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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1909.

CAR LINES AND LIARS.

The Missoulian believes that every thoughtful citizen of Missoula will agree with the management of the electric railway company that it is the part of wisdom to construct the street car line temporarily along a route that will not include Higgins avenue. For reasons which have been repeatedly stated in The Missoulian, it is impossible to consider the suggestion of paying Higgins avenue this fall; also as The Missoulian has upon occasion stated, Mayor Logan has plans in prospect which will make it possible to pave early in the spring. There is construction work to be done upon a sewer, upon wire and pipe conduits and upon building work that must be completed before the avenue is paved; for the same reason it would be impossible to build a street car line on the avenue until the paving is done. This must wait until spring. The decision of the company to build a line that will eliminate Higgins avenue from its route temporarily has been distorted to imply that the abandonment of the avenue is permanent. Nothing could be further from the truth. The Missoulian does not hold a brief for the car line people; we do believe, however, that the policy of that company is guided, as that of any public-service corporation should be, by a desire to meet the needs of the public which it serves and to meet them in the best and most thorough fashion. In the present instance, were the company to abandon Higgins avenue, it would be depriving itself of contact with the entire business district of the city; selfish interest would advise against this. For the company, Mr. Inch has stated the position clearly; he flatly disclaims that his company assumes the attitude of criticizing the action of the city, either in regard to the Cedar creek bridge or as to the improvement of Higgins avenue. As we stated at the outset, we believe that every thoughtful citizen will perceive the wisdom of the position which the company has taken. The attempt to misrepresent this position may have been the result of ignorance; it is difficult to see why anybody should wish to stir up trouble at this time. But it is a fact which should be borne in mind that there will be a car line on Higgins avenue and that it will be a good one.

A BIRTHDAY.

In its edition of yesterday the Anaconda Standard points with pardonable pride to the record of the twenty years of its existence; Saturday was its birthday anniversary. In all the broad circle of Montana newspapers, with its widely varying shades of opinion, there will be unanimity in the congratulations which are extended to the Standard upon this auspicious occasion—as the toastmaster would put it. The Standard has done much for Montana and is now doing much for Montana. Perhaps it is not stating the case too strongly to say that there has been no Montana institution that has been a better advertisement for the state than the Anaconda Standard. It has fought some hard fights; not all of them were successful; but the Standard has always shown itself to be a good loser and a good loser is always a better man in most respects than a good winner. Always clean, the Standard has been a loyal exponent of Montana's interests. The press of Montana owes to the Deer Lodge county newspaper the hearty felicitations which we are sure will not be withheld. May it prosper many years to come.

BOOSTING MONTANA.

The first publication issued by the publicity department of the state bureau of agriculture, labor and industry has reached us. The book contains more than two hundred pages, devoted to a comprehensive presentation of the resources of Montana. Commissioner Hall has wrought well

LABOR'S DAY

Labor day, which is now generally observed in every important center of population in the United States, is an institution of comparatively recent origin. The first Labor day celebration ever held was on the first Monday in September, 1881, in New York city. The general assembly of the Knights of Labor was in session at that time and a parade of twenty thousand members was reviewed by the general officers in Union square. It was on that occasion that the name "Labor day" was first used. Master Workman Powderly was standing in the reviewing stand with General Worthy Foreman Griffith, a veteran in the labor movement. Robert Price, a coal miner, and a member of the assembly of the Knights watched the parade for a few minutes and then, slapping Griffith on the back, said: "Well, Jack, this is Labor day, all right, isn't it?" That remark, overheard by George B. Lloyd of the New York Central Labor union, led him to introduce a resolution in his local setting aside the first Monday in September as a day to celebrate labor's progress. He took his resolution to the New York legislature. While it was pending there Oregon, with fewer than a thousand trades unionists, passed a state law designating a labor day. New York, with three hundred thousand unionists, although first to propose a law, was second to enact one. Now practically all the states have Labor day laws. The national government in 1894 recognized the day and congress in a resolution fixed the first Monday in September as a day when all work would be suspended and employes and employers would get together to discuss their general welfare. As Labor day was originally set aside to celebrate from year to year the progress of organized labor, it may be interesting to review the history and development of labor organizations in this country. The first definite record of a labor organization dates back to 1803, when the Shipwrights' society in New York was formed. There were some attempts of organizing the members of several crafts in Boston, New York and other eastern cities long before that time, but they were of a purely local character and not enduring or large enough to become important. In 1806 the

in the preparation of this little volume; a cursory perusal of its pages discloses the fact that the several sections of the state have been well covered; we are certain that a careful examination of its contents will show that the information embraced therein is accurate. The Missoulian desires to congratulate Mr. Hall upon the creditable manner in which he has broken the ice in the state's newly assumed publicity work; it cannot fail to be beneficial and, as its scope is extended, it will attract more and more attention. Montana has reason to be proud of the showing that is made in this initial volume of what we hope will be an extended series. It is the right sort of publicity.

It was Daniel Webster who said: "Labor in this country is independent and proud." Its independence comes from the consciousness of its ability and its pride is founded upon the excellent performance of work.

Nobody works but the printer; he works every day, getting out a paper, while others sleep and play. He has to work on Sunday, just as hard as he can, and then start in on Monday—this printer man.

"Learn to labor and to wait," wrote the poet. There is a tendency in some quarters to reverse the prescription and to wait harder and longer than they labor.

Some men will march in the parade today because they esteem it a high honor and a privilege; others will be there to get a slice of the barbecue.

The sun shines alike on the just and the unjust; but the unjust don't get half the enjoyment out of it that the just do.

Labor does not always receive its full reward. Not all of the barbecue beef will go to the man who works.

Mr. Printz of Darby and Admiral Melville are evidently the only ones who doubt Dr. Cook's discovery.

These are great days for Dr. Cook but Copenhagen is getting considerable advertising out of them.

If Dr. Cook goes upon the lecture platform Mr. Printz of Darby may be able to collect his \$150.

It depends upon labor itself whether or not the union label stands for the square deal.

We always did like Denmark and now we love her for the way she received Cook.

The sweetest slice of the barbecue will not go to the man who works hardest.

The union label is a badge of honor so long as it is backed by men of honor.

Labor is good seasoning for appetite; witness today's barbecue.

tailors and the carpenters followed the example of the shipbuilders and organized. During the following four or five decades many other labor unions were formed.

To the printers may be given the credit for the formation of the first union of modern type. In 1852 the National Labor union, a sort of federation of labor unions, was organized. Its field became political immediately and it was only three years later that the Knights of Labor, with Terence V. Powderly at its head, first dared to manifest itself. The Knights of Labor was primarily a lodge of workmen. Its principles and purposes were not much like those of the American Federation of Labor as it exists today. The Knights drifted into politics and this sealed the doom of the organization. When in 1893 Powderly resigned from the presidency the membership of the organization had dwindled from nearly a million to practically nothing.

The American Federation of Labor arose as the Knights of Labor fell. At a convention in Columbus, Ohio, in 1886 the American Federation of Labor, then five years old, received into its membership about nine-tenths of the disappointed members of the Knights of Labor. The purpose of the American Federation of Labor was to band together the men of the various trades and crafts and then federate them into a great central body. No social or lodge or brotherhood features were incorporated in the new organization's constitution and by-laws.

The growth of unionism in the United States has been marvelous during the past thirty years. At the present time the labor unions in America have a greater membership than ever before in the history of the labor movement. In the American Federation of Labor there are now affiliated about 120 national and international labor unions, representing approximately 30,000 local labor unions. The number of state federations of labor is about 40, and there are nearly 600 central city labor bodies and more than 600 local trade and labor unions. In the aggregate more than 2,000,000 are members of the body or are affiliated with it. Outside the American Federation of Labor are the plasterers and bricklayers, the tinsmiths, the firemen and switchmen, and a few others, in all about 500,000.

The man who works all the year deserves one playday all his own.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

DRAINS ON FORESTS ARE HEAVY

**FOREST SERVICE MAKES AN-
NOUNCEMENT OF ANNUAL
CONSUMPTION.**

"The total yearly drain upon our forests, not counting losses from fires, storms and insects, is some 20,000,000-30,000,000 cubic feet," says R. S. Kellogg, assistant forester in charge of the office of forest statistics. In a publication just issued by the forest service on "The Timber Supply of the United States."

"Our present forest area of 550,000,000 acres may be roughly estimated to consist of 290,000,000 acres of mature forests, in which the annual growth is balanced by death and decay, of 250,000,000 acres partially cut or burned over, on which, with reasonable care, there is sufficient young growth to produce in the course of time a merchantable but not a full crop of timber, and 100,000,000 acres of more severely cut and burned over forests, on which there is not sufficient young growth to produce another crop of much value.

"Taken as a whole, the annual growth of our forests under these conditions does not exceed 12 cubic feet per acre, a total of less than 7,000,000,000 cubic feet. That is, we are cutting our forests three times as fast as they are growing. There is menace in the continuance of such conditions. While we might never reach absolute timber exhaustion, the unrestricted exploitation of our forests in the past has already had serious effects, and it is allowed to continue unchecked. White pine, for instance, which was once considered inexhaustible, has fallen off 70 per cent in cut since 1890, and more than 45 per cent since 1900. The cut of oak, our most valuable hardwood lumber, has decreased 16 per cent since 1900 and that of yellow poplar 22 per cent. The same story will be told of other woods if they are not conserved.

"The fact that timber has been cheap and abundant has made us careless of its production and reckless in its use. We take 250 cubic feet of wood per capita annually from our forests, while Germany uses only 37 cubic feet and France but 25. On the other hand, Germany, who has learned her lesson, makes her state forests produce an average of 48 cubic feet of wood per acre. We have as fast-growing species as Germany, or faster, and as good or better forest soil, if we protect it.

"The necessity for more farm land may eventually reduce our total forest area to 100,000,000 acres less than it is at present. It is entirely possible, however, to produce on 450,000,000 acres as much wood as a population much greater than we have now will really need, if all the forest land is brought to its highest producing capacity, and if the product is economically and completely utilized. But to reach the necessary condition of equilibrium between timber production and

STORE CLOSED

Labor Day

Monday, Sept. 6

We wish our patrons a pleasant holiday and thank them for their generous patronage.

D. J. Donohue Company

consumption will take many years of vigorous effort by individual forest owners, by the states and by the national government. None of them can solve the problem alone; all must work together."

**DESTRUCTION OF BOAT
DUE TO INCENDIARISM**

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 5.—The steamer Empress of Japan from the Orient yesterday brought news that the burning of the British barkentine Howard D. Troop, which was scuttled at Yokohama as briefly reported by cable, was due to incendiarism on the part of six members of the crew. The vessel had on board a cargo of kerosene for the Standard Oil company, when the fire was discovered in the hold. Rockets were sent up as a distress signal. A tug took the vessel in tow and started from Kanagawa, but the fire had gained such headway that it was necessary to scuttle the barkentine. The incendiarism followed trouble between Captain Ruryea and the crew.

A resident of New Jersey has been granted a patent on an automobile tire so reinforced, it is claimed, that it will not flatten if punctured.

MUST STAND TOGETHER.

Omaha, Sept. 5.—Judge Munger in the district court today overruled a motion for separate trials for the four men charged with robbing the Union Pacific train near here on May 22. Donald Wood, Jack Shelton, Frank Grigware and Fred Torgesen. Their trial will occur about October 1.

Dessert Making

is too expensive and too much bother to run any risk of ruining the flavor by the use of ordinary flavoring extract.

**BURNETT'S
DELICIOUS EXTRACTS**
(All Flavors)

give a rare, subtle flavor such as no other extract can give. Their use will add a distinct charm to the daintiest delicacy you know how to prepare.

The Grand

Cor. Higgins Ave. and Main Street
MISSOULA'S NEW AMUSEMENT CENTER

**High-Class
Vaudeville**

Entire Change of People Every Monday and Thursday

Program

Entire Change of Bill Monday Evening.

NEW MOVING PICTURES

Entire change of performers Monday and Thursdays.

Entire change of pictures Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Continuous Performance—First performance, 7:30 p. m.; admission 10¢ and 20¢.

Children accompanying their parents, 10¢ downstairs.

MATINEE—Every day except Thursday at 3:30 p. m. Admission: 10¢ and 15¢ any part of theater.

PICTURES

CHANGED

MONDAY NIGHT

AT THE

**LYRIC
THEATER**

NEW

MOTION

PICTURES

ILLUSTRATED

SONG

TALKING AND

SINGING PICTURES

MONDAY EVENING

The ISIS

THEATER

DIFFERENT

Continuous Labor day matinee Monday 2 to 5 p. m.

BIG SPECIAL LABOR DAY PROGRAM

AT NEW

Bijou Theater

A Great Feature Film,

"THE HEART OF A RACE-TRACK TOUT."

showing a great handicap race at the San Anita track, California, and the sucker who won \$5,000.

A Sensational Film, Worth Seeing

PLENTY OF GOOD COMEDY

Special Matinee Monday, 2 P. M.

Your money back if you ever saw our pictures before.

10¢—THE NEW BIJOU—10¢

Livery, Hack and Transfer

MELANEY & ADAMS

Corner Clay and Second Streets.

Barn new and clean. Rigs up-to-date. Prompt service. Telephone 655.

IF YOUR GROCER DOES NOT HAVE

IT, CALL 569 FOR "THE BEST"

IN BREAD AND PASTRY

MADE AT THE GARDEN CITY BAKERY

**Get a Home
Stop Paying
Rent**

**Buy in Car
Line Addition
and you can
arrange for a
brand new
house to be
paid for the
same as rent.
See how it feels to be
your own landlord.**

City Water Lots \$50 and up. Terms \$5 a Month

For Car Line Addition

Arrangements have been made for city water throughout Car Line Addition, and work will begin on laying the water mains as soon as the pipe can reach Missoula.

The erection of the trolley poles for the street car line through Car Line Addition will begin in a few days. Electric light wires will also be strung across the addition.

Present prices will continue only a short time.

Rhoades & Rhoades
115 Higgins Avenue.

The ISIS THEATER DIFFERENT Continuous Labor day matinee Monday 2 to 5 p. m.

Bijou Theater A Great Feature Film, "THE HEART OF A RACE-TRACK TOUT." showing a great handicap race at the San Anita track, California, and the sucker who won \$5,000. A Sensational Film, Worth Seeing PLENTY OF GOOD COMEDY Special Matinee Monday, 2 P. M. Your money back if you ever saw our pictures before. 10¢—THE NEW BIJOU—10¢

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