

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

Published Every Day in the Year. MISSOULIAN PUBLISHING CO. 129 and 131 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana.

Entered at the postoffice at Missoula, Montana, as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (In Advance) Daily, one month \$0.75 Daily, three months \$2.25 Daily, six months \$4.00 Daily, one year \$8.00 Weekly, one year \$1.50 Postage added for foreign countries.

TELEPHONE NUMBER Business Office 110 Editorial Rooms

SUBSCRIBERS' PAPERS The Missoulian is anxious to give the best carrier service; therefore subscribers are requested to report faulty delivery at once. In ordering paper changed to new address please give old address also. Money orders and checks should be made payable to The Missoulian Publishing Company.

SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1909.

PASSING EVENTS

'Twas a busy week. Probably it was busier than any other we shall have for a long time; the combination of important events which crowded into the seven days which ended last night was one that will not be exactly duplicated for four years and it is likely that there will be no week in that time that will rival it in the significance of its happenings. All in all, it was a propitious week for state and nation; there were a few thorns among the roses but the summing up of the events of the week shows that there was much in the incidents that transpired that makes for the permanent good of Montana and the United States. For Montana the event which transcends all else in importance as far as the state is concerned was the adjournment of the legislature; as long as the lawmakers were in session there was always the possibility that the evil influences might succeed in accomplishing something detrimental; considering the strength of these influences, there was very little done at Helena that was not good; the state is fortunate that adjournment came before these influences had worked any more than harm than they did. This state, too, has a direct interest in the Taft inauguration; the conservation policy which is to be perpetuated by the new president has a powerful local significance in this state; Mr. Taft is committed to the continuance of this policy and this fact, of itself, is important to Montana. It speaks for Mr. Taft's administration the cordial support of the best citizenship of this state.

LOBBYING - During the closing hours of the legislative session at Helena, there was introduced a bill which had for its purpose the prohibition of lobbying. It was an excellent measure, except that it was directed at the wrong persons; the bill passed the senate but when the house pretended to make it applicable to the lobbyists who constitute the real menace to uninfluenced legislation in Montana, it met with instant death. In the form in which it was presented, the bill was insolent; it did not deserve a minute's consideration. But, had it been directed against the lobby whose tactics consist of the corruption of engrossing clerks and the plying with whiskey of susceptible members at critical times and the debauchery of any man who can be reached—if it had been aimed at these people it should have been sent to the governor for his signature. The session which has just closed presented instances of the most shameless lobbying. At least one bill was passed because of the work of the lobby against it. Western Montana is familiar with the secondary trick that was attempted in manipulating Senate Bill 18; this act alienated the support of some men who had been favorable to the bill and who were not friendly to the wholesale amending of the measure. This year's lobby included some of the most unscrupulous men who ever worked a legislature, but they were not the men at whom the anti-lobby bill was directed. Montana should be prepared to checkmate these lobby workers when the twelfth assembly meets.

NOT SO BAD - Elsewhere this morning, The Missoulian presents in summary the laws which were enacted by the eleventh assembly and which have received the signature of the governor. It will be seen that the trend of most of them is toward facilitating the development of Montana's resources; the Roosevelt conservation policy. In instances, advantage was taken of this fact to attempt to foist upon the state laws whose real import was artfully concealed behind a pretense of development or of conservation. This, however, was in most cases so bold a scheme that it was detected; there was nothing, after all, in the general legislation which was particularly objectionable. For the most part the work of the legislature may be classed as good and for the good of the state. There are one or two experimental laws, notably that which affects the administration of the affairs of the state's educational institutions; there are doubts expressed as to the practicability of this law; its constitutionality is questioned by some lawyers; it was framed by the governor and the attorney general and was passed by their lobby. Two years will test the

efficacy and practicability of this law; if it accomplishes all that its supporters promise for it, it will be accepted as a salutary measure; if it proves as unsatisfactory as its opponents believe it will, it can be repealed. In some respects it is a step toward centralization, but the abolishment of local boards is not favorably regarded anywhere.

THE BITTER ROOT - Not in many years have the people of the Bitter Root valley been as thoroughly aroused as they were over the provisions of Senate Bill 18 in its original form. The vigor with which they opposed this measure and the energy with which they remained in the fight till the last gun was fired indicated how deeply affected they were. Their crusade was successful to a remarkable extent, considering the fact that they were arrayed against the most skilled lobby workers in the state, workers who were as unscrupulous as they were determined, and it is to the lasting credit of the farmers that they won out against such odds. In an interview published in The Missoulian yesterday morning, S. M. Ward of Hamilton, who was one of the leaders in the fight against the bill, expressed his thanks to the members of the Missoula delegation in Helena for their co-operation in the work of the valley farmers. These thanks are well bestowed; had it not been for the splendid fight made on the floor of the house by Woody of Missoula, it is doubtful if the purpose of the farmers of the valley would have been accomplished. During the contest the motives of the Bitter Root were impugned and it was asserted that the western Montana farmers were seeking to selfishly interfere with the development of other sections. This attack was unwarranted; the Bitter Root people were acting sincerely; their position will be set forth in a formal address which they will submit soon. Until then, they should not be misjudged.

NOW DEVELOP - It is everywhere admitted that the state needs an irrigation district law; even the most radical Bitter Root partisan realizes that fact. In the form in which it was passed, Senate Bill 18 gives the state a law of this kind which will operate without injustice to the older settler and his rights; the fear of confiscation is effectually removed and the contribution of this law to the development of the state will be great. In an interview in The Missoulian yesterday morning, Senator Donlan told of no less than ten great projects which will be undertaken at once, affecting nearly a quarter-million acres of arid land in eastern Montana. That is good; the more arid land is placed under cultivation, the more prosperous the state will be. Locally the new law will have a good effect; it will make possible the operation of some reclamation plans which have heretofore been inoperative and it will facilitate others which have been hampered by existing conditions. The difficulties which have existed are obviated by the enactment of this irrigation district law and there is nothing to prevent the happy consummation of plans which are Utopian in their attractiveness and which will eventually prove incredible in the extent of their profit. This is to be a year of wonderful development in the Bitter Root. There will be orchard planting on a scale that is stupendous; the work is to be done scientifically and it will be a long step towards the realization of the possibilities of the great valley which lies at Missoula's door.

INAUGURATION - The inauguration of President Taft was the week's event of transcending world importance. It developed an expression of the popular regard in which the new president is held and that expression was surprising in its unanimity. There was no corner of the nation that did not send some word of greeting and approval; there was no great nation of the world that did not send its congratulations to the president and to this country. Physically and mentally powerful, Mr. Taft has made an impression upon the civilized world that establishes him as one of the big men of modern times. He has many stupendous tasks before him but he possesses indomitable courage, a limitless capacity for work and a marvelous ability to meet emergencies; he is more thoroughly informed as to national matters in general and in detail than any other man who ever entered upon the performance of the duties of the presidential office. The inauguration also served to demonstrate emphatically the fickle qualities of Washington weather. Alexander Hamilton traded the location of the national capital for the incorporation of some of his ideas into the federal constitution; his ideas were all right and have since proved their merit, but he paid a high price for their recognition—how high was never so fully realized as when the blizzard, without warning, swept over Washington Tuesday morning and brought discomfort and pneumonia to thousands of people. There must be either a change of location or a change of date for the inauguration and, of course, it will be the latter.

ROOSEVELT - We have an ex-president who is alive—very much alive. Mr. Roosevelt stepped from official life with abruptness that was characteristic and he is now as industriously preparing for his trip abroad as he was a month ago working for the realization of plans which affected the entire na-

tion of which he was the head. He leaves his country in a few days to be absent a long time; his reason for the sudden departure is that he does not wish to embarrass the Taft administration by even the suspicion that he is interfering or attempting to interfere. Mr. Roosevelt knows his weakness; it would be as difficult for him to keep out of an administration contest over one of his pet plans as it is for a retired firehorse to refrain from galloping when he hears the familiar alarm of the gong. But the Roosevelt influence will not be destroyed by his withdrawal from the country. Mr. Roosevelt has left his impress upon the affairs of this nation indelibly; this influence will be felt as long as there is a national existence here and it will always be felt for good. Mr. Taft is avowedly in favor of the continuation of the Roosevelt policy, a policy that is original and that makes for the good of the country to an extent that cannot be estimated fully until years have passed. In time the assaults upon Mr. Roosevelt will appear as a joke; it will not seem possible that any sane man could have indulged in them.

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THE CABINET - The cabinet of Mr. Taft has been named and his selections have been confirmed by the senate; to this extent the new administration is ready for business. Mr. Taft's selections have been favorably received for the most part; they were made, evidently, with a view to securing efficiency in administration. The Taft policy has been broadly outlined as having for its purpose the adjustment and development of these problems in the order in which they are named: Philippine administration, Panama canal construction, judicial procedure against trusts, the rupture of the solid south, the reorganization of the navy, the revision of the tariff conservation of national resources and monetary reform. Most of these problems have been developed by the Roosevelt administration and by that administration carried well along towards solution. Mr. Taft will not, it is predicted, depart from the general policy in any of these matters, but it is to be expected that he will have details of his own. His retention of Mr. Wilson in the department of agriculture indicates an absolute continuance of the present conservation policy. The selection of Mr. Meyer as secretary of the navy means that the navy reorganization begun by Mr. Newberry will be carried on. The other cabinet officers are practical men who have demonstrated their ability in the lines which they will be called upon to follow. There is not an expert in the bunch.

There may be some disagreement as to the results of the work of the legislature, but there can be no dispute as to the quality of the local performance of the weather man.

If Pitcher Knox keeps up the fielding average as high as Captain Taft boasts the batting record, the team's showing will be great.

Two years is a long time to wait but most of us will be able to remember that long the trick of fixing an engrossing clerk.

Mr. Pulitzer is fighting harder for delay than for acquittal, evidently realizing that delay is about the best he can get.

It has been effectually demonstrated that the Bitter Root produces good fighters as well as good apples.

Estimates of the merit of the eleventh assembly's work vary widely according to the point of view.

In preparing for spring, the most reliable dope sheet is found in The Missoulian's advertisements.

The troubles of Huskell, combined with the woes of Oklahoma, make the governor's load a heavy one.

There will be no billiards in Central Africa and the oil trust will not worry Mr. Roosevelt there.

The wise builder doesn't worry about the weather that is coming, but lays brick while the sun shines.

One thing is certain, the state will get along some way, either because of or in spite of the new laws.

Furthermore, Mrs. Roosevelt came in for a well-merited share of the week's expressions of approbation.

Governor Norris is not signing bills fast enough to place him in danger of writer's paralysis.

It is difficult to imagine Mr. Roosevelt spending a quiet day, even at Oyster Bay.

Captain Taft has put a good team into the field and should put up a good game.

It is good fighting that wins a battle three times against a set of seconds.

St. Paul may appropriately quote St. Paul: "I have fought the good fight."

It would be interesting to know what the weather man said to Mr. Taft.

The laws have been enacted and it is up to us to make the most of them.

FOREST RESERVE POLICIES CLEARLY ENUNCIATED

(Continued from Page Nine.)

Legislature had nothing but state lands in mind at the time of its passage, and if the courts so construe it, one of the main objects of a state fire warden system will be left unprovided for. On the other hand if the courts should construe the statute as applying to all timber lands—both state and private—the act is open to criticism from another standpoint, that is that it imposes directly upon the state the duty and expense of protecting the timber on all the private lands in the state from destruction by fire and makes no provision by which such private owners are to reimburse the state for any part of such expense.

What Good Law Is. A thoroughly efficient fire law is one which provides for a concentrated system of fire wardens and fire fighting assistants, constantly available, upon short notice, for the purpose of extinguishing forest fires originating in any part of the state, whether upon state or private land; and which provides for all equitable distribution of the expense of such service between the state and the private owner benefited thereby. Several states have laws, which were drafted with these objects in view. For the purpose of illustration that of Maryland may be cited. As already stated, this law provides for a technically trained state forester, who is given direct control of forest wardens. These wardens are appointed by the governor, upon the request of the state forester, for a term of two years, but receives no salary beyond such compensation as the state forester may allow them from time to time for special services actually rendered. It is made the duty of forest wardens to immediately repair to the scene of any fire which they may see, or have reported to them, and employ such persons and means as in their judgment may be expedient or necessary to extinguish the fire. All the expenses incurred in fighting or extinguishing any fire under the direction of the state forester or a forest warden shall be borne by the county in which the fire occurred, and shall be payable in full by the county commissioners of such county upon the receipt of an itemized account, with vouchers approved by the state forester. The act then further provides that said boards shall have recourse under an act of law for debt against any land owner, individual or corporation, on whose account they shall have been obliged to pay out money for fighting fire for the amount which they shall have expended for such purpose.

The practical advantages of this law are manifold. It places the control of the forest warden service in the hands of a single officer, the reason of his technical training is peculiarly fitted for the position, and whose keenest interest lies in the maintenance of an effective corps of assistants. It gives the wardens ample authority to employ all means necessary to secure the object contemplated; provides a definite assurance that the money to pay any necessary expenses will be forthcoming, by requiring it to be paid from the county treasury in the first instance, and then provides that the county shall be reimbursed by any private owner on whose account it may have been compelled to incur such expenses.

The California law goes one step further than the Maryland law by imposing upon citizens the duty of responding to the call of forest wardens for fire fighters and providing a criminal penalty for refusing or failing to comply with the summons of any fire warden authorized to call out persons to aid in extinguishing fires, unless prevented by good and sufficient reasons.

Penalties imposed. Forty-eight states and territories enacted statutes in one form or another which provide criminal and civil penalties for setting of forest fires. In most of these there is no distinction made between fires set wilfully and fires set negligently, both words being inaccurate in the same statute. It is impractical to go into an extended comparison of these statutes at this time. The most important distinctions being that some provide that certain acts or omissions shall be prima facie evidence of negligence or willfulness; and the extent of the penalty which may be inflicted. The latter part of the new law, from the standpoint of the state, is a maximum fine in some states, up to a maximum of \$5000 and imprisonment in the state penitentiary in others.

Thirty-three of the states have enacted laws providing criminal and civil penalties for trespasses upon public forest lands, and all the states which have any kind of a forest fire warden system have constituted such forest wardens, peace officers with power to arrest for violations of the state fire or other forest laws.

The creation of state forests has not received as extended consideration as might have been expected, since only a few states have any such forests, and far provided for permanent state forests. Some of these have not only set aside lands already owned by the state but have provided for the purchase of additional lands for such purposes, others have limited future acquisitions to lands which may be donated to the state for that purpose, or which may escheat to the state in some cases, lands forfeited to the state for unpaid taxes are to be set aside for state forests.

In Connecticut the state forester is directed to pay town taxes upon the state forest land when it is assured at the same rate as similar adjoining land, and in Pennsylvania school districts and townships would lose taxes by reason of land being included in the state forests, they are compensated by the annual payment of one cent per acre on such lands for schools and two cents per acre on such lands for roads.

Perhaps the question which has excited the most discussion in the recent comment, is, to what extent may or should the state go in providing tax exemptions, or bounties, for encouraging the reforesting of denuded areas. It is strongly maintained by those who have made a careful investigation of the subject, that timber lands bear an excessive proportion of the burden of taxation. This stimulates the removal of timber, and discourages any attempt at reforesting the denuded area. It is generally conceded that this condition exists, and that there should be an adequate remedy for the condition. The nature of that remedy should be a matter which is not very well agreed upon.

Two of the states (Colorado and Nebraska) have constitutional provisions authorizing the state legislature to

FORD 4 Cylinder, 20 Horsepower, 5 Passenger Touring Car FORD \$850.00. F. O. B. Detroit



Henry Ford says: "What you pay in excess of \$850.00 for a touring car is money for which you do not secure full value received."

That's a strong statement, but the Ford Motor Co., is proving its truth by furnishing a car second to none and the price is only \$850.00, F. O. B. Detroit.

The Model "T" Ford has a twenty horse power engine, conservative rating, (the equal of a 30 H. P. engine in a 2000 pound car); it has a magneto which is an integral part of the motor; it is equipped with a unit power plant, 3-point suspension and shaft drive. It is a five-passenger, roomy car, built on handsome lines—a car you will be proud to drive in any company.

Vanadium steel, the strongest, toughest steel manufactured, is used throughout—in axles, springs, gears, brackets, bolts, etc., wherever strength is required. We defy anyone to injure a Ford vanadium steel part with any test or strain less than 50 per cent more than is required to put any other steel on the junk pile.

We are positive no man can afford to or will be satisfied to buy an automobile until he has first looked into the merits of this car. If we cannot then convince you, we do not want your order. We want, as customers, only those who are first convinced of the merits of the car in competition with any and all other cars at all prices.

Review these features of the Ford Touring Car:

Ignition supplied by a first class magneto built right into the car—no gears, no contact points, no brushes, no loose wires, nothing to get out of order, no batteries to recharge.

Carburetor adjustment on dash; double system of braking; irreversible steering gear.

100-inch wheel base; silent transmission; foot control of forward speeds. The whole car built in the company's own plant.

Entirely inclosed full length of car between fenders, running board and body—no mud, nor dust, nor water can splash up through on passengers.

Tires—Pneumatic; rear, 30 x 3 1/2 inches; front, 30 x 3 inches.

Gasoline capacity, 10 gallons. Weight of car, 1200 pounds.

Standard equipment. Side oil lamps, tail lamp, tube horn and gas lamp brackets. And iron for top. These are just a few of the many features.

If it sounds like too much for the money, we admit it is mighty big value and so do our competitors—so did the now famous Ford Runabout. If people knock, they naturally will, so they did the previous Ford cars, but the wise buyer does his own investigating.

The "T" car is backed by the guarantee of the financially strongest and the best known automobile manufacturer in the world. It's backed by 25,000 other cars that made good, it's backed by Henry Ford, who never designed or built a failure. The Ford imprint means the best that can be bought. Ask the man who owns one.

Ford, the car that lasts longest and looks best while it lasts. Rebuilder body substituted in place of touring car body, price \$825, F. O. B. Detroit. Double rumble-seat can also be furnished. Come and see us, write us, telephone us—let us show you the best automobile on the market at anything less than nearly double the price.

FLOYD J. LOGAN, First Nat. Bank Bldg., Missoula Western Montana Representative. Telephone 134.

provide that the increased value of lands by reason of live fences, fruit and forest trees grown and cultivated thereon, shall not be taken into account in the assessment thereof.

In Nebraska the statute simply follows the constitution and the exemption is apparently perpetual. In Colorado the constitution provides that the exemption shall be for a limited time to be fixed by law, and the statute fixes the period at six years.

Outside of the above seventeen states and territories have provisions of one kind or another for bounties, rebates, or exemption for the encouragement of the reforesting of denuded areas. One of these provides for a rebate of 80 per cent of the taxes for a period of 35 years, two for complete exemption for a period of 20 years, and the remainder for rebates or exemption for periods of ten years or less.

None of these provisions are entirely satisfactory; even under the most favorable of them the exemption ceases wholly just at the time when it is to the interest of both the state and the owner to allow the timber to mature further.

The old method of taxing forest property as well as other property, at its supposedly full value, puts a premium on premature and reckless cutting, and hinders any effort to reforest cut over lands. Even in the states above mentioned as having bounty, rebate and exemption provisions, such conditions are usually prescribed that the laws can not be generally taken advantage of.

In legal theory the taxation of forest lands and standing timber is fixed by the general property tax laws of the state, which in practically all the states requires them to be annually appraised at their actual market value and taxed at the uniform rate imposed on other real property. Under this theory the owner of timber lands is obliged to pay annually a tax on standing timber, including the growth

of all preceding years, as well as that of the last year, with no prospect of a cash return until the timber is cut. Compare this position with that of the owner of farm lands growing yearly crops, or of the owner of improved real estate yielding annual rents, neither of the latter is taxed upon the growth of preceding years.

The statistics furnished by those who have made a special study of this question show that it is very seldom indeed, that owners can afford to hold timber lands under such systems when it is taxed at any approach to its real value.

Your Spring Suit Made in N. Y. Style

Let us tailor your spring suit or overcoat as the best tailors in New York City or Chicago would tailor it.

Let us give you a suit for Easter that you would not be ashamed to wear even at a swell afternoon social affair given by the exclusive clubmen on Fifth Avenue, New York.

It is easy enough to get a suit that looks well to the average man. Let us give you a suit tailored with all those exquisite touches and niceties that only a metropolitan tailor can put into clothes.

We can put a metropolitan tailor at your disposal. We take your measure and send it on to the great Royal Tailors of Chicago and New York who put one of the best designers in America to work on your suit.

Come in and see our beautiful all pure wool Royal woollens; 500 to choose from.

The Martin Co.

ELECTRIC POWER IS POPULAR

The growth of the use of the electric motor in Missoula has been remarkable, due to cheap rates, efficient service and the great adaptability of electricity as a motive power. The following is a statement of the increase in the use of electric motors during the past three years. The list does not include any motor of less than one horse-power.

- March 1, 1906—256 H. P. March 1, 1907—313 H. P. March 1, 1908—408 H. P. March 1, 1909—803 H. P.

Let us figure with you on your power proposition.

MISSOULA LIGHT & WATER CO.

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AN OLD SAYING.

Showing How Cause and Effect Are Never Far Removed.

It is an old saying, "Where there's honey there's bees"—not less true is one which science has coined more recently, "Where there's Dandruff there's germs"—and—to push the inference still further we may truly say, "Where there's Dandruff cured Newbro's Herpicide has been at work."

The reason of Herpicide's isolation as a genuine cure for Dandruff lies in the fact that it attacks and destroys the root of the whole trouble—a parasitic germ which feeds upon the material which nourishes the hair follicle.

Other so-called remedies are not directed at this true cause of the disease. Accept no substitute, there is none.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. Missoula Drug Co., special agents.

COMMITTS SUICIDE.

San Francisco, March 5.—During a spell of despondency last night Mrs. Louisa J. Jones, aged 38 years, the wife of Alexander Jones of New York City, committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas at her home in Gough street. Her dead body was found today.

She left three notes, one addressed to her attorney, E. W. S. Johnstone of New York.