

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1909.

PASSING EVENTS

We are in the midst of the rush of the closing days of congress and state legislature and, adding to the interest which attends these strenuous times, we have the close approach of the inauguration of Mr. Taft as president of the United States. This combination of events is enough to mark the close of this February and the beginning of this March as weeks of more than ordinary significance. Both at Washington and at Helena there have been important matters under consideration during the week; some of these matters are as yet undetermined and the next two or three days will see the makers of our national and state laws putting in long hours and working hard to make up, as much as possible, for their shortcomings during the earlier days of the sessions. It is always this way and it will in all probability be this way as long as we have legislators and as long as they start out their work with the idea that they have an abundance of time in which to do all there is before them. The system, however, possesses the advantage that there is so much that must be done during these closing days that there is no time for the lawmakers to indulge in experiments, as they undoubtedly would if they got the routine work off their hands early in the session. But the talk of an early adjournment at Helena, which was freely indulged in earlier in the session, has been forgotten now and those who made it are wondering now if they will be able to get the work done in the sixty days allowed by law. It is always this way and the only ones who are surprised at the way things have turned out are those who predicted an early adjournment. But there is time enough left for the legislators to do all that is required of them without turning back the hands of the clock.

ORCHARD INSPECTION - The pending measure at Helena in which western Montana has the most concern is, without doubt, the bill for proper orchard inspection. This bill has already been favorably considered by the senate and it will come before the house this week. Every man in the state who realizes the growing importance of the orchard industry should lend his influence to aid in securing the passage of this bill; it will require special effort to get it through the house this week, not on account of any indifference to the importance of the measure, but because of the congestion of business of the last week of the session. It is absolutely necessary that there be established immediately a strict inspection system; if the matter is postponed two years, the cost to the state will be fifty times what it will be if the work is undertaken now. It is a matter of fact that the inspection in the past has been farcical; the members of the state board of horticulture have not the time to devote to the matter that it demands; the consequence is that it has been neglected and in some parts of the state orchards have been ruined through this neglect. Every business man in Missoula has an interest in this affair; the future of the orchard industry in the state depends upon the cleanliness of the orchards; the only way to insure this is to have a proper inspection. If you have a friend in the legislature, ask him to support this bill this week.

SENATE BILL 18 - The storm aroused by the misunderstanding regarding the provisions of Senate Bill 18 has subsided to a great extent now that the bill is better understood and that the defects in its provisions have been remedied by amendment. The campaign of the Bitter Root people against the bill had the effect of bringing about a thorough consideration of its provisions and an earnest discussion of its intent. It was found that there had been some mistake in the local understanding of the bill and that some of the objectionable features had already been remedied; with the few other amendments which were found necessary, the bill is now acceptable to the attorneys for the farmers. While it was unquestionably necessary that there should be some change made in the bill, it is also true that there was an exaggerated conception of the injury that the bill would work if it became a law; in the first place, some of the changes which were demanded had already been made by the senate amendments, at the time the

mass meetings were being held in the valley; but now that the bill is in an acceptable form, there should be no further difficulty with it. In its present form it is said to be acceptable to the farmers and to the ditch company; this should insure its successful operation; it is designed, as has been stated, to remedy one feature of the White-side bill, which has been a law for two years. There is possibility of its being made a source of great benefit to the Bitter Root and to every other irrigated district in the state.

THE BITTER ROOT - Here in the Bitter Root country we are dense and slow; we do not realize the splendid possibilities of our region and we do not understand what others are doing to take advantage of these possibilities. It is time that there was an awakening here; what is most needed right now is not an excursion from Chicago to the Bitter Root, but one from Missoula to the Bitter Root that the people right here may learn something about the advantages which lie at their very door and which they are neglecting, permitting others to come in and make the most of them. How many men are there in Missoula who can give any accurate information regarding the Bitter Root? How many men are there in Missoula who know that the Bitter Root valley's orchard area is greater than the combined acreage of the Hood river, the Wenatchee and the Yakima valleys? How many men are there who know that the orchard industry of the valley is capable of being developed into the greatest of the state's revenue-producers? These are facts that are known to those who are familiar with the valley, but there are not enough people who know them; there should be a better understanding of the Bitter Root right here at home. The Missoulian has already made reference to the great work which is being undertaken in the valley in the development of additional land; the project of the Bitter Root District irrigation company is the greatest private project ever undertaken; it has brought great wealth to the valley; it is bringing more; it is a project that deserves local consideration and local support to any reasonable extent.

SALOON LICENSES - The question of saloon licenses has been emphatically brought forward in Missoula during the past week by a case which involved a violation of the law regarding the sale of liquor to minors. The readers of The Missoulian are familiar with the unhappy details of the affair; reference to them has already been made in these columns. But the case seems to warrant mention this Sunday morning; it has made apparent the necessity which exists for a much more careful scrutiny of applications for licenses than is given at present. There should be no license granted to any man unless the city council knows that he is the sort of man who will obey the law if he is granted a license; if the council does not know him, the license should be withheld until the necessary information can be obtained. It is a wrong against the community to grant licenses to every Tom, Dick and Harry who asks for them just because there are the names of taxpayers appended to the petition which begs for the license; it is also an injustice to those men who are engaged in the liquor business and who conduct it according to the provisions of the law; these men are entitled to the protection which the law and their licenses give them and the public is entitled to be protected against the presence of such saloon men as was the man who was sent to jail the other day. His jail sentence cannot undo the wrong that he did when he sold whisky to mere boys. It should be impossible for boys to obtain liquor; that's the way to correct the evil.

AN URGENT NEED - Missoula, in her rapid growth has failed entirely to keep pace with her increase in size in her provisions for the fire department. Chief May's force is entirely inadequate for the demands which are made upon it. The increase in the number of large buildings in the city renders it imperative that there should be men enough in the department so that at all times the force will be sufficient to man the ladders on the big truck. The fire Friday night, unimportant in itself, furnished an illustration of the need for more men; while one stream was directed against the burning barn from the west it became necessary to lay another line of hose from the east. There was nobody but the driver of the hose wagon to do this work; he had to call upon the crowd for assistance. There are more men needed in the fire department; there is more equipment needed at once and, above all, there is urgent need for an electric fire-alarm service. This is a matter which is more important than the paving of Higgins avenue or the building of sidewalks. The insurance rates of the city depend upon it and the protection of the city's buildings demands its immediate consideration.

FORESTRY ATTACKS - Perhaps some day, the opponents of the forestry service will be fair in their statements and honest in their assertions; perhaps they will, but it is not likely, for the opponents of this service are not square in their antagonism and they have not a solid fact to which they can pin their opposition; so they are compelled to base their assaults upon fancied wrongs or conjured grievances. It is a noteworthy and encouraging fact, however, that these attacks upon the forestry service attract but little at-

tention any more; the public is learning what the forestry plan means; the doctrine of conservation is becoming accepted as an essential feature of the administration of the affairs of this country. The sheep man is a conservationist, but he wants to conserve everything for himself; he does not want to leave us anything; he wants to pasture his sheep on our land without paying any fee for the grazing privilege; then he wants us to pay a heavy tariff duty on wool so as to make his business a cinch; he has an insurance of profit and doesn't have to pay any premium; so he is opposed to the forest reserves and their administration. It will be but a short time before the national forests are self-sustaining and but a short time further before they produce profit. So we are willing to appropriate liberally for their development.

INAUGURATION WEEK - The preparations for inauguration have divided attention with congress. The ceremonies attendant upon the induction of Mr. Taft into office will be the most impressive that have ever been held in Washington; there will be less of sectionalism in their performance; the occasion will be a demonstration by the whole country; north and south and east and west will unite in tribute to the man who assumes the office of president enjoying to a greater extent the confidence of the entire people than it was ever privileged a man in his position to possess it. Not since the days when secession rent the union has there been so hearty participation by the south in the ceremonies of inauguration. Aside from the inauguration ceremony and the incidents of the closing days of congress, there is not much of interest in the scheduled events of the week. But it will be strange if there is not something sensational in the developments of the closing days of the sixtieth congress; the members are worn and weary and during the past week there have been signs of petulance that came near to breaking out in lively fashion. We shall have enough to interest us in national politics this week. As the day approaches, confidence in Mr. Taft becomes even stronger; the announcement of his cabinet selections during the past week has emphasized his independence; his cabinet will be his cabinet and not the cabinet of anybody else. He is singularly favored in the pleasant relations which exist between himself and the leaders of his party; the way seems smoothed for his administration and there is every reason to believe that the country's trust in him has not been misplaced.

The session of congress is closing with a brilliant finish; there are apparently a good many speeches bottled up that must be delivered before adjournment. The Red Apple is good in itself; it is better in that it stands for progress and prosperity; it is best in that it is the emblem of honest methods and a square deal. The swan song of Mr. Teller with the forestry service as its theme recalls the fact that the retiring Colorado senator has been wrong a good many times. Billy Sunday has been fighting the devil so long that he is in good training and does not fear the attacks of any of the devil's underlings. Careful perusal of The Missoulian's advertisements this morning will not be incompatible with Lenten resolutions and will be helpful.

The forestry service, meanwhile, is going ahead with the demonstration of its efficiency and the barkers are baying at the moon. The critics of the forestry service will eventually be as completely routed as the assailants of the efficiency of our navy. The first Sunday in Lent will find no display of millinery to distract the attention of church attendants this morning.

Mr. Taft comes in, possessing our complete confidence, and Mr. Roosevelt goes out, having our complete admiration. Missoula Elks believe in growing with the town; they are booming their membership as well as their new building. Billy Sunday has demonstrated that he is as handy with his fists as he is with his tongue, which is saying a good deal. The case of Senator Heyburn and the forestry bill appears to be a case of the filibusterer filibustered. An investment in Missoula real estate does not bring worry and anxiety, but calmness and confidence. It is absolutely necessary that the rails should all be laid before the golden spike is driven. There is room enough and water enough and glory enough for all in the Bitter Root valley. We should not entirely lose sight of the fact that James S. Sherman is to be inaugurated, also. The Missoulian class ad will save you a lot of time and trouble if you will give it a chance. There is plenty of innocent amusement in Missoula these days to keep folks out of mischief. Study the Bitter Root and you will find that the best valley in the world is at your door. If you can't say anything good about a man or a place, keep still and say nothing. The best way to boom your business is to become a Missoulian advertiser. Lenten economies are necessary to meet Easter expenses.

WHAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS DONE IN HIS LONG TERM

From the World's Work.

Every president goes out of office with at least a momentary eclipse of popularity. As he puts down his power, his political enemies find courage to berate him, and his merely political friends become lukewarm in their support. His day is done; his power and his authority are gone; and it is his successor who takes the middle of the stage. Mr. Roosevelt is not an exception to this rule. Although he is yet, perhaps, the most popular man in the United States, those who are influential men whom he has thwarted or otherwise offended take a keen pleasure in decrying him. Many of the great corporate interests most of the centers of high finance, and the newspaper spokesmen for these, a considerable part of congress, many politicians, some of whose plans he has hindered, joyfully count on the day that shall be the end of his administration. To use the president's own phrase, these men hope that every lion in Africa will do its duty. Moreover, in the closing months of his administration, Mr. Roosevelt's pugnacity did not smooth the way for his gentle exit from official life. He seemed to feel an impulse to say the last word, to strike the last blow, and qualities had not been impaired. Out of his excess of combativeness, he began new fights that quieter men would have welcomed a chance to avoid. But he won his battles to the last. Congress, for instance, pigeon-holed its bad treaties and raised as gently as a dove, "I am able and somewhat more than willing to take care of myself," the president is said to have said the other day in speaking of the belligerent incidents of the closing days of his administration.

But these things are mere incidents in a great official career—incidents that will presently be forgotten. The large fact stands out now, and it will stand out more clearly as time goes on, that this man has made a place in our history as one of our great presidents. A little time is all that is necessary to smooth out of men's memories the mistakes of judgment, the errors of temper and the petty and superfluous combats of these seven years. No man who takes the trouble to recall the conditions of our life seven years ago, or the attitude of our people toward two or three great, fundamental problems of government, can forget that we have traveled a long way in the meantime.

Seven years ago, the interstate commerce law was a dead letter. In other words, transportation companies and other great corporations followed the practices that had naturally grown up, whereby discriminations were made in favor of the strong against the weak. Although this was a perfectly natural tendency, and an inevitable result of our great corporate development, it was a very dangerous threat to American life. It meant that sooner or later, if these forces kept at work as they were then at work, equality of opportunity in many business affairs would pass. It meant not only that the smaller corporations would be all powerful in commerce to the abridgment of individual liberty and action, but it meant also that they would control our political life, as, indeed, they had come to do and as, indeed, to a certain extent, they yet do. The temperment of the senate, for instance, was notoriously a corporation temperament.

Mr. Roosevelt set about correcting this evil, and there is no fight so difficult as a fight against those who are entrenched behind privileges which they regard as their natural rights—and which many of the community so regard. No fair judgment can fall to see that there has been a great improvement in our corporate methods of doing business. Any great corporation lawyer will tell you that his work for his clients is done in a different way from the way he did it seven years ago—it is done with more care for the individual's rights. Anybody with eyes can see that there is a strong tendency toward greater publicity in corporation management.

It is no wonder that the mass of people are fond of Mr. Roosevelt, for they recognize that in this struggle for simple righteousness in business affairs he has been the champion of the common man. It was not many years ago that there was grave dissatisfaction among the people because of the encroachment of great corporations upon their liberties. This dissatisfaction twice organized itself around Mr. Bryan. Several times, in its more violent forms, it threatened to take a serious socialistic turn. There was danger of a temper of desperation, and an impatient clamoring of something like fierce class divisions. The lessening of these perils is a measure of the success of the movement which Mr. Roosevelt championed. The big stick and the square deal are not mere phrases. He has brought a broader area of our life into the range of commercial integrity and fairness. He has postponed, if he has not prevented, the rise of something like socialism in our political life. In bringing this result about he has made mistakes. The big stick has been used at times and in places and in ways where its use did more harm than good. But these are mistakes of judgment and not of purpose. Mr. Roosevelt has not always had in every department of his activities the wisest or best advisers. He is himself not a lawyer, least of all a judge, by temperament. He lacks a certain orderliness of procedure. His vigor has more than once misled him. Nevertheless his purpose has remained high, and his energy has been exerted for high ends—in spite of the growth of a too-great self-confidence as if he had said, "Since my aims are right, my acts cannot be wrong."

But the square deal is now again a living part of the people's creed, and American public opinion has a new courage in its constant struggle against privilege. Next to the square deal, he has laid emphasis upon the right to use and the preservation of our natural wealth. For this he was fitted by temperament and by knowledge as no other president in our history was fitted. He knows and loves the outdoor world; and consequently the value of preserving our natural wealth appealed to him in a passionate way. In the great department of his activity, he had the wisest possible advisers and assistants. He has, therefore, written his name indelibly upon our continent by such great policies as the reclamation of the desert, and the turning of the people's thought to a comprehensive plan for saving and utilizing our great water-

ways, our forests, and our soil. This direction of his thought goes to the greatest detail. He has been the best friend of beast and bird that ever held high power. He has set apart areas for their enjoyment and for their preservation. Our museums already have interesting specimens prepared by his own hands. He has shown the keenest appreciation of the outdoor world by little measurements as well as by big. This service is not less than the service he has done in strengthening the courage of the people for the square deal. In fact, our continent will forever be richer and more beautiful because of him and of what he has done.

Mr. Roosevelt's energy has found fitting expression in such a great physical task as the Panama canal, and in such a feat as the voyage of the battleships around the world. These great undertakings, moreover, have appealed to his love of the spectacular. He lives and he works in the open; he loves to feel himself at work, and he loves to have others see him at work. Perhaps there is no man living in all the world who takes a keener pleasure in everything he does than he takes; and out of this keen enjoyment of doing things came such a project as the navy's circumnavigation of the globe.

He has fathered or furthered other far-reaching policies. For example: He has reorganized the army and the navy. The army is both very much more ready and efficient than they have ever before been. He knows both organizations to the minutest detail. He easily outdid the riding test set for army officers; he knows the qualities of all kinds of fire-arms; and there is no fact that makes for efficiency that lies beyond his knowledge or his interest.

He has strengthened, beyond easy measurement, the foreign influence of our government. Under his administration, diplomacy has changed its character. We bound the powers to keep the territory of China inviolate during the Japanese-Russian war; he himself brought that war to an end; we gave back a large part of the indemnity exacted from China at the time of the Boxer uprising; we have an amicable agreement with Japan, which has the moral force of a treaty; we have arbitration treaties with practically all the great powers, and our government's activity in this direction has given The Hague conferences and tribunal a real meaning; we have for the first time satisfied the Central and South American governments of our peaceful attitude toward them, and of the friendly vitality of the Monroe Doctrine; and, in many lesser but important ways, Mr. Roosevelt has furthered a true understanding of American policies and aims in the minds of European governments and peoples, by his hospitality to notable foreigners, private and official, to men of learning and to men of daring, and by such an international courtesy as the exchange of professors with German universities. In all these ways, the American people are far better understood abroad—in fact, in every country in the world—than they were ever before understood.

He has carried out successfully the colonial policy upon which we had started when he came into office. Cuba is again under its own elected government; Porto Rico is more hopeful and hopeful than it ever was before; and the Philippine people are orderly and on their way toward self-government.

The love of outdoor life has received an impetus from Mr. Roosevelt that it would be hard to measure. If a physically sluggish man of sedentary habits had been president these seven years, the general appreciation of life in the open, of exercise of sport, of adventure, which is adding years to our average of life, would surely be far less keen. This, too, is coupled with a constant care for all that makes family life wholesome. He has preached to mothers and to daughters till we smile at his homilies; but there has been no other preacher who has endlessly repeated these fundamental truths all these years with such good effect.

All these activities converge to the making of the American people more efficient; and this remarkable president has contributed to this purpose by an intensity and a versatility of activities that no other man of our time has shown.

Mr. Roosevelt has keenly enjoyed his



Sure to See It

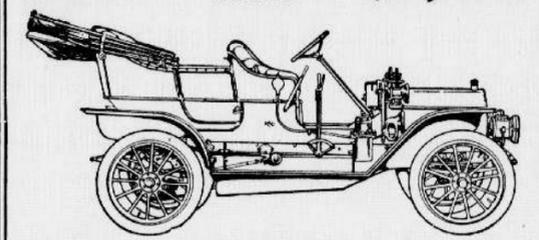
The money you want is right in the pocket of somebody who is reading The Missoulian right now—somebody who needs what you are willing to sell. The quickest, easiest way to find that "somebody" is to let The Missoulian Munnimaker ads find him for you. Little Missoulian ads bring buyers and sellers together—quickly and easily—and with profit and advantage for both. You're a "seller," remember, when you offer your time and skill to a new employer—you're a seller when you offer a room or meals to a new boarder; or when you offer a house for rent. And so, whether you are selling property, or your time, or your services, the surest, quickest way to find your "buyer" is to write a little message to him and print it where he's sure to see it—right in the market-place of the Munnimakers—the little classified ads in The Missoulian.

I advertised my cow and chickens for sale the 11th of February and the ad done quick work the next day. T. U. GIBSON.

820 Vine street.

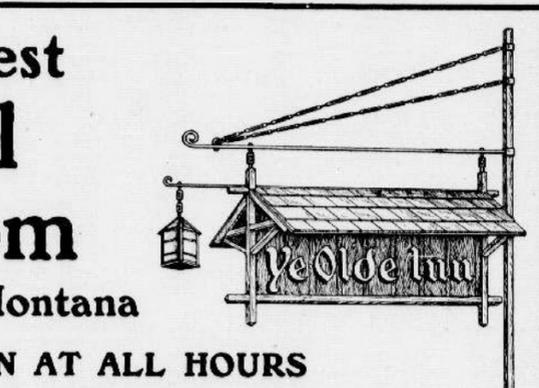
FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE—AT ONCE—ONE FRESH Jersey milk cow and two dozen nice laying hens. 820 Vine st.

REO TOURING CAR \$1,000



Don't let the low price of the Reo bias your judgment—Come Look At It. It is every bit as good as it looks. It looks just as good a hundred miles from home as it does nearby—because you know it will get you home, and that counts. 20 H. P. ROADSTER with top \$1000 10 H. P. RUNABOUT \$500 T. E. COMBS, Stevensville, Montana. Agent for Missoula and Ravalli Counties

power. He has been the happiest man that ever dwelt in the White House, perhaps he has used his power to its utmost constitutional limit. He has been spectacular. He has sacrificed something of the traditional dignity of the office in his enjoyment of combat. But these, too, are incidents in a great career, and they count for nothing beside the original and lasting service that he has done to the public. He has made a great place for himself in our history, and he retires from the presi-



The Finest Grill Room In Montana OPEN AT ALL HOURS Elegantly Appointed Thoroughly Equipped Merchants Lunch Served at 11:30 a. m. Dinner Served From 5:30 to 8 p. m. A la carte service day and night. Fine cuisine. Prompt service. The Inn has specially good facilities for serving banquets and dinner parties. The establishment has a reputation all over the west. It is a credit to the city. Extend your patronage. Tell your friends about the place. Drop In Any Time for a Meal