

PROHIBITIVE TARIFF IS NEEDED

SUCH A DUTY ON COCAINE WOULD AID POLICE DEPARTMENTS OF COUNTRY.

New York, June 25.—Declaring that all the police heads of the country would be greatly helped if a practically prohibitive tariff was placed on foreign cocaine and internal revenue restrictions on the domestic supply of the deadly drug, Theodore A. Bingham, police commissioner of this city, has today written Senator Aldrich urging that congress give this protection to all American homes. The spread of the cocaine craze in New York city has become "widespread and insidious," General Bingham points out, and already his department has listed 43 drug stores as suspected of extensive illicit sales to victims of this drug. If this national evil is to be checked, it is the opinion of the police head here, congress must at once follow the recommendation of the American Health League and shut off by a tariff tax the secret sources of supply from abroad by which unprincipled dispensers are at present able to evade all local laws and circulate cocaine to rapidly widening circles of drug fiends.

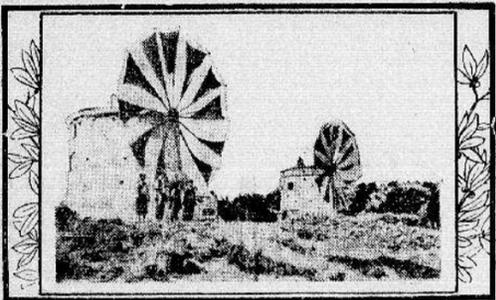
With this plea from New York's police head, many similar communications from local authorities who must also fight the cocaine curse are being received today by the chairman of the senate finance committee. Philanthropic, medical and charitable organizations throughout the country are joining the American Health League to urge that this vital opportunity to guard the physical and moral welfare of every community in the land be not neglected by their representatives at Washington. The leaders of this new movement are asking every citizen who would protect his home town from the drug plague to write to Senator Lodge, who is today calling the matter to the attention of the senate.

Startling evidence of the grip which the cocaine habit has taken upon communities in every section of the continent has today been presented to congress. It is estimated that some 150,000 ounces of the powerful drug were consumed last year in this country, considerably more than half of which is known to have gone to meet the cravings of the victims of the deadly habit. Though its use is usually more or less confined to the lower and more vicious classes, it is recorded that school children have been approached and taught to use the drug, while distinguished physicians and other professional men have fallen before its insidious powers. In almost every one of these cases, the men who pander to the drug victims have been able to conceal their source of supply by importing cocaine from London or Hamburg, it is shown.

Only a removal of the source of supply of this drug can cure its victims of the habit, medical men declare, and such a result could only be brought about by the proposed duty of \$150 an ounce on foreign cocaine. Backed by the reputable physicians of the country and the fathers and mothers who seek to shield their communities from this subtle drug habit, the American Health League is today looking to congress for this particular form of real home protection.

A Peculiar Wrench
of the foot or ankle may produce a very serious sprain. A sprain is more painful than a break. In all sprains, cuts, burns and scalds Ballard's Snow Liniment is the best thing to use. Relieves the pain instantly, reduces swelling, is a perfect antiseptic and heals rapidly. Price 25c and \$1. Geo. Freilshelmer.

A PRIMITIVE MILL TYPICAL OF ASIA



One of the reasons that the United States exports so much wheat flour to foreign countries is on account of their primitive methods of grinding flour. In countries where the ground is fertile and wheat could be raised in abundance the farmers are greatly handicapped by these ancient, unprogressive mills, the capacity of which is very limited. The mills depend for their motive power upon the wind, and gigantic windmills quite similar to those seen along the dikes in Holland are constructed. They are often 40 and 50 feet across, and while they add much to the picturesque quality of the country they are in no way able to compete with American mills.

Consul General Ernest L. Harris writes from Smyrna that while many improvements have been made throughout that Turkish vilayet or province in recent years, such as the introduction of high-class American farm implements and all the benefits which have accrued to the Greek and Turkish peasants from the use of these, yet there is still a great deal to be done. Mr. Harris reviews present farming conditions as follows:

THE ZINC SCHEDULE CONSIDERED

PORTION OF TARIFF APPLYING TO THIS METAL IS THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED.

Washington, June 27.—The civil service commission announces the following examination for the government service for next month at Missoula: Engineer in wood preservation in the forestry service, \$1,000 a year, July 21-22.

Physicians for the Panama canal service, \$750 a month, July 21. Laundryman in Washington government hospital, \$429 a year, July 14.

The postoffice at Long, Ferguson county, will be discontinued by the department on July 31.

Senator Keen of New Jersey was discussing the zinc schedule in the tariff bill and was interrupted by Senator Dixon of Montana: "I have been interested in the mental attitude of the senator," said Mr. Dixon, "and am a bit surprised to see a new result to the tariff-revision-downward element of the senate."

"I do not belong to the element the senator thinks I do," said Mr. Keen. Senator Dixon then asked Keen if he thought the duties on oxide and the manufacturers of zinc were too high. "I am not discussing the question of oxide of zinc at the present," said Mr. Keen, "not wishing to commit himself."

Continuing, Mr. Dixon said he was impressed with the universal line of fairness and consistency that the finance committee had pursued in the bill. He thought of along the line the plan had been to give all things passed in this country a fair degree of protection, and this was the only theory on which the senate could ever pass a protective tariff bill. He could not conceive of the argument that where an industry is protected in its manufactured products it must not consistently carry a relative duty on the raw products of that industry. If the duty on zinc oxide and the other products of the zinc industry is to stand as parts of the protective tariff, the small duty now carried by the senate bill certainly ought to go in the same schedule. Keen opposed it because it put zinc on the dutiable list and imposed a prohibitory duty on it, and no protection would be received from it by the miners.

Later on Senator Dixon interrupted Senator Smoot to say that in copper ores, carrying a small per cent of zinc, the whole percentage of zinc is lost in smelting and it would not be just to charge the copper ore up with duty on the zinc contents, amounting in the case of 10 per cent zinc to 42 a ton, and then lose the entire contents in smelting. In all the low grade lead ores that carry 8 or 10 per cent of zinc the smelters put on a penalty for the zinc contents, instead of being added to the value of the ore they always penalize lead ores that carry 8 or 10 per cent of zinc. They penalize at the rate of \$1 a ton for each unit of zinc. Senator Heyburn of Idaho said that there were very few copper ores imported. "The senator is mistaken," responded Mr. Dixon. "There is a large importation of copper ore from Chili that carries a low per cent of zinc, which is lost in smelting, and which, if not brought here to smelt, would go to European smelters."

Senator Owen of Oklahoma gave some figures on wages in the railroad industry of the country during a tariff speech. The senator said that the wages from 1887 to 1907 in the railroads of Montana, Wyoming, Nevada and North and South Dakota had risen as follows per day: General officers, \$8.75 to \$14.72; other officers, \$5.14 to \$8.19; general office clerks, \$2.28 to \$2.31; station agents, \$1.98 to \$2.27; other station men, \$1.85 to \$1.91; engineers, \$2.82 to \$4.31; firemen, \$2.28 to \$2.66; conductors, \$3.25 to \$3.86; other trainmen, \$2.11 to \$2.67; machinists, \$2.00 to \$2.45; carpenters, \$2.00 to \$2.42; other shopmen, \$2.02 to \$2.31; section foremen, \$1.77 to \$1.99; other trackmen, \$1.25 to \$1.56; switch and crossing tenders and watchmen, \$2.32 to \$2.37; telegraph operators and dispatchers, \$2.15 to \$2.60; employes, all except floating equipment, \$2.16 to \$2.31; all other employes and laborers, \$2.04 to \$2.19.

During the tariff schedule discussion Senator Dixon sounded the advocates of no duty as to their position on the articles made from hides. "Does the senator advocate taking the duty off of hides entirely?" he asked of Senator Clapp of Minnesota. "The duties should be entirely removed," responded the Minnesota statesman. "Would the senator wipe out the 5 per cent duty on the manufactured products of leather and put those articles on the free list also?" asked Mr. Dixon. Clapp said he would not vote to take all the duty off but would vote to materially reduce the duties. Senator Lodge then entered the discussion, and Senator Dixon asked him and Clapp if they would agree to wipe all manufactured products of leather on the free list. "Not in the least degree," replied the putting paper on the free list because you put palp legs on the free list. "Not in the least degree," responded Dixon. "Why not?" queried Lodge. "One is the raw material of the other." "Does the senator say that hides should go on the free list, and at the same time maintain the duty on the goods?" asked Mr. Dixon. "No," said Lodge. "And leather products?" queried Dixon. "The leather duties should be reduced, and they are," said Lodge. Senator Dixon said these answers were not "consistent." Senator Clapp said, "another senator cannot answer as to my consistency; I will answer as to that." "I will take care of the inconsistency part when I take the goods off," said Lodge. "All right," chimed in Dixon.

Later on Senator Dixon said that there was no consistency whatever in the attitude of any senator in advocating the taking off the duty of hides, and then maintain a duty on leather or its products. "Does the senator really mean to contend that the stock raisers of the country get no benefit from the hides of their cattle they sell?" asked Senator Dixon of Senator Clapp later. Clapp did not suppose that if a farmer skinned his steer at home and then took the skin to market he would get as much for the steer as he would with the skin on. "Then that reduces the senator's argument to an absurdity," said Dixon. Dixon quoted statistics from the Chicago showing that the hide of one steer brought a farmer \$6.91, if weighing 64 pounds, and selling at 10.5 cents a pound. Mr. Dixon then asked Senator Clapp what proportion of the cattle of the country are slaughtered by the beef trust. "About seven-tenths," responded Clapp. "Less than 15 per cent," insisted Senator Warren of Wyoming. "It is less than that," said Senator Dixon, "showing that the proportion of cattle slaughtered by the trust. Out of 10,000,000 all that the great packers get was 3,000,000. Nine million were killed on the farms and in little towns."

The Missoulian in Seattle.
Visitors to the exposition will find The Missoulian on sale at the news stands, Times building, corner Second and Union, and at the entrance to postoffice, corner Third and Union.

NEW COMMISSIONER



ROYALL E. CABELL AT TOP, JOHN G. CAPERS BELOW.

Richmond, Va., June 16.—The state of Virginia is proud of Royall E. Cabell, newly chosen United States commissioner of internal revenue, who succeeds John G. Capers.

Mr. Cabell is a young man of unusual force, and will make an able head for this department.

John G. Capers, who has so efficiently served as United States commissioner of internal revenue during the last year and a half, is a son of South Carolina. He was a democrat up until the nomination of Bryan in 1896, when he forsook his party and joined the republicans, supporting McKinley throughout the campaign.

He is a lawyer by profession and has held many offices of importance under the government. He was delegate at large to the national republican convention in Chicago in 1904, and has been a member of the national republican committee ever since.

Officers, \$8.75 to \$14.72; other officers, \$5.14 to \$8.19; general office clerks, \$2.28 to \$2.31; station agents, \$1.98 to \$2.27; other station men, \$1.85 to \$1.91; engineers, \$2.82 to \$4.31; firemen, \$2.28 to \$2.66; conductors, \$3.25 to \$3.86; other trainmen, \$2.11 to \$2.67; machinists, \$2.00 to \$2.45; carpenters, \$2.00 to \$2.42; other shopmen, \$2.02 to \$2.31; section foremen, \$1.77 to \$1.99; other trackmen, \$1.25 to \$1.56; switch and crossing tenders and watchmen, \$2.32 to \$2.37; telegraph operators and dispatchers, \$2.15 to \$2.60; employes, all except floating equipment, \$2.16 to \$2.31; all other employes and laborers, \$2.04 to \$2.19.

To handle these enterprises are the irrigation securities, and they have been perfected to a degree that makes them among the best of investments.

The reclamation service, as one western landowner put it, "has made the irrigation bond respectable." That is, the investors have been impressed by the worth and the promise of this class of agricultural development.

The irrigation bonds and securities may be divided into three classes:

Irrigated Districts.
1. Those issued by incorporated irrigation districts, preserving the features of the municipal bond.
2. Those issued by corporations which engage solely in supplying water for irrigation purposes, and which are secured by mortgage on the company's irrigation system and franchises.

3. Those issued by corporations who, in addition to their irrigation system, own the land fertilized thereby, which is sold for profit, being originally included in the mortgage, from which it may be released through some sinking fund provision.

4. Those issued by corporations operating under the federal Carey act and which are secured by a mortgage on the irrigation system, together with a lien of the state upon the segregated fund about to be irrigated.

5. Those issued by corporations operating under the federal Carey act and which not only retain the security of the irrigated system and of the state lien, but which are further secured by a deposit of settlers' mortgages with the trustee of the bondholders.

The latter class of bonds combines all the elements of strength found in all of the other issues, and may be said to represent as a class the ideal irrigation bond.

The Carey act feature has safeguarded the investor in:

1. The sufficiency of the water supply.
2. The completion and stability of the irrigation system.
3. Perfect titles to the land.
4. A diversified community of small farms.
5. The lien of the state.

OFFER SAFE FIELD FOR INVESTMENTS

Editorial Correspondent of Chicago Business Magazine Declares Irrigated Districts in Montana and Other States of Northwest Present Excellent Opportunities for Prospective Investors--States Across Rockies Most Prosperous of Any in the Union.

Spokane, Wash., June 26.—Irrigated districts in Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana are declared by an editorial correspondent of "Bonds and Mortgages" of Chicago to offer an investing field for safe investment, the writer trying among other things that the states that lie across the great divide of the Rockies are the most prosperous of the nation. Under the heading, "Farm Mortgages in the Farther West: What Investments in Loans Promise in Intermountain Regions," this article appears.

For many years the investment field for farm mortgages has been largely confined to the prairie states. There the increase of population was largely centered and the immigration came from the older states and built up on the plains new homes and farms. Money was needed for the development and this demand was met by prominent men of the east, where the source of money is largely located. But as the years have gone on the farther west has reached a prominence in this line of investment that brings its own prominence to the fore, and it is interesting to note how the lands of the farther states have been the center of the investor's attention.

Elements have entered into their development that have not been understood by the average investor nor will they be without a personal visit.

Most Prosperous.
The states that lie across the great divide of the Rockies are among the most prosperous in the nation. Colorado is raising more gold than any other state on its mining properties. It is being covered by the irrigation enterprises that have for their basis the best and surest of moisture producers. All about the valleys are seen here and there ditches and dams, reservoirs are being built in the mountains and the rich bottom lands are being utilized by the farmers, who heed the advice of the best expert members of the nation in telling them what to do to make a success. The dry farmers are also making progress, and they are reaping from the one-time desert crops that would have been wonders in the farther east 10 years ago.

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Another Sort.
Across the Wyoming plains and into the river-coursed sections of Idaho and Montana another sort of development is seen. The projects under the Carey act and on a big scale by private companies are marvelous. Hundreds of thousands of acres that had never seen the plow and would not have done so but for the enterprise and the expenditure of men with millions are being brought to a high state of cultivation. New towns are being started on every side and new lines of railway are projected. This country is new, yet it is peopled by the best sort of settlers. They have one great need—money.

The people of the east think we are wild and woolly, one loan broker expressed it, "because we are so far from the centers of civilization. They do not realize that there are as many college graduates here as in any part of the country, according to our population. What we need is to get our securities to a market. If we knew how to reach the eastern investor and convince him that he would send his money 1,500 miles for investment we could do many times the business we now do. We could make all this country blossom as the rose.

"I have a lot of farm mortgages in my safe that I am carrying to get a market for them. They pay a high rate of interest and are as good as any security that my bank holds, but the east does not realize what they are, and it is hard to convince the man who is more than a thousand miles away."

This is the expression heard often. It should be remembered that about all these people have on which to borrow money is land. It is as good land as lies out of doors, but they have not had time to improve it. Land that is worth \$10 an acre will be worth four times that in five years. Land that is not so good and will not produce as good crops is selling 500 miles east of Denver for \$50 an acre.

Same Condition.
In Utah something of the same sort of condition exists. Though it is modified by the solidarity of the Mormon people. They have their banks and their capitalists, and they care for their own. But the Mormons are not the only people on these fertile lands. The Gentiles are a large part of the population, and they must look to the more ordinary channels for their funds, with which to make improvements to develop their holdings.

Tens of thousands of acres in Utah are being settled for the first time, and irrigation enterprises are being pursued here as elsewhere in the west. The attendant enterprises are going along with them and the villages are becoming prosperous. Here the farm mortgage has as good a standing as anywhere in the east, and the loan are of the highest quality. The settlers are of a high class, mostly coming from the middle west.

On the Pacific coast is another sort of condition. As one goes into California he finds that he is in a sense in another country. That is, the people of this state are so far from the east that they do not expect to get their capital for small properties from California. It is only upon great enterprises are carried on that they look to the east. Up and down the rich valleys are being opened irrigated tracts, the water being taken from the streams and from artesian wells. These lands sold for \$3 or \$4 an acre a half dozen years ago. Now they are worth from \$200 to \$500 an acre. Men are coming into this region and are buying the land that still is held low and are planning to extend the irrigated field greatly during the coming few years.

Raising Fruit.
Most of the farmers are raising fruit, which pays the largest profits. It is not unusual to get \$200 a year an acre off these lands, and it is no wonder that the land is high. Of late the fruit has been less saleable than a few years ago. The supply is increasing faster than is the market, and the fruit-raisers are wondering what is to become of their income on high-priced land. On the whole, they are not so well off as are the farmers of the middle west, who have less invested, are getting a larger return on their money proportionately to their investment. Loans in the middle west are more satisfactory than on those high priced fruit farms, in spite of the fact that the latter are returning big earnings.

The farther northwest leads one into the rich valleys of the Washington and Oregon section. There are only a few of these, comparatively, and they are very productive. Here land is held as high as \$2,500 an acre, and there is a return that warrants it. The farms are very small and the investment large. Such a thing as failure is not known and the loans are among the surest in the whole west. It is a marvelous sight to see the prosperity that is abundant here. Every farm looks as though it were a garden as it is, and the whole northwest is enjoying a great measure of the highest prosperity.

This section seems to have more favor with the east than California, and there is no difficulty in interesting the eastern investor in the farm loans. The trust companies and mortgage companies of Spokane and other eastern money centers for their patrons and have men on the road interesting investors all over the country.

Throughout the journey one hears the farm loan spoken of as the best investment the community offers. The borrowers are said to be men of families, who are building homes for themselves, and they are willing to use their money sanely and carefully. The farmer is a king out here, and all through the west his future is considered assured.

While the towns are talking of new manufacturing industries and are trying to build up a population through the efforts of these commercial clubs, the last analysis is always back to the farmer and his success. It is a revelation to take a trip through all this section and see what is being done to advance the business interests and the farming development. The future of the farther west is bright and the investments there are worth the confidence of the man with money.

A French scientist is out with an argument that the contraction of the globe part of the earth has caused it to take a pyramidal form, the faces being the basins of the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans, the fourth being within the Arctic circle.

Let us eat, drink and be merry. With never a thought of ache or pain. Let us forget every sorrow that might be.

For we still have Rocky Mountain Tea.

For sale by David C. Smith and George F. Peterson.

PIANOS PIANOS PIANOS



Gabler, Packard, Ivers & Pond

The Auto Piano, the Kohler & Campbell

The best piano on earth for the money.

Ten free lessons to purchasers of a piano between this date and July 4th. You select the teacher; we pay her.

ORVIS MUSIC HOUSE

BUY I.

A SNAP—Twenty-five acres best bearing orchard in Bitter Root, which will market 3,500 boxes of apples and 700 boxes of pears this year. Good house and improvements worth \$5,000; two and one-half miles from Hamilton; \$12,000. Easily worth \$25,000. Must be taken at once to get the crop. Will buy crop and pay \$2,000.

GEORGE F. BROOKS

HAMILTON, MONTANA.
Third Street, Opposite City Hall.

Special Train from Butte to Alberton for Town Lot Sale June 29th.

Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound will run a special train consisting of coaches, dining and sleeping cars, leaving Missoula at 7 a. m., June 29th, returning immediately after the sale. For further information telephone 667.

A. J. HELLMAN, Agent.

W. P. WARNER, A. G. F. and P. A.

BROOKS'

Everything that men wear. We haven't been in business long enough to have lots of odds and ends and shop worn goods, and don't intend to accumulate them.

But, what's left of our Summer Suits, Underwear, Shirts, etc., we have marked at prices that are bound to move them.

Look in the window as you pass by.

W. B. Brooks. T. E. Turner.

Montana Cash Grocery

PHONE 207 BLACK 308 HIGGINS AVENUE

WE INTEND TO GIVE YOU

The very best goods obtainable in the grocery market and at the very lowest price possible.

IF WE DO NOT

solicit your trade you will think we do not want it. We do, and if you will give us a chance we will prove that our stock is always complete and fresh.

NO APPEAL EXPECTED IN THE GOULD CASE

New York, June 26.—It is not believed that any appeal will be taken either by Mrs. Howard Gould or her husband from the decision of Justice Dowling yesterday, granting Mrs. Gould the separation for which she sued and got \$36,000 a year alimony. Mrs. Gould, who has expressed her gratification over the verdict of the court, will soon leave New York for her farm at Lynchburg, Va. While it is possible for either Mr. or Mrs. Gould to bring an action for divorce, counsel for Mrs. Gould evidently regards this as improbable for the present, at least.

We don't care if you are skeptical; we don't care if you have no confidence. It makes no difference to us. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do the work or no pay—that's fair 25 cents. For sale by David C. Smith and George F. Peterson.

The ohm, the unit of electrical resistance, is equal to the resistance of a column of mercury one millimeter square by 106 millimeters high.

URGES A COMPLETE INVESTIGATION NOW

Freemont, Ohio, June 26.—James F. Harms, former government meat inspector, whose letter of resignation to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson brought about the recent investigation of the stock yards at East St. Louis, today made public an open letter to Secretary Wilson urging a general investigation of the inspection department of the various plants of the country.

In his letter Harms says that he has letters from meat inspectors located from Philadelphia to San Francisco, asking to be given the opportunity to tell what they know of conditions at other stations.

A Wreck.
is the only fit description for the man or woman who is crippled with rheumatism. Just a few rheumatic twinges may be the forerunner of a severe attack—stop the trouble at the start with Ballard's Snow Liniment. Cures the rheumatism and all pain. Price 25c, 50c and \$1. George Freilshelmer.