WASHINGTON NEWS

THE MISSOULIAN'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

Washington, D. C., May 15.—An unusual public document has just come from the government printing office. It is the record of the proceedings of the first conference of governors of the United States held at the White House a year ago. The volume is bound in green cloth, lettered with gold.

Every word that was said at the White House conference on the subject the governors discussed—the conservation of the country's natural resources—is in the 450 pages which the book embraces. One of the interesting features is a history of the origin and plan of the conference and a list of names of all those who participated in it. The frontispiece is a half tone of the photograph taken on the White House portico showing all the governors, grouped with the president, vice-president, members of the cabinet, justices of the supreme court, and the four special guests, William Jennings Bryan, Andrew Carnegie, James J. Hill, and John Mitchell. There are other illustrations.

The volume contains addresses by President Roosevelt, who presided; members of the cabinet, Carnegie, Bryan, Hill, Mitchell, noted government experts, governors of the states and representatives of the great national organizations. No other volume like it has ever been issued and it will probably be a long while before another like it appears. There is already a great demand for it.

The volume is a public document and may be had upon application to any United States senator or representative in congress.

Musician Thomas T. Mitchell, of the Sixth infantry, at Fort Harrison, was recently tried by court martial at the fort, for absence without leave from the 8th to the 11th of April, of this year, and losing $21.27 worth of his clothing, such as an olive drab overcoat and a blanket. He plead guilty to all the charges and was found guilty by the court and ordered dishonorably dismissed from the army and imprisoned for six months. This heavy sentence was imposed because he had been before a court martial on five previous occasions and had been convicted of the number of offenses charged. The reviewing authority cut the imprisonment down to three months and approved the remainder of the sentence.

One of the stiffest and steepest doctor's bills to be rendered by a Washington physician is that just handed over to the heirs of J. E. Herrell by Dr. Joseph J. Kaveny. It is for $41,000. Herrell was president of a prominent bank, a savings bank, a fire insurance company and chairman of the board of directors of the largest trust company in town, and his estate was valued at $900,000. In support of his large fee the good doctor claims that Herrell was a hard patient. He attended him for over three years, he avers, sometimes three and four visits a day, and often accompanying the sick man to parts out of Washington, all to the neglect of his practice, which is extensive. Herrell made no provision in his will for the doctor, hence the suit.

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, is a good strong Methodist, and the son of a Methodist preacher. Besides shining in the house and senate and on the rostrum as a brilliant orator, Senator Dolliver can preach a good sermon. In this connection he tells a good story on himself. Some years ago he accepted an invitation to preach at the Old South church in Boston, and actually held forth in the pulpit from three o'clock in the afternoon until the shades of evening had gathered. "That's a great sermon, and the longest one we have had here since Cotton Mather's time," said an old lady to Mr. Dolliver when he concluded.

An electric power compressed air combine machine is being installed in the postoffice department to furnish ice water in that department. It is a three-ton machine and is capable of making sufficient ice in a day to supply the department and the city postoffice forces for a week.

Visitors to Washington during the past few decades who stopped in at "Harvey's" on Pennsylvania avenue for some oysters, will be sorry to learn that the proprietor of this famous hostelry is dead. George W. Harvey, who was born in Washington 69 years ago, and in 1856 established a restaurant which has since earned national prominence as the premier sea food house in the country. Harvey originated steam oysters and his establishment, "Harvey's Oyster House" at 11th and Pennsylvania avenue, is perhaps the most famous in the country. In 1863 Harvey prepared a steamed oyster supper for Mrs. Seward, wife of the secretary of state, to which she treated President and Mrs. Lincoln, which was the beginning of his unique career. Often President and Mrs. Lincoln and President Arthur dined at Harvey's, as did also Stephen A. Douglas, Sunset Cox, Morton, Conkling, Blaine, Sheridan, McClellan, Custer, Crisp, Carlisle and Reed. A number of clubs made Harvey's the place of their annual banquet. The Canvasback club, which was formed at Harvey's in 1886 and the Dining club of the New York congressional delegation, which has had distinguished guests, including Reed, Cannon and Vice-President Sherman, are two of the best known. In his "Sailor's Log" Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, gives his experiences at Harvey's during the civil war. During the war Harvey's was the busiest place in town, the soldiers refusing to eat at any other place, and keeping a large staff of cooks busy serving up the famous oysters.

Washington, D. C., May 16.—A sentence of two years imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and dishonorable discharge from the army, was imposed by the Fort Assiniboine court-martial at a recent session, on Private Crawford Schofield, of the Field artillery. He deserted the service in California early in January of the current year and was not captured until the middle of March, his apprehension taking place at Cut Bank Montana.

Beginning May 4, the citizens of Sears will be supplied with a star postal service. This town is on the route between Mondak and Glendive, the present star route, which has been ordered extended so as to supply Sears, located between Newlon and Tokna.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has decided to discontinue the delivery of mail by messenger at Central Park, in Gallatin county, but will not cut it off until September.

A formal order issued by the war department turns over to the quartermaster's department of the army the Fort Keogh military reservation, for use as a general supply depot, and will hereafter be known as the Fort Keogh Remount depot, a station for horse breeding to be established there this summer.

The agitation for a legal holiday on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, has been revived in this congress, and a number of bills to this end have been introduced in both the senate and house.

Bills making October 12 a legal holiday, in honor of Christopher Columbus, this being the day he discovered America, have been introduced in both houses.

A bill for the erection of a $30,000 monument to Robert Fulton, who discovered the use of steamboats, at the place where he was born in Pennsylvania, is provided in a bill introduced by Representative Griest of Pennsylvania.

Attorney Goddard of Billings was a recent visitor here.

The reclamation bureau reports a dearth of skilled irrigation managers, on account of the large number of projects opened up this year and the rapid development of private irrigation.

The Department of the Dakota has been allotted $500 for contingent expenses at the posts in its jurisdiction during the next fiscal year. This sum will be divided pro rata between the posts, the Montana forts receiving their shares.

Senator Dixon has proposed an amendment to the tariff bill providing for a duty of one cent per pound on sulphide of antimony and salts of antimony.

A memorial statue or monument in honor of the late Senator Stewart of Nevada, to cost $100,000, is provided in a bill introduced in the senate by Senator Nixon of Nevada, his successor. It is proposed to place the memorial at Chevy Chase circle, a pretty suburb of Washington, at the district line. The memorial is to be secured through a competitive system.

The war department has detailed Colonel James Rockwell, the chief ordnance officer of the department of the Dakota, to make an examination of the ordnance stores at Fort Missoula and the other forts in Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota and Wyoming. The examination will especially relate to the equipment, including cavalry, infantry and machine gun platoons, in the possession of the troops, the object being to determine the quality and quantity of this material now supplied. Fort Missoula will be his third stop in Montana, Fort Assiniboine and Harrison being his first points of inspection. Following the Fort Missoula inspection, Colonel Rockwell will go to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; Fort Lincoln, N. D., and Fort Snelling, Minn. The colonel will leave from St. Paul, Minn., his present station.

The recently organized Citizens' bank at Havre has been stamped with the "O. K." of the comptroller of the currency. It has a capital of $50,000, and is controlled by J. S. Carnal, H. C. De Laney, E. C. Carruth, W. C. Broadwater and Thomas W. West.

Buttons are quite an industry of this country, in 1905, according to government reports, American manufacturers turning out $10,074,872 worth, an increase of nearly four millions over 1900. Pearl buttons formed nearly one-half of this product, or $4,870,274 worth. Over two-thirds of the pearl buttons were made from fresh water shells and somewhat less than a third from ocean shells. Last accounts are that there are 275 button factories in the country, representing a capital of $7,783,900, giving employment to 11,335 persons, whose annual wages amounted to $4,691,669. New York has 27 factories, but produced $1,844,432 worth of pearl buttons. Iowa has 51 factories and products valued at $1,500,945. New Jersey, 11 factories, $480,765 worth of pearl buttons. Last year $652,691 worth of buttons were imported, principally from France, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Some people like freckles; other people don't.

Those who don't like them and want to get rid of them should try this recipe:

Shave down a cake of Ivory Soap. Add just enough water to dissolve it. Set on back of stove. When thoroughly melted, remove from the fire. Add the juice of one lemon. Beat hard for a few moments and pour into moulds to harden. Use just as you would use a cake of toilet soap.

Ivory Soap

99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.

WILL TRY TO GROW HARD WOODS

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO MAKE EXPERIMENTS IN STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The Pacific coast will soon be the scene of an interesting tree-growing experiment. The United States forest service is planning to introduce a number of the more important eastern hardwoods into California, and will this year experiment with chestnut, hickory, basswood, red oak and yellow poplar or tulip trees. Small patches of these trees will be planted near the forest rangers' cabins on the national forests, and if these do well larger plantations on a commercial scale will soon be established on wider areas.

There are over 125 different species of trees in California, a number of which produce some of the most valuable varieties of lumber in the country. Although considerably over one-half of the species are hardwood or broad-leaved trees, yet, with the exception of the exotic eucalyptus, there is not a single species of hardwood here ranking in commercial importance with the leading eastern hardwoods. Climatic conditions in many parts of California are undoubtedly favorable for the growth of a number of the valuable hardwoods, and the absence of these trees is due mostly to unfavorable factors of seed distribution.

If the experiments are successful, a valuable asset will have been added to the forest resources of this state, which should prove of special benefit to the local furniture and vehicle industries. Chestnut and red oak are highly esteemed for furniture, while with hickory, basswood and eucalyptus at its command, California should lead all other states in the vehicle industry.

IN LITTLE, OLD NEW YORK

New York, May 16.—While baseball undoubtedly deserves its title as the national sport of America, it is far from being the most popular of our national amusements. That position, if figures of attendance are accepted as the determining standard, belongs to the moving picture show which, as a result of the craze that has carried it over the country, daily entertains more persons than any other form of public diversion ever devised. While 10,000,000 persons paid admission to baseball games in the record-breaking season of 1908, the moving picture show draws an audience of 4,000,000 daily, a total attendance of more than a billion a year or an average of one visit a month to this form of amusement for every man, woman and child in the whole country. This is a vastly larger attendance than the regular theaters ever have been able to drow.

Already this infanti ndustry has developed to a point where $50,000,000 is invested in it and 7,000 moving picture houses are scattered over the country. Of the larger cities, Chicago has at present 313 moving picture shows and probably will have 500 before the end of the present year. New York has 300; St. Louis 205; Philadelphia 186; San Francisco 131; Pittsburg 90, and Boston 31. Hundreds of smaller cities and towns have from one to a dozen and the craze has extended to Mexico, Central and South America and the Panama canal zone.

Nearly 1,000,000 feet, of 190 miles, of films are shown every day in the United States. At the average rate of speed 14 separate pictures pass the eye every second that the machine is in motion, so that every day the public sees more than 15,000,000,000 separate photographs. The making of these films is in itself an enormous business. The organization which controls them not only has agents photographing scenes in every part of the world, but also maintains theaters and out-of-door establishments where complete plays and all sorts of other activities are presented before the camera.

But the most significant and interesting phase of the moving picture show as the national amusement is the revolution it has brought about in providing entertainment for the masses at their very door. Up to very recently the theaters were, as a rule, segregated in certain sections of the large cities. Cities such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and others among the largest ones, cover such areas that the working people had little or no time after returning from their day's work to travel to a distant part of the city for recreation. Besides it was expensive. To a man who has to support a family on small earnings every nickel counts and carfare is a serious consideration.

Instead of the millions of these people having to go to the moving picture show, it has come to them. In every neighborhood in the large cities moving picture shows have been established. In the swarming sections of the east side and other districts in New York City there are many of them. They are really family theaters; they are most numerous in the thickly populated parts of the city. This ease of access makes them very convenient and popular; from one to a dozen are to be found within a short walk of almost any part of any of the larger cities. The moving picture exhibitor does not have to go to the expense of constructing a theater. His equipment is so simple that, all that is necessary is to rent a store or hall, to comply with fire regulations and to ornament it inexpensively. The cost is insignificant compared to that of equipping the regulation type of theater, while the charge of a nickle or a dime brings within the reach of millions of persons a form of entertainment which formerly they could not afford.

This is a very different situation from that of five or six years ago when moving pictures, as a means of amusing the public, were taken up grudgingly and rather contemptuously by the vaudeville managers. These managers introduced them in their theaters simply as "fillers-in" or "chasers." They were used either in filling up the gap between the regular vaudeville acts or as a means of chasing out the audience at such intervals as the management decided that the crowd had received its money's worth of amusement.

Little did the vaudeville managers or the people at large then foresee that moving picture shows would chase out vaudeville itself and become a new and extensive national institution. But this is precisely what has happened. The moving picture show kept growing and growing in public favor. It could be produced at a cost bringing it within the reach of the pocketbook of the American masses. Shows could be established at a comparatively inexpensive outlay, and continuous performances given at an admission fee of five or ten cents. The consequence has been that within the last year at least a thousand theaters in the United States which formerly made an exclusive specialty of vaudeville have been forced to abandon that style of amusement and have taken up moving pictures. Where but a year or two ago vaudeville in these theaters was the important feature, and moving picture scenes incidental, the condition is now reversed. If a remnant of vaudeville remains it is merely confined to a singer or two who carols an accompaniment to a pathetic or humorous picture thrown upon the screen. The old days of the vaudeville craze have completely passed by. The change was brought hard luck and sorrow to many a vaudeville performer who has been thrown out of work. But the moving picture show marches on inexorably, conquering new and broader fields.

It is because the moving picture show has become so firmly established as a national institution of amusement for the masses that movement are under way in many cities to improve the quality of the pictures shown. It is now fully realized what an immense influence for good or evil the moving picture show can be made to be. Some of these movements proceed from public-spirited citizens and organizations; others come from some of the leading film manufacturers themselves. There has been such a tremendous demand for pictures that naturally some of the subjects dealt with have been of a demoralizing character, while others have been pure fakes. The leading manufacturers of films, however, have realized the danger to their business in this tendency and have united to improve the character of the exhibitions.

Not only in the trade itself but among the civic organizations and municipal authorities considerable attention is being paid to the quality of moving picture exhibitions as a result of the tremendous expansion of the business. The consequence is a winnowing out process that is greatly improving the quality and influence of the pictures displayed. It is recognized that depictions of train robberies, kidnapings and arson, drunkenness, assaults and murders have anything but a salutary effect upon the minds of spectators, especially in the case of the youthful persons who attend moving picture performances in great numbers. In most cases these views were poorly posed — were "faked," to use the term employed in the business—and bore no resemblance to real life. They are rapidly being excluded in favor of more artistic or genuine representations.

At one time a considerable portion of the moving picture views made in the United States were fakes, and fakes of a poor quality at that. Scenes supposed to show Boers and Britons in deadly conflict really represented mobs of "supers" charging up or down Jersey hillsides, and such subjects as "the convict's escape" and "the drunkard's home" were posed with only the crudest attempt at genuine realism. To put an end to these offensive and false views and to improve the moral and educational standard of moving picture exhibits, nine of the largest concerns in the United States and Europe recently formed an association to censor moving picture views and to efface vicious features of the business. There are still a few film manufacturers not included in this combination. These outside concerns call themselves independents.

Through the Motion Picture Patents company, which claim to control the patents for the machines and which includes the concerns manufacturing 90 per cent of all the films made, the nine big manufacturers are introducing reforms calculated to remove public criticism of moving picture performances and to place the business on a permanent and substantial basis. Through this association 18 new reels of films, holding one, two or three "subjects," and duplicated several hundred times, are released each week. In this way new scenes can be shown every day in all of the 7000 houses in the country. All views made by these firms are submitted to the inspection of a board of censors selected from the organizations devoted to civic progress and acting independently of the manufacturers. All pictures must receive the approval of this board before being exhibited in public. In case any exhibitors display views that do not conform to the standard set by the censors they are denied the use of any further views made by the firms that control the patents. The result is that objectionable views are rapidly disappearing.

One of the peculiar developments of the moving picture business is the demand for views for special purposes. Manufacturers, lecturers on travel and other topics, prohibition agitators and others interested in persuading the public to accept their statements find the moving picture a valuable adjunct. In a recent case in which a New York transportation company was sued for injuries alleged to have been caused to a boy in an accident, moving pictures were produced in court by the defendant as part of the evidence. They showed the boy at play in the street, and were intended to prove that he was not as badly injured as had been claimed.

Eagles, Attention.

All members of F. O. E. No. 32 are requested to be present at regular meeting May 18. Business of special importance. By order of trustees.

W. S. HORD, Secretary.

Wall paper cleaned. Work guaranteed. Phone 170 Black.

ANOTHER RECORD EVENT IN

Embroideries and Laces

Embroideries for underwear trimmings, insertion for dress trimmings, and matched sets for various uses, in widths up to 6 inches; values from 12 1-2c to 20c offered at, yard.....**7¢**

It seems impossible to sell goods worth as much as these for so little, yet it is a fact that we are offering the prettiest bands and edgings in finest cambric and nainsook at this absurd price.

Valenciennes and Torchon Laces

in widths up to 1 1-2 inches, insertion to match; values to 20c a yard offered at, yard.....**5¢**

Some of the most delicate and beautiful patterns, hardly any two alike in the lot of 5,000 yards. Women who contemplate making their own summer dress or underwear cannot afford to miss these radical reductions from regular prices.

Handsome Auto Scarfs

Unparalleled values at **50¢**

Every scarf is a good yard and a half long, very wide and of good grade silk, wide hems at ends; almost indispensable in automobiling, very useful for outings, picnicking and general outdoor wear; serviceable for evening wraps, plain colors; special at.....**50¢**
Persian and Dresden designs, special at **$1**

Ladies' Handkerchiefs

GREAT SALE

Plain white cotton handkerchiefs, hemstitched, suitable for school use, always 5c; now two for ..... **5¢**
One hundred dozen hemstitched sheer linen handkerchiefs, quarter-inch hem, good quality; always 25c; now two for.....**25¢**
Extraordinary values in lace and embroidered handkerchiefs, crossbar lawns, fancy embroidered, at two for .....**25¢**

Stock Collars, Turnovers

New Neckpieces, Only **10¢**

Pretty little lace and embroidered collars in clever ideas that were made to sell at 25c, reduced for quick selling to **10¢**, or 3 for **25¢**
35c and 50c Dutch collars, rabots and jabots at ..... **25¢**

200 Housekeepers' Aprons

Worth $1, at **50¢** *Each*

Amoskeag gingham, a standard quality, in small checks, are the materials that are used. Full length, low neck, shoulder straps, two large pockets, all edges trimmed with like material; would cost you $1.50 to buy the material and have them made at your dressmaker's. You couldn't make them yourself for half that price. We sell them regularly at $1; now specially priced at.....**50¢**

1,000 Yards Dotted Swisses

Worth 15c a yard; will go at **10c**

Seemingly an innumerable number of patterns and all are 36 inches wide. These and all other draperies offered in today's sales are spotlessly clean and of the first quality material; suitable for sash curtains for the bedroom, dining-room and vast other uses; none better; a genuine 15c fabric on sale at, per yard.....**10¢**

1,500 Yds. White and Fancy Madras

Worth 35c a yard; going at **20c**

Never before have you been offered such matchless values in beautiful draperies as this. Note the magnitude and the beauty of the materials when you see them. Just the thing for the parlor, library, spare bedroom or the front door; worth 35c in every store and always sold at that; our special price, per yard ..... **20¢**

Artloom Tapestry Stand Covers

Worth 50c, are very specially priced at **30c**

Parlor decorations that no one could help but call beautiful; about five dozen covers fully a yard square, two-toned effects, tassel fringed all around; sold at 50c ordinarily; special price for a very few days at.....**30¢**

Bagdad Striped Couch Covers

Of splendid quality on special sale at **$1.00**

Heavy tapestry effects, very long and extra wide, tassel fringed all around; excellent for curtains and doorway draperies to the closet and cosy corners; exceptionally good values at **$1.00**

The SEASON'S BEST SHOE VALUES

Visitors to the "big white shoe store" are impressed by the enormity of that department, as well as the variety of stocks shown upon the shelves or tastily displayed upon the numerous tables. There are stylish shoes for my lord and milady, the miss or her beau; comfortable shoes for the very old; dainty shoes for the very young; serviceable shoes for the man of affairs, the miner, the logger, the laborer, the schoolboy and schoolgirl, the athlete and the sportsman. Every pair is honest leather and honest prices. Read these big savings for today:

Women's $2.50 Pat. Oxfords $1.98

Beside the patent Oxfords you are offered a golden brown kid Oxford, Blucher lace, turned edge or welted edge sole; best shoe bargain offered in Missoula; $2.50 Oxfords for **$1.98**

Men's Heavy Work Shoes for $2

Extra heavy, full double sole, riveted seams, inside stitched counters, strongest and as durable as any work shoe made; sold at $3.50 regularly; extra special at.....**$2.00**

Boys' Scuffers $1.98

The hardest wear that boys give shoes is during vacation, because of the constant out-of-door wear. These are for that particular purpose, and though they are too heavily built for great beauty, they are sure to give the service; worth $2.50 when sold in the regular way; special at **$1.98**

Baby Shoes at 50c

75c is the regular price for these dainty little shoes with patent tips; ages 3 to 6 years; and there are only 50 pairs in the lot; you'll have to hurry at .....**50¢**

SALE

Six dozen Muslin Underskirts, worth $1.50 each, now only **$1.00**

A sale of good grade muslin underskirts that are lace or embroidery trimmed, at this price makes the value apparent without having to see them. Search the city over and you'll find no such value as that. Come, then, with your mind fully prepared to secure at least one skirt while the price is so unbelievably low.

SALE

200 *Crex Rugs worth $1.50 each reduced to only* ..... **98¢**

Each one is just 30x60 inches and is bound on the edges and fringed on the ends. Nothing their equal for durability, no matter of what material they are made. Nothing better for the porch or doorway, where constant passing wears the carpets or rugs. Costs you only 98c to protect your floor coverings, besides the general service you can get with them elsewhere.

Going to the A. Y. P. EXPOSITION?

You are going to need some traveling conveniences that will greatly enhance the comfort of the trip. On our third floor you will find a complete stock of fine luggage from the less expensive grips and cases to the most elaborate bureau and wardrobe trunk—genuine sole leather suit cases in flexible bellows styles, or the light matting grips. Here are two especially good values in light, roomy and serviceable suit cases:

$2.50 Karatol Suit Case $1.75

Twenty-four or 36 inches long, heavy leather corners, brass locks and bolts, inside straps top and bottom, linen-lined, patent lock—a real bargain.

$5.50 Leather Suit Cases $3.98

Heavy steel frame, straps all around on both ends, inside straps, patent clasps and lock, linen lined, shirt fold—big value for the money.

D. J. Donohue Co.