricultural communities, a supply to the use of which the communities nearest to the national forests will always have a preference right. They mean the permanence of vast pastures as a perpetual resource for the stockgrower. In all of these ways the farmers of the country will

benefit steadily from the national ownership of these forest areas scattered through our western states whose administration will be conducted, in the words of Secretary Wilson, "in the interests of the greatest number in the long run."

MARKET REPORT

Grain and Provisions.
Chicago, Feb. 13.—The highest price paid for the May delivery of wheat in nearly four years failed to bring out any great amount of buying or selling of that option today. The congested condition of the market is holding many traders in check. May opened 3/8 to 1/2 lower at \$1.12 1/2 to \$1.12 3/4. Before the end of the first half hour, however, the demand had carried the price up to \$1.13 1/2. From this point there was some setback on selling induced by the official report showing the amount of wheat exported during January from the United States, the figures showing a falling off of more than 11,000,000 bushels compared with the same time a year ago.

The lessened demand for the cash article had a bearish influence. Late in the session a fresh demand for May forced the price up to \$1.14. Final quotations on May were \$1.13 1/2. July sold between \$1.00 1/2 and \$1.01 1/4, and closed at \$1.03 1/4, a shade below the previous close.

Unsettled weather in the corn belt had bullish effect on the corn market, but prices made only slight advances. At the close prices were 1/4 to 1/2 higher compared with Thursday's close.

Oats were relatively more active than corn, but trade was not of large volume. At the close prices were a shade to 3/8 higher compared with the previous close.

Moderate weakness was displayed in provisions. At the close prices were 2 1/2 to 7 1/2 lower than final quotations of Thursday.

Chicago Livestock.
Chicago, Feb. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, estimated at 25,000. Market weak to 10c lower. Beef, \$14.25; Texas, \$14.25; western steers, \$14.25; stockers and feeders, \$13.50; cows and heifers, \$13.50; calves, \$5.75.

Hogs—Receipts, estimated at 42,000. Market 15c lower. Light, \$5.90; mixed, \$5.55; heavy, \$6.05; rough, \$5.25; good to choice heavy, \$6.20; pigs, \$5.50; bulk of sales, \$6.00.

Sheep—Receipts, estimated at 5,000. Market weak; 10c lower. Natives, \$4.20; western, \$3.40; yearlings, \$3.67; native lambs, \$5.75; western lambs, \$5.75.

Metal Market.
New York, Feb. 13.—The metal markets were without fresh features and prices ruled more or less nominal in the absence of sales.

Tin quiet at \$28.50.

Copper dull. Lake, \$13.75; 13.75; electrolytic, \$13.12 1/2; 13.37 1/2; casting, \$13.25; 13.25.

Lead dull at \$4.40; spelter easy at \$4.85; 4.90.

Iron unchanged.

Treasury Statement.
Washington, Feb. 13.—Today's statement of the treasury balance in the general fund exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve shows: Available cash balance, \$35,995,587; gold coin and bullion, \$35,995,587; gold certificates, \$28,876,890.

Wool Market.
St. Louis, Feb. 13.—Wool steady. Medium grades, combed and clothing, 19 1/2c; light fine, 19 1/2c; heavy fine, 19 1/2c; tub washed, 22 1/2c.

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