

WASHINGTON NEWS

THE MISSOULIAN'S SPECIAL SERVICE.

Washington, June 22.—Reports from the Truckee-Carson project, Nevada, indicate that the agriculture conditions at this time are better than in any year since the project was operated. The acreage of new land is large and the conditions of crops on the new land is favorable. Two or three storms occurred during May, but the damage was comparatively light, as the farmers understand better the handling of sandy lands and their farms are in condition to withstand higher wind velocities.

The ditches are in good condition, and it is believed that maintenance expenses in the future will be comparatively light. Ninety per cent of all the breaks that have occurred have been caused by burrowing animals, but the number of breaks this year is very much less than in any year previous to this.

The amount of water in the canals has been sufficient to supply all demands. The flow of water in the Carson river is about 1,250 second feet, and the Truckee river is carrying about 2,200 cubic feet per second. Approximately 40,000 acres are now under cultivation.

Senator Carter restated the amendment of Senator Owen of Oklahoma to vest in the president the power to raise and lower duties on wool. "Why could not the amendment apply to every schedule in the tariff," asked Senator Carter. "Why engage in these multifarious paragraphs and subdivisions if we would prescribe a maximum and valorem duty for all articles at the custom houses, leaving the discretion with the president to reduce the duties when such reduction in his opinion would not impair the revenue, but would reach the best revenue producing point upon each article? A sliding scale in other words. We could not tell from day to day what the duty would be next week on any article unless we were advised of what the president's opinion might be at that future date." Although Mr. Owen said the amendment did not vest a legislative power in the president, Mr. Carter insisted it did, and asked, "If a legislative power can be vested in the president, as this amendment proposes, why not a considerable amount of legislative power or all legislative power?" Mr. Carter doubted very much whether, without consulting congress or framing a treaty, it would be competent for the president even under the minimum and maximum provisions, to change a rate of duty where the constitution vests the supreme power in congress in the matter of taxation. Senator Carter then engaged in a set-to with Mr. Owen over wages and cost of production. Owen asked Carter how he justified a 15 per cent ad valorem when the cost of labor in the material is but 15 per cent. Referring to La-Pollette's statement that the cost to the manufacturer of agricultural implements had increased over 100 per cent since the Dingley law, Mr. Carter said the cost of wool had increased in 12 years 200 per cent. He said the increase in the cost of the raw material was the difference between the conditions in hard times and in prosperity. "I do not know whether the senator from Montana intends to be humorous, but I should like him to answer my inquiry," said Mr. Owen. "To what does the senator specifically refer?" asked Carter. "Has he in mind some particular phase of industrial life where a by-product or some article is produced at 15 cents, for instance, and that the duty, according to his calculation, amounts to 60 per cent?" "To 160 per cent," corrected Owen. Mr. Carter said the duty on wool, as against 1897, was 200 per cent, and was fair and the country had prospered under it. He said the highest maximum in this country had ever been inflicted with, so far as the consumer is concerned, have been those when controlled by the foreign manufacturer and jobber.

Mr. Owen called Senator Carter's attention to the fact that the cost of labor in woolen blankets is from 15 to 25 per cent, and he asked how he justified his putting upon them, over and above the cost of American labor, an additional tariff of from 50 to 100 per cent. "The senator is calculating the hard-time wages of 1897 and 1898 as the basis of the American wages, and comparing them with wages abroad today," replied Senator Carter. Mr. Owen said the increase of the price of wool since 1898 up to 1907 has not been greater than the reported increase of labor. "It was pretty nearly nothing in this country on the date the senator's figures were made," replied Carter.

In 1897 there were men in this country who could not get a day's work if they were willing to take a plate of soup as compensation.

Senator Carter reverted to the wages of herders on the plains. "Sheep herders in South Africa receive \$3.00 a month, while out on the plains in this country they receive \$10 a month. Down in South Africa he receives a sack of corn and a sheep to board him for a month, while out in our country he must have as good a bill of fare as they give in the ordinary Washington hotel, or he will not stay on the job."

Senator Carter also had a bill with Senator Bacon of Georgia. "Does the senator think that in order that the sheep herders of Montana shall be furnished board on the scale of a Washington hotel the price of wool shall be raised to consumers?" asked Bacon. "If the senator," Carter replied, "thinks that if the 3,000,000 pounds of wool the sheep herders contributed to the country were eliminated more would be paid for wool, Mr. Bacon asked for a yes or no answer."

"The Georgia senator proposes to settle a great far-reaching economic question with the answer of yes or no," responded Senator Carter. "That is one of the elementary difficulties with the senator's school of political economy. Each matter is taken in an isolated state, without any reference to surrounding conditions and circumstances, as the standard of living, civilization, education, feeding and clothing. The maintenance of the standard embraces certain costs in every walk of life and endeavor which do not apply to the rice-eating nations of China. Yet if the senators thought about the carrying charges of the cotton of Georgia and South Carolina, instead of being manufactured in that country into interchangeable shape, would be shipped to China, where labor determines the element of cost to the best possible advantage of anywhere in the world. Cotton of the Mississippi valley has been for over 10 years shipped to Japan, where fabrics are made by labor so low that it is impossible to compete with the production of American workmen to the standard. If you take down the barriers and consider these workmen separate from the civilization and conditions under which we live, of course, you would, as a matter of economy, leave the southern people to raise cotton, dismantle the factories in the south and New England and ship the cotton to the Orient, where it can be manufactured cheapest."

Bacon was persistent, asking if that was an answer to his question whether or not the sheep herder of Montana should be furnished Washington hotel board at the expense of the people. Senator Carter replied that the herder is entitled to protection and good treatment. "He is a part of the mighty system," said the Montana senator, "and it is a part of the economy of the country. In order to maintain a supplemental food supply to put the country where it can raise its own clothing, and thus maintain a certain coveted measure of industrial independence, even at the expense of paying our sheep herders more than the South African natives, we ought to still keep them employed."

Senator Carter asked Bacon if he would reduce the pay of the sheep herder to that of the low level of the African in order to get cheap wool. Bacon replied he would put the "Montana herder exactly where the Georgia cotton laborer is making his living by the sweat of his brow." Carter hoped "the Montana sheep herder will never be compelled to work for the wages paid the Georgia cotton field hand. I wish his wages could be better, but the cotton production is the greatest monopoly of all crops, and I am glad we have it in the United States."

"Monopoly!" exclaimed Senator Bacon. "The senator does not weigh his words."

Senator Carter said, although Owen declined to yield further to this incensing rebuff, "that the area within which cotton can be grown is so circumscribed on the globe that its monopoly is a natural one."

Senator Carter brought out the interesting fact that the price of wool was from 18 to 20 cents a pound last year, and is now about 24 cents, as compared to 8 and 9 cents in 1896-7.

MISSOULIAN WANT ADS BRING QUICK RESULTS.

PLAN COMPREHENSIVE WORK

NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS TO ACCOMPLISH RESULTS FOR ALL.

Spokane, June 22.—We shall have between 4,500 and 5,000 delegates from practically every state, from our colonies and from 20 foreign countries, and, besides, thousands of visitors at the seventeenth session of the National Irrigation congress in Spokane, August 9 to 14. The work of reclaiming arid and swamp lands is not limited to the northwest, to the southwest or to the far west, but there is a great work to do in the central west, in the south, in the east and even on the Atlantic seaboard. These forces will join with us in making the coming congress a big success.

George James Barstow of Barstow, Texas, said this in the course of an address at a complimentary banquet by the board of control in Spokane, at which Dr. W. J. McGehe of Washington, D. C., secretary of the Inland Waterways association and member of the board of governors of the congress, was also a guest. Mr. Barstow discussed principally the ethical and sociological side of reclamation work, while Dr. McGehe presented an array of figures, showing the importance of irrigation in an industrial way. R. T. Singer, chairman of the board of control, presided.

Other interests. "The causes of the National Irrigation congress are not alone the irrigation and reclaiming of arid lands, of which there are great areas," said Mr. Barstow, "but other vital interests are concerned; so one by one we have taken them up and presented them to the people. We have helped to educate the people to the importance of forestry. We have started the drainage of swamp lands, of which there are more than 50,000,000 acres in the country, and we are working for deep waterways, and are doing all we can to make the path of the home-builder smoother."

"Some say that we now have the reclamation work under way and our war is about over. That is not true; we have just begun. We have not done enough until we have accomplished getting the people in the great congested cities located on the lands where they can be freed, free men instead of not only in having a complete, but in being good citizens. That means something to the nation."

"Our great cities are the maelstrom of society. Getting people on the land is our salvation. Let alone any great city would soon meet its fate. Its safety lies in its citizenship being rejuvenated by the men who come from the land."

"Since this great work is being done chiefly for the benefit of the generation to come, it is right and proper that the government should provide ample funds to reclaim waste lands, improve waterways and carry on similar work. There should be ample funds to carry on this work on broad lines. There should be bond issues for which the coming generations, realizing most of the benefits, should bear most of the cost."

Dr. McGehe said that the nation's richest resource is water, without which there could be no life nor expansion, adding: "It requires three acre feet of water to produce a crop. We all know that we can quadruple the yield by having five acre feet of water instead of three, and that six acre feet will produce more than five. Five acre feet of water weighs 3,000 tons, which is the approximate weight of three acre feet of soil, showing that as much water is used every year in the production of a crop as there is soil."

"The average rainfall all over the country is 30 inches. We use only five per cent of our average rainfall, and with all this waste of precious water we let floods do damage of from \$40,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year."

"The rainfall we have is not half enough. There are 1,000,000 square miles of land in the United States, which receives so much less than the average rainfall that it is uninhabitable. It is the work of the congress to stop this waste of our resources and to reclaim our arid lands."

Forecast estimates at \$20,000 of the will be developed from an electrical plant to be built at Grand Falls on the St. John's river in New Brunswick, where there is a 125-foot fall of water.

Laxative for Women Free

There is a great difference in the purposes to which a laxative should be put. Tablets and pills, salts, etc., are usually violent purgatives or cathartics, and altogether too powerful for the average person. A woman at all times needs only a mild laxative—in fact, none other is needed by anyone, weak or strong though they may be, for the object is simply to move the bowels, and if a gentle laxative will do it, what is the use of a violent one?

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin has earned a well-deserved vogue among women and children and old folks—people who must necessarily be careful of what they take. It is a liquid laxative tonic and antacid, the greatest stomach, liver and bowel remedy before the American people. The price is only 50 cents or \$1 a bottle, as it comes in both sizes, and all druggists sell it. Its pleasant taste and gentle action make it an ideal remedy for women in constipation, torpid liver, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn and such like digestive complaints. Its use for a short time will remove the trouble entirely so that future medication will be unnecessary. Its tonic properties build up the stomach and intestinal muscles so that they are naturally active. This is so in the experience of many heads of families, like Mrs. Brennan, of Alvarado, Va., Mrs. R. L. Stout, of Louisville, Ky., and numerous others; in fact, way out in Williams, Cal., as Mrs. J. B. Blackmore, that peace, rest, the whole town seems to be using it.

If the remedy is new to you and you want to make sure before buying, send your name to the doctor's address as below and a free test bottle will be sent you. The address: Dr. W. E. Caldwell, 517 Caldwell Bldg., Monticello, Ill. If you can buy it of your druggist.

If there is anything about your ailment that you don't understand, or if you want any medical advice, write to the doctor, and he will answer you fully. There is no charge for this service.

For sale by Garden City Drug Co.

INCREASED ACTIVITY ASSURED

FIGHT AGAINST FOOD PRESERVATIVES TO BE WAGED WITH NEW DETERMINATION.

Washington, June 22.—As the result of the encouragement given the American Medical association by President Taft, that organization will prosecute its campaign against benzoate of soda with increased vigor. It will be joined by the Association of States and National Dairy and Food Commissioners and the Public Health league, as well as by other state and national organizations. It was expected that the association of food commissioners would head the movement for federal inspection of food factories and for absolute prohibition by law of chemical preservatives. They will not meet until next August, at Denver, however, and the American Medical association, which is determined that benzoate of soda must go, decided not to wait, and took action at its annual convention in Atlantic City the second week in June.

President Taft heard of the resolutions adopted and invited the committee on medical legislation, through his personal friend and fellow-townman, Dr. Charles A. L. Reed of Cincinnati, its chairman, to pay him a call in Washington. "I want the pure food law enforced as the law makers intended it should be," said the president, adding that he intended his words to be significant. The committee interpreted this as meaning that the president was in sympathy with their unflinching opposition to benzoate of soda, borax, formaldehyde and other chemical preservatives.

President Taft informed the committee that he would recommend to congress next December the creation of a bureau or department of public health, to have charge of all such questions affecting the public at large. As the enforcement of the pure food law would come under such a bureau or department, it is probable that the president will await action by congress rather than use the present pure food commission to reopen the case against benzoate of soda, although considerable pressure is being brought toward this end.

The resolutions presented to President Taft by the committee of the American Medical association were as follows:

"Resolved, That the American Medical association respectfully urges upon congress the necessity of amending the national pure food and drug act in the following particulars, viz: "(1) To prohibit absolutely and unqualifiedly the use of benzoate of soda and similar preservatives in the preparation and preservation of foods destined for interstate commerce, such inspection having for its specific object, (a) the prevention of employment in them of persons afflicted with a contagious, infectious disease; (b) the prohibition of the use of preservatives, such as benzoate of soda, etc., and (c) the prevention of the utilization of unclean and offensive waste preservatives, which now, by the use of such preservatives, are branded as food stuffs and sent through the channels of commerce."

RENDERS TWO OPINIONS.

Helena, June 22.—The supreme court today handed down two opinions, one affirming the judgment of the district court of Silver Bow county in the personal injury suit of Harrington against the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific railroad wherein the damages amounted to \$4,000. In the other issue, also originating in Butte, the judgment is modified to \$324 and affirmed, the title of the case being Legrat against Palmer and others. This is the famous seven-up suit and was brought to recover interest on an appeal bond.

Milk will extinguish the flames of burning oil, which witter will only spread.

Mid-Week Attractions

Missoula's Big Modern Store

Greatly reduced prices prevail on suits, dresses, skirts and millinery, while in the Dry Goods section you'll find some matchless bargains.

\$22.50 for Women's Fine Tailored Suits Worth Nearly Double

The strongest price attraction we have ever offered, considering the values involved. Besides, you may wear them this entire season, for which they were intended, not a year hence. Superior garments in every respect—better styles, finer fitting, better materials. We say higher class and more refined suits than you'll see elsewhere for anywhere near the price. There are more than 100 suits to select from, and the values range up as high as \$37.50. Come as soon as possible and obtain one of these very clever suits for only \$22.50

Silk Dresses, Lingerie Dresses and Fine Organdie Dresses at Half Price

Make dandy afternoon or evening dresses. They are up to the minute in style and we have expert dressmakers here to remedy any defect in fit. If you want a really clever costume for half its true value, look at these dresses today. Half a hundred dresses to select from, and no two alike.

- Dresses worth \$15 now only \$7.50
- Dresses worth \$20 now only \$10.00
- Dresses worth \$25 now only \$12.50
- Dresses worth \$30 now only \$15.00

Stunning Dresden Silk Petticoats

Worth \$10—On Sale Today, \$5.98

A rarely good bargain in taffeta silk underskirts, for we assure you the silk is the very finest and heaviest rustling taffeta, in handsome Dresden patterns; colors shaded in the browns, navies, light blues, toupes, greens and cardinals. They have beautiful, deep flounces, nicely tailored, and the bands are adjustable elastic, making them easily fitted to any figure. Fifty garments on sale, and the real value not less than \$10. Today only, \$5.95

One-Third Less For Any Dress Skirts

No doubt you are familiar with our lines of dress skirts and know that they are the most beautiful as well as the most comprehensive in the city. By giving our big Higgins avenue window a passing glance you will see some prices and values there that will amaze you. Even that big window permits of only a very limited showing of our enormous lines. Scores of other styles on the second floor that we couldn't show at prices now a THIRD LESS.

A SENSATIONAL BARGAIN In Women's Muslin Gowns

Skirts and Drawers

See Higgins Avenue Window



You have seen many muslin underwear bargains, but none to compare with this. Upwards of three hundred undergarments, made from a sheer, fine grade mousook muslin, trimmed with dainty laces and embroideries, all cut very large and along the lines of the latest underwear models:



- Muslin gowns, lace and embroidery trimmings, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, only 75c
- Muslin drawers, lace and embroidery trimmings, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, only 75c
- Muslin skirts, lace and embroidery trimmings, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, only 75c

Prices Seldom Seen on Silks and Staple Piece Goods

- \$1.75 Black Taffeta, \$1.19—Full yard wide, and is fully guaranteed as good as any taffeta made.
- 50c Suisine Silks, 35c—Elaborate selection of patterns, in plain and fancy colors; beautiful for summer dresses.
- 25c White Waists, 10c—Choose from an enormous quantity of different patterns. Dependable quality.
- 25c Lawns and Batiste, 8 1/2c—Sheer qualities, immaculate and crisp. Lowest price on equal quality ever quoted.
- 15c Ginghams, 8 1/2c—Standard dress fabrics. Toile du Nord and other best qualities represented.
- American Prints, 5c—Best calicoes, and only the best. Standard of excellence throughout.

High Quality Domestic at Prices Beyond Competition

- \$3.50 Napkins, \$1.95 Dozen—Excellent quality linen; large number of patterns. Size 22x22.
- Crash Toweling, 5c—Buy a quantity to last a year. Price never was so low.
- 72x90 Sheets, 39c—Often sell at \$1 regularly, lodging houses and hotels take notice.
- 81x90 Sheets, 69c—All in one piece, no seam. Can't duplicate it at the price anywhere.
- 45x36 Pillow Cases, 15c—Not a cheap grade at all, but a good grade cheap. Get a quantity.
- Other Bargains Not Quoted.

D. J. Donohue Co.

IT DRAGS YOU SLOWLY DOWN

It's hard to keep an even temper with a dull pain nagging all day at your back; in fact kidney troubles are at the bottom of very much of the nervousness and irritability that are so common today. You wonder why you are short and cross, can't keep your mind on one thing, are inclined to worry over trifles, and subject to fits of "blues" and despondency. Partly it is due to that pain in your back, partly to the irritating effect of uric acid on your brain and nerves. Uric acid is a poison that is always forming in the body, and it is the duty of the kidneys to filter it out of the blood and pass it off dissolved in the urine. Healthy kidneys do this work thoroughly and well, but weak or sick kidneys get behind, and the waste matter collects here and there in the muscles, joints and nerves, causing headache, dizziness, rheumatism, neuralgia, blurry spots before the eyes, nervousness and heart trouble are signs of uric poisoning. So do not wonder at your condition, especially if the urine does not look or pass naturally. And if your back aches continually, or you are taken with sharp cricks and stitches of pain when you stoop, turn or try to lift, it is sure that your kidneys are out of order and need prompt attention, for sick kidneys cannot right themselves without help.



Doan's Kidney Pills are especially for the kidneys. They relieve congested kidneys, cleanse the kidneys and the blood, set the filtering system in perfect operation. Fifty thousand persons publicly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Here's a case right at home:

Missoula Testimony. Mrs. E. W. Hervey, 419 West Cedar street, Missoula, Mont., says: "I cannot speak too highly of Doan's Kidney Pills, as they have been used in my family with the best results. For three years my husband complained of a great deal of kidney trouble and the various remedies he used failed to bring him relief. Hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills, he procured a box at the Missoula Drug Co.'s, used them according to directions, and they improved his condition in every way. He also suffered from kidney complaint and had such severe pains in my back that it was hard sometimes for me to get about. At night the trouble was just as bad as during the day, and as a result for the loss of sleep, I arose in the morning tired and unrefreshed. I also used Doan's Kidney Pills and they proved just as beneficial as in my husband's case, ridging me of the annoyance entirely and improving my general health."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors.