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SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1909.

**WESTERN MONTANA**

In as complete and accurate a manner as is possible, The Missoulian this morning presents the attractive natural advantages of the Bitter Root valley, the Flathead reservation and the Blackfoot country, three great agricultural basins which are directly tributary to Missoula and which find in this city their commercial center. In the preparation of the descriptive matter contained in this special edition, care has been taken to heed the recent advice of a veteran publisher, who said: "Do not exaggerate. Do not tell all of the truth, even. Always hold something in reserve, so that when a man comes to look over your country, he will find conditions better than they have been represented." As a matter of fact, these words lose much of their significance when applied to the valleys to whose consideration this morning's issue of The Missoulian is devoted. It is not easy to exaggerate the advantages of these fertile valleys; the truth is astonishing that it amazes the stranger who reads the record of the productivity of the soil and the wonderful fertility of land which is waste until it feels the magic touch of irrigation's art. Such as it is, The Missoulian gives to the public this morning this resume of the conditions which prevail in the region which centers in Missoula, hopeful that the facts set forth, thus plainly and simply, may interest some reader to the extent that he will come and see for himself that the half has not been told in these pages. Confident that its effort will be appreciated, The Missoulian goes forth this morning.

**A LARGE EDITION**—Of this issue of The Missoulian twenty thousand copies have actually been sold before the edition goes to press; this makes it the largest edition, we believe, that any Montana newspaper has ever sent out. The Missoulian appreciates the co-operation of its friends, which has made possible this extensive circulation; fully half of the edition will go in single wrappers to points east of the Mississippi; this means that the facts contained in the columns of the issue will find readers distributed over a wide range of territory. This much shop talk will be pardoned, as it is indulged in merely to set forth the purpose of this special edition at this time. The opening of the Flathead reservation has been proclaimed by the president; there is newly awakened interest in matters which pertain to this highly favored region. The Bitter Root valley is coming into its own these days as a result of the splendid advertising which it is receiving from those who are engaged in the development of the orchard industry and in the extensive reclamation of the fertile bench lands of the valley. To these people Missoula, Hamilton and the entire Bitter Root valley owe a debt of gratitude for the successful publicity work which they have undertaken. In order that some measure of appreciation may be shown, The Missoulian has chosen this time for the issue of this edition, trusting that its efforts at co-operation may bring results.

**THE BITTER ROOT**—Historically, the Bitter Root valley is interesting. It was here that the Jesuit missionaries, in 1841, established the first white settlement in what is now the state of Montana, and it was here that these same men, later, did the first farming ever done on Montana soil, their initial crop being wheat grown from seed brought from the Pacific coast by Father Ravalli. It was here, too, that the first practical orcharding was done in Montana and it was here that the first trees of the McIntosh Red were planted in Montana soil, to develop a new apple, the peer of any fruit grown in the world. It was in the Bitter Root, too, that the first extensive demonstration of the beneficence of irrigation was made in the state, when Marcus Daly

undertook the reclamation of the bench lands, which are now the most productive of the valley, but which had been heretofore regarded as worthless for farming. In this connection it is interesting to note that the town of Stevensville is situated where the first mission was founded, and that in this town are yet growing and producing the first McIntosh Red trees which were planted. A hundred miles long is this valley and its available orchard-land acreage is several times that of the largest of the famous fruit-growing basins of farther west. In no other cultivated section is the productivity of the soil so great as in the Bitter Root and when its half-million acres are producing apples—then the Bitter Root will begin to realize its great possibilities. Speed the day.

**THE FLATHEAD RESERVE**

What is found actually in the Bitter Root exists potentially in the valleys of the Flathead reservation. The basins of the Jocko, Mission, Pond d'Oreille and Little Bitter Root possess the same fertility and the same delightful climate. These hundreds of thousands of acres have been held by the government in reserve for the Indians for many years; the history of the reservation is told elsewhere in The Missoulian this morning. Changing conditions have brought about the time for the opening of these lands to settlement and the government, by treaty with the Indians, has completed all the preliminaries necessary to make much of this land available for homes for whites. The proclamation of President Taft, opening the reservation, was made this month; in August the drawing will be held which determines the order in which registered applicants for lands in the reserve may make their filings; next April entrants will be permitted to make their selections of lands. There are, approximately, half a million acres available. The government has reserved a considerable portion of the valleys for reclamation and these will be ready for settlement as soon as the irrigation systems are completed. Extensive and complete are the plans for this reclamation work; the government's most expert engineers are in charge of the work, which will add a hundred thousand acres to the tillable area of the valleys. Missoula is particularly interested in this opening, as it adds another region of great fertility to her territory; she is the nearest and most convenient city to the great reserve.

**THE RAILWAYS**

Any reference to the development of western Montana would not be complete without a mention of the part which has been played in the past by the railways and a review of the splendid undertakings which they now have on hand in this direction. The Northern Pacific has for a generation been engaged in co-operating with Montana's people in the broadening of the influence and the extension of the agricultural and industrial life of the state. The growth of Montana has been faster than the development of her transportation facilities and in recent years the problem of properly handling the business of the state has been serious. This problem is nearing solution—temporary at least—by the increase which the Northern Pacific is making in its facilities and by the construction of a new road through Missoula's territory and along the vast length of the state. In an interesting way the story of this development is told in The Missoulian this morning. There have been many obstacles in the way, physical and financial. These, however, have been overcome and the lines of the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railways now traverse the entire length of the state. The engineering work has been wonderful, the construction operations have been little short of marvelous and the operation of both lines upon their new track is now but a matter of a short time. The whole performance has been remarkable; it has contributed inestimably to the development of the state and it has given new encouragement to the people here.

**A NOTABLE MAN**

Connected directly and personally with the construction of both the Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound roads through western Montana is one man whose record in this particular is without parallel in the history of railway building. W. O. Winston of the Winston Brothers company was in charge of the building of the original line of the Northern Pacific through western Montana, twenty-five years ago; the driving of the golden spike at Gold Creek brought to a successful completion his part in the work. This month, within a mile and a half of the spot where the last spike was driven in that notable work, Mr. Winston was a member of the party which witnessed the laying of the last rail in the transcontinental line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, which he had built through the same country in which he oper-

ated in constructing the first line so long ago. The record is interesting and the fact is in testimony to the worth of this man whose life has been spent in railway building. While congratulations are due Mr. Winston upon the completion of his second successful undertaking in this district, it is equally due to Missoula to be congratulated upon having had so good a friend in charge of both pieces of work which were fraught with significance so great to herself and her future.

**A LOOK AHEAD**

He who will venture to predict the future of this vast region of fertile valleys, watered plains and timbered mountains, metalined, is bold indeed. The man who is most familiar with the advantages of the district, who best knows its possibilities, as revealed in its splendid present—this man is the one who is most reluctant to attempt a forecast of the years and of what they have in store for western Montana. Already a beginning has been made upon the construction of two new railway lines which will place additional wealth of soil at the disposal of Missoula; already the largest private reclamation ever undertaken has added to the tillable area of the Bitter Root thousands of acres; already an electric railway is beginning to stretch its line east and south from Missoula; already hundreds of energetic settlers are entering this field to build for themselves homes and to establish their families in this matchless region. Where the end of this will be, who can tell? It is but idle speculation to attempt it. But this we can do, we can lend our strength to the improvement of present opportunity and build solidly, that the future may be worthy of the magnificent endowment which nature has bestowed upon the western valleys of the state of Montana. The reader of these pages will have the facts before him; he can judge for himself of the future. There is this about the people in Missoula's territory, they like to have visitors come and inspect their country; they have nothing to conceal; they have more to show than these pages tell about.

Moreover, the Flathead reserve lands are to be the scene of the most comprehensive work in irrigation that has ever been undertaken in this country.

There may be a better place than western Montana, but the good don't see it till they're dead and the wicked never see it at all.

Climate, soil, water—all are fine in western Montana; they make a combination that is of itself assurance of good crops.

Western Montana invites careful inspection; there is nothing here to conceal and there is everything to be proud of.

A visit to Missoula is an excellent preparation for the wonders and beauties of the Bitter Root and the Flathead.

The happiness which comes from success and comfort is the priceless possession of western Montana people.

The knocker is the only western Montana product that is not high quality. He doesn't thrive here.

Western Montana has the crops and she is rapidly acquiring the means of transporting them to market.

As in the matter of crops, so in railway building, western Montana holds the world's record.

Fifty thousand families located on the Flathead lands will be just that many happy families.

Of course, when you register for the Flathead opening, you will come to Missoula.

Missoula is the gateway to western Montana and, also, the gateway to prosperity.

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of the weather man.

There's health as well as wealth in western Montana farming.

Mineral? Rich copper, gold and silver deposits.

Apples? We have them, the best in the world.

Timber? Magnificent forests on all the hills.

Grain? We have it, the finest ever grown.

Hay? We have it, the gold-medal quality.

The Bitter Root apple is the perfect apple.

Come to western Montana.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON TODAY**

The Missoulian has secured the right to publish the International Sunday school lesson questions by Rev. Dr. Linscott, which have aroused so much interest everywhere, and they will appear weekly. One of these questions each week is to be answered in writing, and upon these answers the prizes are to be awarded. This paper is authorized to form a local Newspaper Bible Study club

for its readers, and guarantees to all who join and fulfill the conditions that everything promised shall be faithfully carried out.

**Lesson For Today.**

Believing and Doing.—James 1:14-26. Golden Text.—Faith without works is dead. James 1:26.

Verse 14.—What does James mean here by "faith"?

Can a man have true faith, if he is not filled with love for his fellows and doing all he can to help them?

If a man "say he hath faith," what is the test of whether he is telling the truth?

Are there those today, who say, and probably think, they have faith, but lacking loving hearts, and the fruits of love, are deceiving themselves?

What is a Christian's proof to himself, that he is not a deceived man in claiming to be in the favor of God?

Verses 15, 16.—How do you class those who see people in need of food, and clothing, and do not do all they can to supply the need?

Which person more nearly resembles Jesus, the one who talks very piously, and prays with the needy, but giving them no help, or the one who generously supplies the need without any religious pretensions?

If a man helps the needy to supply their own needs, is that as well or better, than supplying the needs directly?

Is it possible for a church, to be doing full Christian service which is not helping the needy, either in its own, or some other community?

Verses 17, 18.—Is it possible to show faith without works?

Have all those who, with loving hearts, are engaged in good works, also got saving faith, whether they profess to have it or not, and whether they are members of the church or not, and whether or not they are even orthodox in their views?

Have any, who attend church regularly and profess to be religious, but are harsh to the poor, give nothing to charity, and care nothing for the needy, got saving faith?

Have those got saving faith who pray for the poor and needy, and for the sick and suffering, and yet do nothing to feed the poor or comfort the sick?

Verses 19, 20.—If these any moral merit in mere orthodoxy, or is there any essential moral blame in mere heterodoxy?

Granted a man with the spirit of Jesus, engaged in good works, what does he lose by being heterodox, and what does he gain by being orthodox?

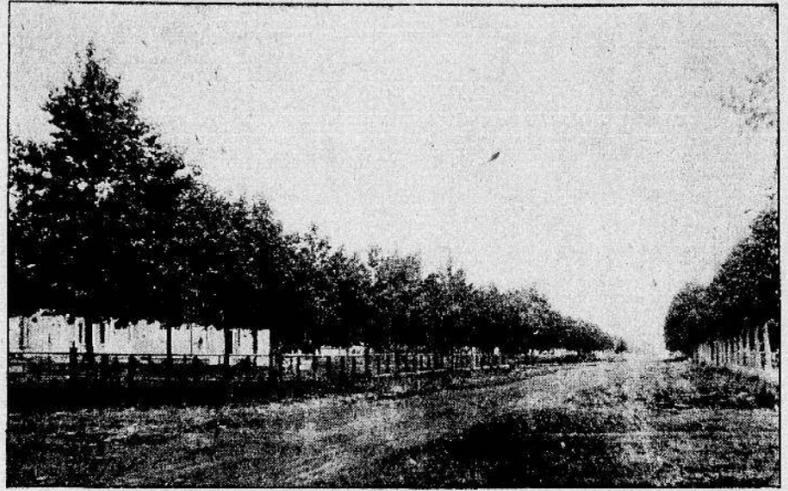
Verses 21-26.—When God told Abraham to leave his own country and to start for another that God would show him, was there any other way that he could have faith in God, but by actually starting on the journey?

What is the meaning of, "and Abraham believed God and it was imputed unto him for righteousness?"

Love is an essential part of faith, and love implies action, or good works, hence is it at all possible for a person to have faith who is not engaged in good works? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

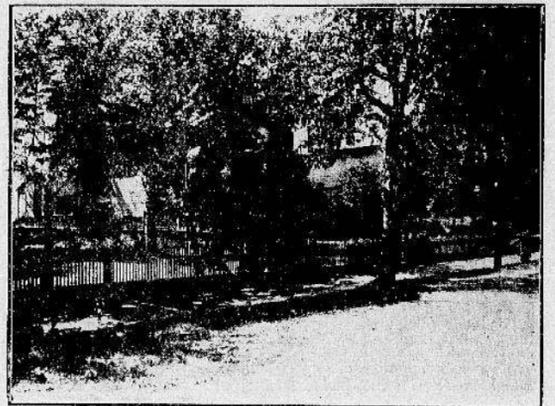
Lesson for Sunday, June 6, 1909.—The power of the Tongue. James 3:1-12.

**WHEN THE LEAVES COME**



A NEW STREET

WHEN the foliage appears, Missoula is at her best; her shaded streets and embowered yards give her just title to the name, Garden city. It is a revelation to people who come over the mountains, through Hell Gate canyon, when the broad expanse of the Missoula valley bursts upon their vision as they emerge from the mountain walls of the canyon. The pleasant surprise which they feel is increased to delighted wonder as they come into closer contact with the city which is the commercial center of the valley, the gateway to the Bitter Root, the metropolis of western Montana—a busy city but, withal, a beautiful city of homes. Its long lines of trees and its flowers and lawns are delightful. It is good to be here; there is joy in living in Missoula at all times but especially when the leaves are green.



A PLEASANT HOME

**NEW YORK GETS GOOD.**

If things keep on as they are going at present, New York will soon be observing more blue laws than any other community in the country—past or present. Father Knickerbocker, indeed, seems to be bent on a return to ancient customs. Not only has Coney Island been wiped off the amusement map on Sundays in spite of howls of grief from the public, but now this city, or at least a part of it, is to have a curfew bell. Hereafter Harlem, lying above 125th street, will

be warned by the ringing of the curfew that it is time for all good citizens to be at home. It has been a good many years since the curfew has been rung here, and if the revival of the custom should ultimately spread to Broadway there is no telling what might happen. At present, fanned strenuously to furnishing a man however, it will only apply to Harlem, where a historic bell will revive the ancient custom. The bell was used many years ago to ring the curfew, it is to be revived, but in place of a human ringer, the bell will be operated by electricity. Harlemites will be expected to make themselves incontinent to give the bed-time signal, but also to be conspicuous hereafter when curfew rings to sound the bell as an alarm in case of a conflagration. Long after the custom of using the bell in this connection had been supplanted by the present system, a fireman was still detailed to ring the curfew. Years ago, however, the fire department objected strenuously to furnishing a man to ring the bell and as no other arrangement was made, the custom became a back number. Now, however, it is to be revived, but in place of a human ringer, the bell will be operated by electricity. Harlemites will be expected to make themselves incontinent to give the bed-time signal, but also to be conspicuous hereafter when curfew rings.

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