

TURKISH PEOPLE ARE BROUGHT FACE TO FACE WITH CIVIL WAR

Conflict Between Mussulman Piety and the Political Ideas of the West Have Precipitated a Crisis the Outcome of Which Is, as Yet, Extremely Doubtful—Factions Develop

Constantinople, April 21.—The conflict between Mussulman piety and the political idea of the west has brought the Turkish people to the verge of civil war. Zeal for the faith has been unloosened and the adjustment of the sultan's relations to the committee of union and progress will probably only postpone the armed struggle between the deliverers of the ancient teachings of the prophets and those urging the teachings of western Europe.

The sultan's primary demand is to remain the constitutional sovereign, with all the spiritual powers of the Caliphate and liberal allowance for his household. He also asks for various minor guarantees, which it would not be difficult to grant.

The demand of the committee is that the sultan offer no resistance whatever and submit unconditionally. The Saloniki committee, which is the backbone of the whole progressive movement, is largely military, and its most important civilian members are with the army. Some of the cabinet members, including Rifat Pasha, the foreign minister, are active constitutionalists. Tewfik Pasha, the grand vizier, who personally is most agreeable to the sultan and to military men, and who is looked upon as both benevolent and honest, has undertaken negotiations for a compromise. He has not been able to proceed very far. The grand vizier and his cabinet are prepared to resign if the committee asks for their withdrawal.

Sense of Relief.

Constantinople, April 21.—The receipt of the news here that the American government had ordered the cruisers Montana and North Carolina to Alexandria for the protection of Americans has brought satisfaction and a sense of security to Americans here and in the Syrian coast cities of Mersina, Beirut and Alexandretta, whither the information has been forwarded. The trouble may be over before the cruisers arrive, but there is also a chance that in two or three weeks civil war may be begun. Great Britain, France and Italy already have warships on this coast, while Germany is sending vessels and, in addition, the great powers maintain guard ships at Constantinople.

The consuls and the consular agents stationed on the Syrian coast sent in telegrams today declaring that the missionaries were receiving strong protection at the hands of the Turkish authorities. J. B. Jackson, the American consul at Aleppo, however, expressed some concern for the missionaries in outlying stations, who have given asylum to Christian refugees. At a number of places the conditions are not yet sufficiently quiet to permit these refugees to leave the stations and as a result the missionaries are still exposed to the possibility of mob attack.

MR. ALEX HALL OF BUTTE

TWELVE YEARS AGO HE THOUGHT HE WAS GOING BLIND—CASE PRONOUNCED HOPELESS.

Mr. Hall is a successful real estate and mining man of Butte; moved there from Helena 12 years ago. He was one of the promoters of the Balklava Mining company, now operating one of the richest mines in Butte. This property was formerly owned by the Catholic church of Helena. Mr. Hall thinks he has a very promising property, which he is now developing at Radersburg, Mont. While speaking of his property at Radersburg he caught sight of Dr. Dodd, whom he greeted warmly and then proceeded to inquire as to the doctor's success here. It was noticed that he appeared especially pleased when Dr. Dodd told him that he was more than satisfied with his business in Missoula. He assured the doctor that he was glad for him as well as for the sake of those fortunate enough to take advantage of his visit here. He then told the following story: "I thought I was going to lose my eyesight 12 years ago. After consulting several doctors and receiving no encouragement I called upon Dr. Dodd, who at that time occupied offices in the same building I did, the Owsley block. After a very careful examination Dr. Dodd told me that there was nothing very serious the matter with my eyes and that proper glasses, worn constantly, would restore them, and that was all I needed. Now, Dr. Dodd had only recently come to Butte, and I confess that I had little confidence in his glasses benefiting me, but his fee was reasonable and I gave him an order, thinking that perhaps I might derive some benefit from them. Well, to cut a long story short, his fee would have been reasonable had I been able to have paid it, had he made it \$10,000. I never had had good sight, only I never realized it until I got his glasses. Dr. Dodd has fitted me since and I go up and have him look over my eyes every year and I never miss an opportunity to tell what a godsend his glasses and knowledge have been to me."

IS SEEKING DIVORCE ON DESERTION CHARGE

Chicago, April 21.—Samuel Eberley Gross, who gained international fame some years ago by accusing Edmond Rosland, the French playwright, of flogging his ideas for "Cyrano de Bergerac" on a Gross play called "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," and winning a suit based on this claim, has been sued for divorce. Mrs. Willy Gross charges that her husband deserted here in December, 1905. Mr. Gross was once one of the largest real estate dealers in Chicago, but two years ago became financially embarrassed and is now in a sanitarium.

A PLEA FOR THE BAT.

The bat, as everyone knows, is hated by women, particularly, just a little less than the rat, and all men have their hands turned against him. Now, according to Van Norden—"The World Mirror"—the government has discovered that the nocturnal chiropter instead of being useless and worthless, is really most valuable. He is the inveterate enemy of all insects that fly at night. Vernon Bailey, of the biological survey of the department of agriculture, in recent investigations found that bats shot in the evening after flying for 20 minutes are found with stomachs so gorged with mosquitoes, gnats and black flies that it was difficult to figure how they could eat any more.

The United States consumes over 40 per cent of the world's output of tin, but contributes an almost inappreciable amount.

VICTORY IS SCORED BY ST. LOUIS

GAME IS FILLED WITH ERRORS—RAIN CAUSES POSTPONEMENT OF NUMEROUS CONTESTS.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League.			
Club	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cincinnati	5	2	.714
Boston	4	1	.800
New York	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	3	.400
Brooklyn	2	3	.400
Pittsburg	2	3	.400
St. Louis	3	4	.429
Philadelphia	1	3	.250

American League.			
Club	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Detroit	5	1	.833
New York	4	2	.667
Washington	3	2	.600
Cleveland	3	4	.429
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Boston	3	3	.500
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Chicago	1	4	.200

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis 9, Cincinnati 5. Cincinnati, April 21.—In a game filled with errors, St. Louis won from Cincinnati on a wet ground which was responsible for many of the misplays. Score: R. H. E. St. Louis 9 7 3 Cincinnati 5 5 1 Batteries—Rhoades, Beebe and Brown; Gasper, Ragon, Dubue, Karger, Roth and McLean. Umpires—O'Day and Emalle.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston 6, Philadelphia 2. Boston, April 21.—The local American league season opened today, Boston scoring a victory over Philadelphia, 6 to 2. The visitors played a ragged game in the field and could not hit Chech when there were men on bases. Score: R. H. E. Boston 6 6 1 Philadelphia 2 5 7 Batteries—Chech and Spencer; Plank, Schiltz and Lapp.

COAST LEAGUE.

San Francisco 6, Vernon 1. Los Angeles, April 21.—Score: R. H. E. San Francisco 6 15 0 Vernon 1 3 3 Batteries—Eastley and Berry; Hitt and Kinkel.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee-Minneapolis game postponed; rain. At Louisville—Louisville 1, Toledo 3. At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 11, Columbus 4. At Kansas City—Kansas City 10, St. Paul 12.

CLEVELAND.

An article full of humorous and interesting anecdotes about Grover Cleveland by Jesse Lynch Williams appears in the April American Magazine. In speaking of the last days of the great statesman, Mr. Williams says:

"Cleora in 'De Senectute' tells of the pleasures and satisfactions of old age but his own latter years, saddened by political strife, were ended at the hands of paid assassins, who found him an unresisting victim, alone in his country seat. "It is rare that we find in history a great public leader whose life was more completely rounded or whose death was more beautiful than that of our late president. Full of years, mellow, serene, loved by his friends, revered by his country and admired by the whole world, he died as ordinary people die, in his own home, surrounded by those he loved most. His death, like his chief characteristic in life, was normal. But for the very reason that he was a man of common qualities raised to the 5th power, his example in history should be the more useful to the sons of men."

Commissioners' Meeting.

There is hereby called an extra session of the board of commissioners of Missoula county for Monday, April 26, 1909, at the court house, to transact such business as may come before it. F. W. KUPHAL, Clerk. Attest: D. T. CURRAN, Chairman.

Great Sale of Men's Raincoats

The most important Raincoat sale of the year. Our buyers picked up some great snaps in garments made by a maker whose reputation as a raincoat maker is known throughout the country for the quality and style of his products, and we in turn present these SNAPS to our customers.

Fine Coats for 50 Men
To Whom a Saving of \$2.50 Is An Object
Fifty guaranteed raincoats, made of dark worsted materials in neat new patterns; made up with double fold military collars, to button; coat very full and long; made to button through; swell Venetian linings; strictly first-class and dependable garments, worth every penny of \$15, at only

\$12.50

100 Men Will Pick up These Snaps.
A hundred of as neat, dressy, stylish and serviceable Raincoats as any man could want; made from fine worsted fabrics in handsome patterns; absolutely rain proof. In this offering a variety of styles are represented—all good; and every coat is worth from \$3 to \$5 more than the sale price.

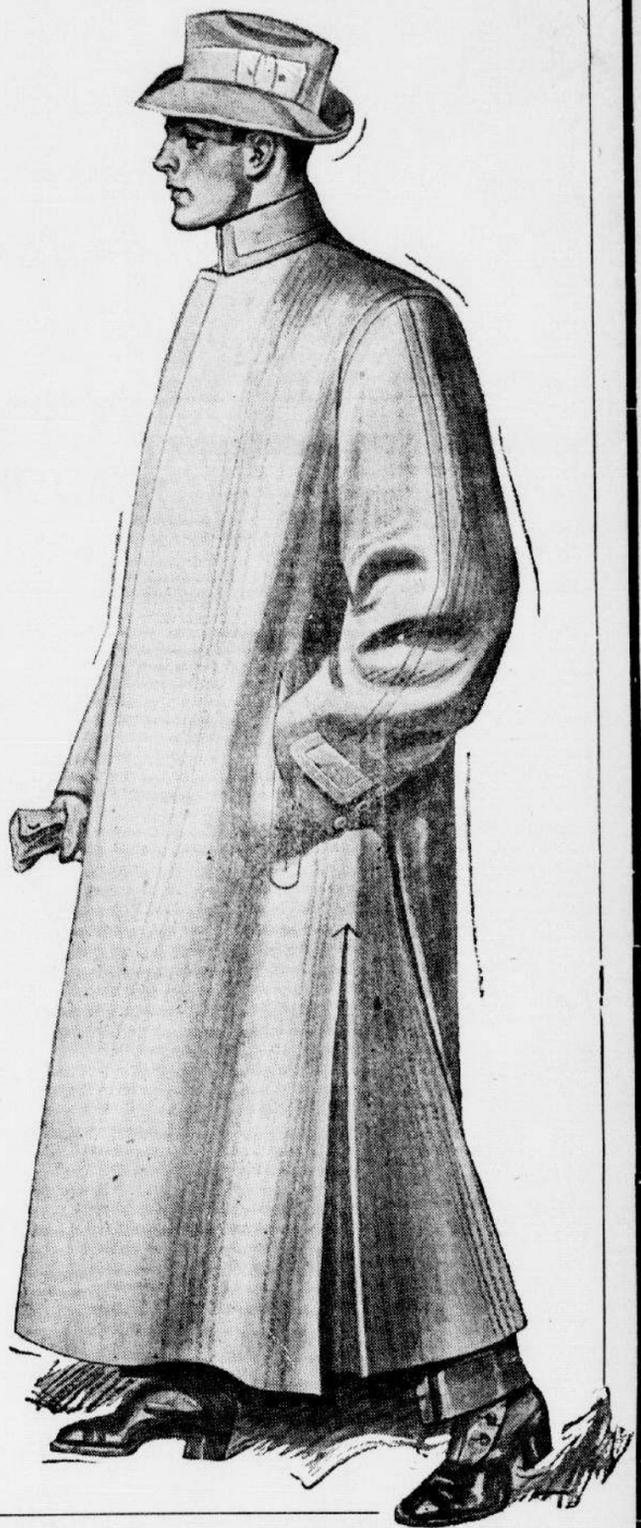
\$15 and \$20

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Raincoats
In garments made by these famous makers we offer two very special values at popular prices. The coats are made from the finest worsteds and cassimeres, guaranteed rainproof; tailored in the very best manner and in such styles as the one shown herewith, and those made with the plain collar; choice of a wide variety of patterns, in all stylish colors.

\$22.50 and \$25

Other Raincoats, in all the new styles of making and in the most fashionable materials, colors and patterns, up to \$35.

MISSOULA MERCANTILE CO.



pitching today, and the Indians romped around the bases at will, winning 9 to 0. Brinker did not allow a hit till the seventh. Wilder lived up to his comenomen, with eight bases on balls, and was hammered hard. A beautiful long throw from deep center to the plate by Lejeune was the only fielding feature. Score: R. H. E. Aberdeen 9 3 1 Spokane 9 11 3

TUNNEL WILL SOLVE PROBLEM

BIG BORE THROUGH MOUNTAINS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA WILL AID MINING INDUSTRY.

Spokane, April 21.—Competent engineers declare that the three-mile tunnel to penetrate the mountain between Greenwood and Phoenix, B. C., upon which the preliminary work is now under way, will provide practical means of extracting ores at great depth from numerous properties, and they predict also that it will open possibilities to merit the attention of the mining world. The bore is projected by the Greenwood-Phoenix Tramway company of Chicago, to which the tax-payers of Greenwood have just voted a bonus of \$50,000, to be paid in three instalments, as follows: \$15,000 at 3,000 feet, \$15,000 at 6,000 feet and \$20,000 when the city limits of Phoenix are reached. The first section is to be completed November 1, 1911. New York and Chicago parties have under-written bonds to the extent of \$3,000,000, which is the amount required to construct and equip the tunnel. Compressors and electric drills are being installed at the Greenwood end of the tunnel and it is given out that construction work will begin in a short time. As the undertaking does not involve any unusual engineering difficulties, it is believed that rapid progress will be made from the start. The tunnel will be large enough to carry 10,000 tons of ore daily, and beyond the first section it will carry ore on a tonnage and freight basis. It will also be a tramway for the carrying of ores from the various mines contiguous to the route of the bore. Considerable work has already been done on the mineralized zone which will be crossed by the tunnel, and while this has been expensive the value of the ore is estimated at more than \$900,000. This gives an indica-

tion of what may be expected when the belt is bored in a systematic manner. The exploring at the Greenwood and Phoenix camps to the depth of more than 2,000 feet will start deep mining in the Boundary district, and the result will be the operation of properties with showings of gold and silver, now overshadowed by low grade copper ore taking.

The company considers itself fortunate in the selection of a site to start the tunnel. The Strathmore mine, where the portal of the tunnel will be, has the record of producing the richest and finest ore in British Columbia. It won the trophy cup at the annual exhibit at Nelson, B. C., also the championship cup at the Interstate fair in Spokane, in competition with the high-grade gold and silver mines of Idaho, Oregon Washington and British Columbia.

The tunnel will reach No. 1 vein of the Strathmore mine, from which rich ore has been shipped, in 500 feet, and will crosscut it other veins in the first section of the bore, which in 6,000 feet. These veins have been proven at depths ranging from 100 to 500 feet. Eight thousand tons of ore, averaging better than \$100 a ton, has been shipped from this belt, but the operation was expensive, the mining costing \$40 a ton, while the smelter and freight charges averaged \$15 a ton.

Announcement is made that the tunnel company can easily reduce the cost of mining to \$10 a ton by the consolidation of the properties and the deep tunnel, while the freight and smelter charges will be not more than \$7 or \$8 a ton. It is believed also that there will be sufficient ore to warrant the installation of a lead smelter at Greenwood, which would receive a great deal of custom ore and stimulate the development of gold and silver mining all over the boundary country.

The only deep mining in the province of British Columbia is at Roseland. The Le Roi Two, originally the Josie, after being developed 300 feet was pronounced a failure, the lead having pinched out, yet after being taken over by practical men backed by capital it has proved a bonanza, earning enormous dividends. At the War Eagle in the same camp, which was declared to have been worked out, an ore shoot 40 feet wide

and 500 feet in length, averaging \$35 the ton, was opened up on the 1,600 foot level a few days ago. This would indicate that deep mining in British Columbia pays. The ore runs down similarly to that in the Coeur d'Alenes. It increases in size or in value or both with depth.

Graham B. Dennis, a capitalist of Spokane, and owner of the Old Dominion mine in eastern Washington, now being worked under lease, was the first to discover that the ore bodies in the Boundary district, the Coeur d'Alenes and eastern Washington camps were deep mining propositions. He made the announcement years ago, when the ore apparently pinched out in the levels on the Dominion property. His prediction has been verified in Republic camp in Washington, as well as in several camps in the Coeur d'Alenes and the eastern British Columbia with a tunnel at a depth of 1,300 feet will, it is generally believed, fully confirm his theory so far as that part of the ore belt is concerned.

When the first announcement of the tunnel between Greenwood and Phoenix was made, about 18 months ago, many of the doubting Thomases shook their heads, and when reports were made to start work at the time, they began to feel that their predictions had been confirmed. They did not know then that the company had encountered numerous obstacles like inducing the various owners to go into a consolidation on anything like reasonable terms. Aside from this it also required time to make investigations, which included the examining of most of the big mining tunnels including the bore at the Newhouse, the Suro, the Two Brothers at Virginia camp, Cal., the Capital prize at Georgetown, Cal., the Zak at Leadville, and the Roosevelt deep tunnel at Cripple Creek, Col.

Local capital in the Greenwood and Phoenix camps proved the surface values and demonstrated the possibilities, leaving it to large capital and competent management to consolidate a number of properties and work them in a systematic way and turn out a big tonnage at the minimum of costs, as has been done in the case of the low grade copper belt. There seems little reason why the results should not prove as gratifying

as they have in the case of the Grover and the British Columbia Copper company.

ABOUT EX-PRESIDENTS.

In the April American Magazine Jesse Lynch Williams, writing about Grover Cleveland, says:

"He felt strongly about the anomalous position of these poor ex-presidents of ours, men trained and habituated for energizing, fitted by remarkable experience for great usefulness, suddenly cast to one side. Long before he was persuaded to sum up his views formally upon the question he used often to talk about it informally. 'Something ought to be done,' he would say plaintively, shaking his head. 'As it is now, nothing seems to be dignified enough for them. Now there was Harrison; he went into law. The first time he got to argue a case in court everybody laughed; it seemed so queer. I know how it is. I went back into law myself between the two terms at Washington. Well, the first time I went into court, the supreme court, there on the bench sat two judges I had appointed myself. No, it doesn't do.' So a fellow has to remain a loafer all the rest of his life simply because he happened to be a president. It isn't right. It isn't fair."

"Why don't you write about this subject," was suggested. "I'd like to. I'd like to very well—only they'd say I was trying to feather my own nest." "When finally he wrote his paper on this important subject he prefaced his discussion by stating that he had enough for his own needs, and that no one should take what he said as a plea in his own behalf. As if anyone would."

No one language employs even a majority of the sounds of which the human voice is capable.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS JEWELRY

Special Attention Given to Fine Watch Repairing
ROWLAND, The Jeweler
First National Bank Block