

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

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THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1909.

THE PRICE OF PEACE.

Ant the approaching session of the peace congress in Chicago, some interesting figures have been compiled. These figures show that the dove of peace is the most expensive bird in the world, its cost being placed at a hundred billion dollars, which is the total annual expense of maintaining the armies and navies of the world. This expense has been increasing at an astonishing rate in recent years and the purpose of the peace congress is to stop this drain upon the resources of the nations of earth. Senator Carter recently stated clearly the case of the peace advocates in the course of one of his arguments for postal savings banks and kindred measures for thrift as against extravagant expenditures for armament.

"A sound business relation," he said, "can never be maintained with a reckless or improvident people. He who spends all and saves nothing betrays himself and those dependent upon him, and in the end he will cheat somebody and blame everybody. The combined powers of the world would perish in an attempt to conquer the American people and hold possession of this country. Our power to resist outside pressure is invincible. But who can forecast the issue of the event should a troublesome percentage of the governed require an increase of our standing army to the relative proportion of the average European war establishment? You gentlemen of affairs are deeply concerned in having prudent rather than reckless people to deal with. The government is interested in nurturing the devotion and interest of the people in its well-being, and the masses are profoundly concerned in the growth of prudence, thrift and patriotism." Mr. Carter said it was impossible for existing banking facilities to reach the more remote sections of the country. On the other hand, the federal government could accomplish this end through its forty thousand money-order postoffices, with great benefit to the nation.

TAFT'S GREAT VICTORY.

A couple of weeks ago President Taft made his first appearance as president at a Gridiron club dinner. The press dispatches at the time gave the general story of the event and their story was interesting, but special correspondence of the eastern newspapers and other publications which are now reaching us in the west indicates that Mr. Taft won the greatest victory of his life in the manner in which he captured the Gridiron. These paragraphs from the Editor and Publisher, printed in New York, are a fair sample of the estimate which the eastern newspaper men place upon the president.

The event of the night was President Taft's speech. This speech cannot be reported. The president's speech at any Gridiron dinner is never reported. He makes the speech on that condition—that it be not reported. Because of this rule, which is of great force and effect, the Gridiron guests get to look at the real man who happens to be president.

Saturday night President Taft made his first presidential speech to the Gridironers. It was a hit, a tremendous hit. "The best speech ever made at a Gridiron dinner," as the consensus was expressed.

Mr. Roosevelt in his Gridiron speeches was always interesting but he rarely delighted his hearers. He used to say a few words telling of his appreciation of the affair, and then he would deliver a lecture to the newspaper men. The lecture contained much wisdom, and was wholesome, but the hearers were not usually in a receptive mood for such sermons.

Mr. Taft was the antithesis of a stern preacher. He just talked to these newspaper men as if he were one of them. He radiated sympathy. He was one of the "fellows" and a "splendid good fellow."

That speech was a big national event. Here is the president officially drawing away from the newspapers, in practice withholding from the newspapers a great mass of news, such as his predecessor habitually gave out. Yet, in one speech, Saturday night, he swept away all the bitterness that had grown up among the correspondents in the past two months. It is no exaggeration to say that they all loved him after that speech.

Taft is surely a master of men.

BAPTIST CONVENTION OPENS

ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS GOOD AND FINE TALKS ARE HEARD ATTENTIVELY.

The district Baptist association started on its three days' meeting at the Baptist church yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock with a most enthusiastic—small—attendance. The afternoon session was devoted to routine business, following the election of officers. Rev. Henry Van Engelen was appointed chairman and Rev. J. P. McNamee of Helena secretary of the association. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, followed by the enrolling of delegates. The reading of church letters and statistical reports consumed a considerable amount of time and the afternoon meeting concluded with the election of Rev. Henry Van Engelen as moderator and G. W. McCann of Stevensville as clerk. The association is to be known as the Western Montana District Baptist association.

The Evening Session.

The evening meeting began at 8 o'clock and was in charge of Rev. E. A. Agar, with Dr. C. A. Woody of Portland and Dr. C. A. Cook of Spokane as principal speakers. Dr. Woody, who is superintendent of home missions on the Pacific coast, gave a brief talk on the finances of the Baptist mission work and told of the methods employed in raising the sum of \$1,500,000 to carry on the missionary work of his denomination. Dr. Woody spoke of the hope he had for advancement in the missionary field and invoked the aid of all the countries in the effort to spread the gospel. He said that the response to requests for contributions from 247 churches in four states, including Montana, had been most generous and that 27 churches had met the budget and in some instances had exceeded it. The results of the year's work according to statistics given by Dr. Woody were of a most encouraging and satisfactory sort.

Dr. Cook Speaks.

Dr. Cook took up the topic of foreign and home missions, speaking directly and earnestly on every phase of the subject. In beginning his talk Dr. Cook suggested that as a motto and watchword for the forward movement of the missionary education the following be adopted: "It is the whole duty of the whole church as speedily as possible." The speaker took this watchword as his theme and talked of the evangelization of the whole world as the supreme mission of mankind, insisting that every man, woman and child in the Christian world make it a business to perpetuate the mission work. Dr. Cook said that each church member had a definite share in the promotion of evangelized work all over the world and that it was the duty of each and every member of Christian churches to exert every effort for the propagation of mission work both at home and abroad. Continuing along this line the speaker designated each man, woman and child within the pale of Christian education as a Christ-appointed trustee to distribute the gospel. "A steward," he said, "of the world's best asset, entrusted to his keeping and care by the Lord Jesus Christ, and meant to be passed along for the benefit of others until the last penny of it has been received by his portion of the Bread of Life."

Dr. Cook characterized in no uncertain terms the man who refuses to believe in the necessity of foreign missions on the ground that there are enough heathens at home to be cared for without sending funds to foreign lands, as a home-grown pagan and qualified his statements in this regard by saying that Christ was the foster parent of foreign missions.

The speaker gave some interesting figures on the length of time it would require to totally evangelize the whole world. "With three times the present number of evangelistic workers in the field," said Dr. Cook, "and three times the present financial equipment now available, we could 'christianize' the entire world and not leave out even the smallest district."

According to figures quoted last night the United States now furnishes \$20,000,000 annually for foreign missions and \$20,000,000,000 are controlled by the American Protestant Christian workers. "Missions," said Dr. Cook, "is the biggest business in the world for it brings us closer to the kingdom of God."

The address was closed with the following quotation: "Every church should be a storehouse of information on mission work; every church should be a training school for missionary activity; every church should be a dynamo of missionary power."

Rev. Joe P. Jacobs, who spoke on chapel work on Tuesday night, was called to Kansas City yesterday and the program of the remainder of the conference has been revised on this account. The evangelistic aspect of the conference will be eliminated and interesting addresses will be made on various topics at each evening service.

Arrivals.

Those reaching Missoula yesterday to assist in the district rally are: Rev. L. G. Clark of Helena, Sunday school missionary for the state of Montana; Rev. C. A. Woody, D.D., of Portland, superintendent of home missions on the Pacific coast; Rev. Charles A. Cook, D.D., of Spokane, district secretary of home and foreign missions; Miss Corrie O. Millsbaugh of Portland, superintendent of the Women's Home Missionary society; Rev. E. A. Agar of Helena, superintendent of convention missions; and Mrs. E. A. Agar, field worker of the Women's Foreign Missionary society of the United States.

Following is the revised program of the remainder of the meetings: Thursday Morning, Church Problems. Speakers: R. H. Sailer, Missions; Revs. McComb, McNamee. Arrangements: Rev. H. Van Engelen. First speaker ten minutes; second speaker three minutes to open discussion. The Church at Work. Missionary Announcements. Dr. Cook, Revs. Clark, Agar. The Budget. What We Did. How We Did It. Report From All Churches.

Thursday Afternoon. Address: L. G. Clark. Woman's Hour, Miss Millsbaugh. Address: Mrs. Agar. Upper Room Service, T. L. Lewis. Thursday Evening. An Upper Room Service. Rev. M. Wakeham. Address: Rev. J. P. McNamee. Friday Morning. Business. Practical Problems. The Need for the Gospel in Montana, Rev. Thos. Howland. How to Meet That Need, Rev. N. Wakeham. Address: James Edmunds. Friday Evening. Evangelistic Service, F. A. Agar.

BOGUS MONEY MAKERS CAUGHT BY POLICE

Marysville, Cal., April 28.—The police here have arrested Tom Crow, W. A. Wakefield and Fred Foster, members of an alleged band of counterfeiters, who for three months are asserted to have been manufacturing bogus money in a private residence in the fashionable district of this city, and a fourth man, whose name is not given. All three men are well known here, two of them having families.

The police assert that Crow, the alleged manager of the gang, made regular trips to Sacramento, with bogus money, some of it Sacramento putting the money into circulation. The \$20 gold pieces bear the dates of 1904 and 1905 and are excellent reproductions, except that they are light in weight. The 50-cent pieces are good counterfeits. The \$10 and \$5 pieces are short in weight, but the designs are perfect.

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Township north, 21 section 18 west, the south half of the south half of the southwest quarter of section 31. Power sites: Township 22 north, range 20 west, lot 2 of section 4; lots 3 and 6 of section 5; the southwest quarter of section 5; the south half of the southeast quarter of section 7; lots 2 to 3 inclusive of the west half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 8, and lots 1 to 3 of section 17; lots 1 to 3 inclusive of section 18.

Township 22 north, range 21 west, lots 1 to 3 of section 10; lots 1 to 9 of section 12; the southwest quarter of section 11; lots 1 to 5 of section 12; lots 1 to 5 section 13; northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 13; lots 1 to 11 of section 15; lots 1 to 8 of section 21; north half of the northeast quarter of section 22; lots 1 to 6 of section 22.

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MISS MURIEL WHITE MARRIES IN PARIS

Paris, April 28.—Dressed in a simple gown of blue voile and wearing a large black hat, Miss Muriel White, daughter of the American ambassador to France, was married in the Mairie of the eighth district of Paris at noon to Count Herman Scherr-Thoos, an officer of the royal Prussian cuirassiers.

The simple civil ceremony was performed in person by Roger Alton, the mayor. Only a few of the immediate members of the family of the bride and groom were present.

The religious ceremony, which will be much more pretentious, will take place in St. Joseph's church tomorrow. Mr. White will not be present on account of the action of the Catholic church in withholding a priestly service in connection with the marriage. The bride will be given away by her brother, Jack White.

Count Scherr-Thoos has four brothers in Paris, but none of them attended the civil service today.

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The postoffice department has issued a fraud order against a youth of 22 living in Batavia, N. Y., with a family of bank dealers, for imposing upon the credulity of the public by trying to make them believe that a rod for which he claims an invention can discover gold and all the precious minerals, such as silver, lead, tin, copper and zinc, just the same as a magnet draws things to it. He called it a "divining" rod and asked \$75 for it or the rental of one for six months at \$15. "The rod is a fake and he knows it to be so," declares the postoffice inspector who tracked him down. "He is endeavoring only to make money by selling the rod instead of finding gold and silver by using it." The lad claimed the rod contained lodestone which attracted gold

and minerals. "Show its worth," demanded the inspector, producing a handsome gold watch. The rod failed to draw it a hairsbreadth, but the lad claimed the watch did not contain enough gold, or that the weather was poor. Although the youth produced a testimonial from an illiterate in Alabama which stated that a hidden dime had been found in the house by the rod, the inspector failed to see its merit, and upon his recommendation the department issued a fraud order against the lad and his company on the ground that he was obtaining money under false pretenses.

In accordance with an act passed at the last session of congress, Secretary of Interior Ballinger has directed to congress that 2,524.70 acres of land in the Flathead Indian reservation have been withdrawn by the department for reservoir sites, and 2,452.30 acres in the reservation for power sites. A description of the reservoir reservations follows:

Township 19 north, range 19 west, the east half of the east half of section 10 and sections 11, and 12. Township 17 north, range 18 west, sections 5 and 6. Township 21 north, range 24 west, lots 3 and 4 of section 3, and lot one of section 4.

Township north, 21 section 18 west, the south half of the south half of the southwest quarter of section 31. Power sites: Township 22 north, range 20 west, lot 2 of section 4; lots 3 and 6 of section 5; the southwest quarter of section 5; the south half of the southeast quarter of section 7; lots 2 to 3 inclusive of the west half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 8, and lots 1 to 3 of section 17; lots 1 to 3 inclusive of section 18.

Township 22 north, range 21 west, lots 1 to 3 of section 10; lots 1 to 9 of section 12; the southwest quarter of section 1