

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

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FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1909.

GOOD ADVERTISING.

An eastern man, calling at The Missoulian office yesterday, said that Missoula is the best advertised town in the United States these days. Two things, this visitor said, have contributed to this state of affairs. The first is the opening of the Flathead reservation, which has been more widely advertised than any similar event which ever transpired in this country; Missoula is directly connected, in this case, with the talk of the reservation opening; it is natural, for it is the most convenient place for registration. The second means of advertising which has made Missoula so much talked about in the east this spring is the publicity work which is being done by the reclamation people in the Bitter Root. This has been splendidly done and Missoula and the Bitter Root should be more thoroughly appreciative of it. The most recent contribution to this work is a beautiful booklet put out by the O. W. Kerr company of Minneapolis, which has taken up the work of exploiting the orchard lands of the valley. This volume is a handsome piece of work mechanically and it is well edited; its illustrations are superb and its text is interesting. Never has the Bitter Root been more charmingly portrayed than in this little volume. A vote of thanks should go to its publishers from this part of the country.

BEN GREET.

Ordinarily, it is the policy of The Missoulian to let the regular dramatic page take care of matters theatrical, but it is not out of place at this time to refer to the rare opportunity which is presented to the people of this city in the coming of the Ben Greet players to the Harmon Saturday night. This performance will be of artistic merit; it will present the elevating side of the stage and it will be an event which Missoula should not allow herself to miss. The theater should have a capacity audience Saturday night.

FAST AND SLOW.

Tell your friend who runs his own automobile that his machine will not run fast and he will be indignant. When he is haled into court for speeding, he will take oath that his auto cannot possibly make more than eight miles an hour in the high gear and with all safe set. That is the way the automobile habit distorts the moral vision. Speed depends entirely upon the point of view with him. Our old friend, Bill Deyery, who was formerly chief of police in New York and an epigrammatist of fame, has broken out again and along this line. He is no longer chief of police, but he is yet in the epigram business. He runs an automobile—by proxy—and his chauffeur was arrested the other day for speeding. Bill resented the arrest and declared that his automobile couldn't run "faster than lassies at the lungehole." Whereupon New York adopted the phrase, "masses machines," for the slow ones. No man, however, has been found who is willing to admit that his is in that class until he appears before a magistrate.

NEW LAWS IN KANSAS.

Sometimes we think our own legislature gets pretty busy with the enactment of unnecessary laws, but Kansas has some lawmakers that discount ours. Tomorrow, most of this year's crop of laws becomes effective in Kansas and the people down there are sitting up nights to study what they may or may not do. Among the more important of the new law to become operative Saturday are the following: The anti-bucket shop law abolishing bucket shops throughout the state; a child labor law barring child actors in the theaters and all boys under 17 years of age from the messenger service, a law making it a crime for employees of a printing office to smuggle out teachers' examination questions; a law requiring managers of political campaigns to file a statement of receipts and expenditures, and a law making it possible for a district judge to become a candidate for representative in congress or United States senator. Other laws to come into effect are those providing additional fire protection for schools and hotels, making it a crime to kill American eagles, providing for a comprehensive system of warehouse receipts, establishing a new code of civil procedure, making it a crime for fruit tree agents to misrepresent the brand of fruit trees they sell, and requiring all factories and railroads to report accidents to the state labor bureau within 24 hours after they occur.

The intimate relationship between Butte and Missoula is very much appreciated at this end of the line, but we would like it a little better if the city on the hill would not dump all her clonbursts into our river.

It is a long way around by the Van Buren street bridge, but the south side is so beautiful that it is worth the journey.

The loss of a bridge does not occasion the same excitement it did a year ago; we are getting used to the experience.

Possibly the Illinois earthquake resulted from the receipt by Senator Hopkins of the news of Mr. Lorimer's election.

The blossoms have come out bravely for Memorial day; it is up to us now to do our part.

The telegram of congratulation from Senator Hopkins to Senator-elect Lorimer is not burning with fervor.

Business is business with the administration and there is a new director of the census in consequence.

The appearance of the toy pistol at this time is not warranted even by the most exuberant patriotism.

If you want a first-class, earnest booster, order a copy of next Sunday's Missoulian. You'll like it.

The opening of the apple blossoms is a delightful preliminary to the reservation affair.

Don't imagine you're going to be submerged every time you see a cloud in the sky.

All roads reach for western Montana and there are a good many of them reaching.

The people who came to see East Missoula remain to admire all of Missoula.

The yellow cars brighten the south side landscape, even if the bridge is out.

The scenery in the St. Regis district shifts as readily as of old.

Contribute flowers and your services to the success of Memorial day.

Don't complain. Remember it was only a temporary bridge, any time.

The East Missoula opening finished ahead of the reservation event.

You can at least learn the lesson of persistency from the dandelion.

Missoula should greet Ben with a big house Saturday night.

Never mind, there'll be a permanent bridge one of these days.

DELEGATES WILL GO TO LOS ANGELES

Spokane, Wash., May 27.—When Sparks lodge No. 228, B. P. O. E., starts on its trip to Los Angeles the morning of July 6, to attend the sessions of the grand lodge there beginning July 12, the special train over the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company's line and the Southern Pacific road will have among its occupants representatives of lodges in various parts of eastern Washington and Oregon, north and central Idaho, western Montana and southeastern British Columbia and Alberta. The local delegation, including the famed "Siks" quartet and band, will be composed of at least 100. Most of these are "longhairs," but, as the excursion is not confined to members of the order, there will be many who desire to visit the Golden Gate state at this time. Spokane lodge will participate in the parade, in which it is expected there will be 100,000 members of the order in uniform take part, and it will also join in other demonstrations during the sessions of the grand lodge, afterward making side trips to the "Satin Islands," Santa Monica, Pasadena and other points of interest in California. Stops will be made at various points in Washington, Oregon and California, en route to Los Angeles. The longest stay will be at Portland, where the local Elks will entertain the fraternalists, also at San Francisco, where one day will be passed looking over the new city. Several hours will be spent at Shasta springs and other points along the line in California. William P. Connor, secretary of the Spokane lodge, announces that nothing will be left undone to make the excursion to California one of the best that has yet been run out of Spokane or any other part of the northwest. An excellent cream for massage and for softening the skin on face and hands is made according to the following recipe: Take pure white wax—eight of an ounce, spermaceti one ounce and one-quarter, sweet almond oil one ounce and one quarter, and rose water three fourths of an ounce.

MUCH COAL IS MINED "C. O. D." MESSAGES MAY FLASH IN MONTANA

REPORT OF UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SHOWS SOME BIG FIGURES.

According to statistics prepared by E. W. Parker, of the United States geological survey, the total production of coal in Montana in 1908 was 1,919,280 short tons, having a spot value of \$7,666,800, a decrease of 97,467 short tons, or 4.82 per cent, below that of 1907, and a decrease in value of \$140,222 or 3.59 per cent. The production of Cascade county, the most important coal-producing county in the state, fell off 214,978 short tons, and the production of Gallatin county decreased 52,284 tons, but these decreases were partly offset by an increase of 122,002 short tons in Carbon county and of 43,758 tons in Fergus county.

Labor Conditions. The supply of labor during the year was more abundant than in either 1906 or 1907, the depression in the metal-mining industry having caused miners to seek employment in the coal regions. The number of men employed increased from 2,735 in 1907 to 3,143 in 1908, and the average working time decreased from 268 days in 1907 to 224 days in 1908. Most of the mines of the state were operated only eight hours a day, 2,802 men out of a total of 3,143 working eight hours.

The industry was not materially affected by strikes or other labor disturbances during the year. Strikes occurred at eight mines, the periods of idleness ranging from 6 to 34 days. The total number of men affected by these strikes was 556, and the average time lost by all of these was 17 days.

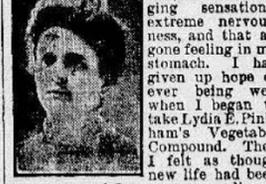
Production by Men and by Machines. The average production per man in 1908 was 610 tons, against an average of 737 tons in 1907 and 794.4 tons in 1906. The average daily production per man declined from 3.15 tons in 1906 to 2.75 tons in 1907 and 2.72 tons in 1908. The decrease in the average production per man in both 1907 and 1908 was probably due to the smaller proportion of the machine-mined product. In 1906 the quantity of coal undercut by machines was 974,368 short tons, or 53 per cent of the total. In 1907 the machine-mined production was 934,808 short tons, but the proportion of the total was not quite 50 per cent. In 1908 the quantity of coal reported as mined by machines was 713,217 short tons, or 37.15 per cent of the total. In 1907 there were in use 56 mining machines; in 1908, only 57 machines were in use. By means of washing machinery which had been installed at three establishments in the state 288,517 tons of coal were washed in 1908, the operations yielding 214,729 tons of cleaned coal and 74,788 tons of refuse.

According to Joseph R. McDermott, state mine inspector, there were 20 fatal and 58 nonfatal accidents in the coal mines of Montana during 1908. The most serious single accident was the result of a fire in mine No. 2 of the Northwestern Improvement company at Red Lodge, on November 29. As a result of this fire nine men lost their lives by suffocation, and 11 more were overcome with gases but afterward recovered. Of the other fatal accidents, seven were due to falls of roof or coal, one to powder explosion, two men were crushed by cars, and one death was caused by the breaking of a hook on block and tackle.

As a result of negotiation, a mutual arrangement has been effected which has arrested the decline in wages in the engineering trades of England. The agreement is that the reduction of 1s a week shall be withdrawn by the employers, and that the men will not seek an increase for five years. This affects not only Sheffield, but Burnley, Barrow and Hull.

AFTER FOUR YEARS OF MISERY

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Baltimore, Md.—"For four years my life was a misery to me. I suffered from irregularities, terrible dragging sensations, extreme nervousness, and that all gone feeling in my stomach. I had given up hope of ever being well when I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Then I felt as though new life had been given me, and I am recommending it to all my friends."—Mrs. W. S. Ford, 1083 Leadenhall St., Baltimore, Md. "The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stood the test of years and to-day is more widely and successfully used than any other female remedy. It has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means had failed. If you are suffering from any of these ailments, don't give up hope until you have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. If you would like special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for it. She has guided thousands to health, free of charge."

"C. O. D." MESSAGES MAY FLASH

NOVEL SCHEME TO PROTECT FORESTS FROM FIRE IS ADVANCED BY OPERATOR.

Spokane, Wash., May 27.—Veteran timber cruisers in the Inland Empire declare the time is not far distant when "C. O. D." messages will be flashed by wireless telegraph as a solution of the problem of scientific fire-fighting in the forests of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, California and British Columbia, which contain more than 700,000,000 acres of standing timber, the patrolling of which costs the lumber companies and the United States forest service hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, in addition to the enormous expense involved in constructing and maintaining the government's lines of communication.

Lumbermen in Spokane say that more timber is destroyed annually by fires than is cut by the saws, and add that if some adequate protection could be devised the standing timber in the northwest would last for centuries. They have numerous state and interstate organizations, the largest being the Pacific Northwest Forest Protection and Conservation association, a federation of fire protective leagues in Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana and California, headed by Albert L. Flewelling, of Spokane. This organization has hundreds of men in its employ, but their means of communication are not extensive enough to cover the vast areas, the result being that much of it is unprotected.

Signal Boxes.

The plan advocated by R. H. Armstrong, an expert operator, is to establish a system of wireless signal boxes and teach the forest rangers the code so that when the first alarm they could locate the blaze and summon assistance before the fire gained much headway. This would eliminate the danger of cutting off communication by fires destroying the poles and trees falling across wires. Probably the most important thing is the saving of life. Every year, since 1870, an average of 50 persons have been burned to death in the United States in forest fires, making a total of nearly 2,000 lives sacrificed to flames which might have been prevented.

Armstrong maintains that the chief reason for the spread of the fire is after a blaze is discovered. Long time elapses before the alarm can be sounded, and all attempted to fight the flames. Many of the large lumber concerns of the Pacific northwest have considered using telephone lines for connecting camps of forest rangers, but this was given up for the reason that the fires would burn the poles or the wind would blow them down so often that they would be useless most of the time. Then, too, it was found that in many timber tracts the country is so rugged and the standing timber so heavy it would be almost impossible to stretch a wire line.

However, the forest service has built hundreds of miles of telephone lines and cut trails through the big government forests in Idaho, Washington, Montana and other western states, where it also maintains patrols. These were found of good use during the fires in 1907 and 1908, but large areas were burned over as the result of the fires gaining great headway before they could be located by the range riders.

One thousand acres of virgin timber in western Washington was destroyed last year, when the season was comparatively a light one for fire losses, and the losses in eastern Oregon, northern Idaho, western Montana, northeastern Washington, California and southern British Columbia were also heavy. This enormous waste of property and sometimes loss of life can be prevented to a large extent, it is believed, by the employment of the wireless telegraph for reporting them as soon as they start and calling for assistance from all sides.

There are more than 550,000,000 acres of standing timber in Washington, Idaho, Oregon, California, Nevada and Montana, and about 150,000,000 acres in British Columbia. Of the timber lands in the six western states 440,000,000 acres are owned by private corporations and individuals, who maintain expensive organizations to protect them. In the state of Idaho, which has more than 120,000,000,000 feet of standing timber in its five northern counties, the fire protection associations working with the state have reduced the fire losses greatly, but it cost last year more than \$90,000, or about two and three-quarters cents an acre, to patrol the 3,500,000 acres. The associations fought 500 great and small fires in the last three years.

The Washington Forest Fire association employed between 600 and 700 extra men in addition to its 75 patrolmen to fight and prevent fires in the western part of the state last year, and there were as many more at work in the eastern and north central portions. The logging and lumbering industry is the largest and most important in the state, and as the area of logged-off land is increasing constantly, the fire hazard is becoming greater every year. This is also the condition in other western states.

Vital Problem. The problem of forest protection is one of vital interest to the western lumbermen, as well as those who are only indirectly connected with the industry. The chief payroll of the Pacific northwestern states comes from lumbering, as is evidenced by the fact that \$75,000,000 is paid in wages annually in the mills, yards and camps of Washington, which give employment to from 175,000 to 190,000 men, while the states of Oregon, Idaho, Montana and California pay as much more. Of the total wages paid by manu-

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UNIQUE DELEGATION COMING NEW MEXICO BOOSTERS ARE DUE AT THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS SESSION. Spokane, Wash., May 27.—Boosters from various parts of New Mexico, headed by "the only original Albuquerque bunch," accompanied by Alice, a Spanish baron, credited with knowing more tricks than the cartoonist responsible for the much exploited Maude ever fancied in his wildest dreams, are coming as delegates to the 17th sessions of the National Irrigation congress in Spokane, August 9 to 14. The party will travel in one or two special trains and the trip will be so arranged to allow the excursionists to visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition and the irrigated districts in the Yakima, the Wenatchee and the Spokane valleys before returning to the south. The Commercial club of Albuquerque has charge of all the arrangements, and there is reason to believe that the excursion will be a success from start to finish. R. Insinger, chairman of the board of control, has received advices that it is believed the plan will result in giving the city of Albuquerque and the territory of New Mexico some of the greatest advertising it has yet received, the writer adding: "A live bunch, such as recently made a trade excursion, armed with literature and souvenirs and primed full of good old-fashioned boosting done in the Albuquerque way, could make a noise in the northwest country that would be the talk for 10 years afterward."

New Use for Electric Power The Missoula Central Market has just installed a cold storage and refrigerator plant, which is Operated by Electricity This is the first plant of its kind to be installed in Missoula. Reliable power service at cheap rates has made this installation possible. It enables the CENTRAL MARKET to give its patrons superior service and assures the most sanitary conditions. ELECTRIC POWER CAN SOLVE YOUR PROBLEMS, TOO. MISSOULA LIGHT & WATER CO.

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