

HOW TO SAVE THE LITTLE BABES

PHYSICIANS AND LAYMEN IN NEW HAVEN TO DISCUSS INFANT MORTALITY.

MANY ABLE ADDRESSES

All Speakers Agree Motherhood Should Be Protected From Overwork, Alcoholism and Long Hours of Telemetering of Impure Milk to Deaths of the Young Elucidated.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 11.—Prominent physicians and laymen gathered here today from all parts of the country for the session of the conference, beginning this afternoon, for the prevention of infant mortality, under the auspices of the American Academy of Medicine. The meetings will continue until Friday and the medical, institutional, philanthropic and educational viewpoints of the topic will be given. Dr. J. H. Mason Knox, Jr., of Johns Hopkins university presided.

Addresses were made during the day by Drs. Caroline Hedger and Alice Hamilton, Chicago; J. P. C. Griffith, J. Madison Taylor and Alice Weld Tallant, Philadelphia; C. von Pirquet, R. A. Ureghart and H. M. Knox, Jr., Baltimore; Richard C. Cabot, Boston; Sherman C. Kingley, Chicago; Woods Hutchinson and Ida S. Wile, New York, and Messrs. E. T. Devine and R. W. Bruere, New York.

"The Relation of Mothers' Occupations and Long Hours to Infant Mortality" was discussed in a paper presented by Caroline Hedger of the United Charities of Chicago. Dr. Hedger quoted William Hard's statement that women are in industry to stay, and since we cannot tomorrow dismiss 6,000,000 women from industrial occupations, some other solution of this phase of the problem must be considered. She gave figures from reports of English and American investigators showing a definite relation between the child death rate and the occupation of the mother. As a means of obtaining exact knowledge that would aid in the solution of the problem she advocated a more accurate registration of births and other vital statistics, along with other data which would be of value in getting the key to this situation.

In a paper embodying the results of a statistical study of 160 families with regard to the number of children born and the number who died in birth, in infancy or early childhood, Dr. Alice Hamilton of Hull House, Chicago, discussed the subject of "Excessive Child Bearing as a Factor in Infant Mortality." The families selected were almost all from the poorer, wage-earning class, the parents being foreign born in all but 3 per cent. Grouped according to nationalities, the lowest child death rate was shown in the Jewish families, with the American-born next. The highest death rate was found in the children of Italian parentage, with the Germans, Irish and Slavs ranging in between, in the order named.

The importance of breast feeding was emphasized by Dr. J. Madison Taylor of Philadelphia, in a paper on "The Curative Powers of Human Milk." Dr. Taylor said that scientific substitute infant feeding, primarily a boon, often proves a peril. Mothers, both rich and poor, too often assume that it is just as well to bring up the baby on the bottle, thus imperiling life and health, and especially right constitutional development. It has been shown, he declared, by physiological research that curative powers are present in the serum of milk, especially human milk, which act in an auto-protective manner.

Mr. Bruce based his statement on the records of the New York city department of health. He traced the relation between impure milk and low wages to the death rate, and declared that a choice may be necessary between an increase in the family income and a subsidy to the mother, on one hand, and a municipal milk supply on the other.

Dr. Alice Weld Tallant, professor of obstetrics at the Women's Medical college of Pennsylvania, made a strong plea for more general instruction of the mother in hygiene. The training of the mothers in the proper care of the babies would not only save

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We could not afford to so strongly indorse Rexall "33" Hair Tonic and continue to sell it as we do if we were not certain that it would do all we claim it will. Should our enthusiasm carry us away, and Rexall "33" Hair Tonic not give entire satisfaction to the users, they would lose faith in us and our statements, and in consequence our business prestige would suffer.

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life, Dr. Tallant said, but it would prevent much infantile disease.

The importance of clean milk was urged by Dr. J. P. Crozer Griffith. He commented on the fact that the excessive mortality of early life occurs principally in artificially fed children, and is due chiefly to diarrhoeal disturbances, and declared that the mortality could be largely prevented by maternal nursing.

In discussing the relation of syphilis to infant mortality, Dr. Richard A. Ureghart said: "Of all the grave consequences following upon this one of the modern plagues none are so serious as those of heredity. The high rate of infant mortality among the children of such parents is its greatest social danger. Many others, fortunate or unfortunate enough to survive its first effects, grow into a weakling childhood and manhood, a misery to themselves and a public charge. The false position assumed toward social diseases by the authorities and the consequent ignorance of the far-reaching effect of such diseases is an everlasting disgrace to our modern civilization. Too frequently the innocent suffer; the state is called on to support weaklings, and racial degeneracy results."

Dr. von Pirquet talked on the "Relation of Tuberculosis to Infant Mortality," and said in part that children infected within the first year of life nearly always die from tuberculosis. The best prophylaxis, he declared, would be the entire separation of infants from adults who are tuberculous, even from their parents, if the latter are suffering from the disease. He warned also against coughing in the presence of a child. Dr. Mason Knox, Jr., declared: "Public sentiment must be aroused to insist upon suitable hygienic surroundings for every newborn babe. The minimum of those requirements must be pointed out by the physician. No field in medicine is more enticing."

"Among the factors directly and indirectly destructive to the life of infants in this country, is acute and chronic alcoholism of the parents."

TWO HANGED AND SHOT BY FRENZIED MOB

(Continued From Page One.)

kicked and struck him and finally knocked him down, and it was by hard work by the cooler heads of the mob that his life was saved. He was compelled to beg for mercy and announced in a loud voice that Salznor had been lynched, after which he was driven from the mob. Attention was then given Salznor, who cried and begged, and implored that his sister had killed his wife, at which the mob again clamored for his execution.

After Salznor was hanged and while the body was being riddled with bullets the rope broke and the body fell to the ground where it lay for several hours.

ATTEMPT TO BURN NEGRO AND HIS WIFE

Chicago, Nov. 11.—An attempt to burn alive Professor James Payne, a colored spiritualist and his family, whose home was recently raided, was made tonight by persons who poured kerosene oil over the front porch of the Payne home and in the hallway and then set fire to the place. Noise made by the perpetrators of the crime awakened Payne and as he ran down the hall stairs to investigate, a can of oil exploded a few feet from him. The front of the house was then in flames.

Payne rushed back to alarm his wife, and she and members of the family escaped by a rear entrance. The fire department was then called and the flames extinguished.

MILWAUKEE GIVES ORDER.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad today played with the American Locomotive company an order for 50 locomotives of the Pacific type.

STORY OF MURDER OF ANNIE PELLEY

ASSAILED IN ALLEY, BRAVE GIRL FOUGHT DESPERATELY FOR HER LIFE AND HONOR.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 11.—Miss Pelley was an orphan girl, 22 years old. Her home was formerly at Anna, Ill., but for two years she had made her home with her sister, Mrs. John Coffman of Cairo. She was employed as sales-girl.

On Monday evening she left the store where she worked and walked with her chum, Ella Dolan, as far as Miss Dolan's home, where she took a car. It was raining and to avoid the muddy stretch of sidewalk, she left the car at Twenty-eighth and Elm streets instead of at Sycamore street, as was her custom. The finding of the handle of her umbrella in the front yard of the residence of Harry Lips, at 424 Twenty-sixth street, three doors from the Coffman home, indicates that this was where she was first attacked. It is supposed that when she was confronted she struck the man with her umbrella and the handle flew into the yard.

It is believed that the man thrust the gag into her mouth and carried her back to Elm street and half a block to the alley. Marks on the ground show that she was dragged by the feet to the spot, where she was strangled to death. Her fearfully bruised and lacerated throat and face show that she fought desperately.

The alley is narrow, barely wide enough for a wagon to pass through, and is little used, and it was after 3 o'clock the next morning before the body was found. Katherine Boren, the three-year-old daughter of W. C. Boren, crossing the alley to visit her grandmother, came upon the body Tuesday morning and ran back to call her father.

Miss Pelley's clothing was almost completely torn from her body. The deep imprints of the fingers that had throttled her were on her throat. Beside her was her hat and her broken umbrella. Not far away was found her book of street car tickets. Some postcards she had been carrying in her hand were torn in two. Her handbag and a dress pattern she had purchased were gone.

Funeral services for Miss Pelley were held here this morning before the body was taken to Anna. A large gathering attended the services.

WEST INTERESTED IN STABLE SYSTEM

SENATOR ALDRICH TALKS TO IOWANS ON IMPORTANCE OF COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Des Moines, Nov. 11.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, chairman of the national monetary commission, continued his series of western addresses on finance here tonight in a speech before the Bankers' club. Des Moines is the home of Senator Cummins, one of the "insurgent" republican leaders, but those who expected the Rhode Island senator to make any uncompromising allusion to the Iowan were disappointed.

Mr. Aldrich spoke especially of the growing importance of the west as affording the best reason, why people of Iowa should demand a stable banking system. Senator Aldrich gave more attention than heretofore to the importance of Commercial paper in the banking systems of Europe. In discussing this feature of foreign banking Mr. Aldrich said:

"In Germany all notes, taxed or untaxed, must be covered by an amount of specie equal to one-third of the total issue, and an amount of bankable bills equal to the other two-thirds. Those bills are what we would call commercial paper. They must bear the name of two solvent parties, and must not run for more than 90 days to answer the standard fixed for bankable bills. In France they have a provision that bankable bills there must bear three names, and must have the same limit as to time as the German bills. In Great Britain the custom is to require two names of English citizens, one of whom must be the acceptor."

Mr. Aldrich explained that in referring to foreign banking systems he had no intention of urging the adoption of any of them.

"The habits of the people," he continued, "the relations between banks and borrowers and banks and depositors, the 25,000 independent institutions in the United States, all related to the development of various communities, must be considered; and no system can be adopted in this country that does not recognize that the continuance of banks and the prosperity of their business must be maintained."

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YOU, Madame, are missing the grandest opportunity ever afforded you to dress stylishly, well and economically if you neglect to attend the ALTERATION-REMOVAL Sale. Prior to removal into the beautiful new departments being provided for our Millinery and Women's Apparel departments such reductions as these apply on Ready-to-wear Millinery, Suits, Coats of all kinds, Skirts, Children's and Misses' Coats, etc.—25% on the first item and 20% on all the rest.

If you have been putting off attending this sale, do so no longer; next week is the last for these reductions and you know what a rush there always is at the last. Come today, this forenoon, if possible

Missoula Mercantile Co.

DENEEN ORDERS OUT STATE TROOPS

ONE REGIMENT IS ON WAY TO CAIRO—OTHER COMPANIES TO FOLLOW.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Governor Deneen, who is in Chicago, talked on the telephone to Sheriff Frank Davis of Alexander county, at Cairo, tonight and received the report that conditions in the southern Illinois city were so alarming that troops were needed at once to prevent a disastrous outbreak.

"The streets are filled with people and they are crazy," the sheriff reported. "They are storming the jail now and are trying to batter down the doors. I called for volunteers to help suppress the rioting and not a soul would help me. I must have troops."

Governor Deneen, who had already been in communication with the state department at Springfield, giving orders that all militia companies in southern Illinois be held in readiness, told the sheriff to utilize the company of militia at Cairo immediately and that he would rush further troops to the scene.

Governor Deneen immediately issued orders by telegraph to the following state troops: Company D at Carbondale, Captain Galbraith; company G, at Effingham, Captain Austin; company M at Champaign, Captain Smith; company A at Casey, Captain Starnes; company B at Newton, Captain McKinnon.

MINISTERS OPPOSE BOUT TO AID PEYTON FUND

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY MISSOULIAN.

Butte, Nov. 11.—Recently the proposition was made to have a boxing bout in Butte, the proceeds to be devoted to the aid of Mrs. Peyton, wife of the Missoula game warden who was killed by Indians last fall. The Butte ministers, in their crusade against everything that crops up and which does not meet their approval, protested against the step, which would undoubtedly result in several hundred dollars to aid the worthy cause, in the following letter:

"The Silver Bow Ministerial association heartily concurs with any legitimate and unquestionable methods that may be advocated by citizens of Butte for procuring money for the Peyton fund and will gladly render our assistance, but under no consideration will we give our consent to the promoting of boxing exhibition or prize-fight or staging any questionable or unlawful program."

ENTRIES MADE IN GOOD FAITH, DECLARES LOVE

Fairbanks, Alaska, Nov. 11.—United States Marshall Henry K. Love, who was the first government agent to investigate the Cunningham group of locations in the Katalla district, the basis of the disagreement between Secretary of the Interior Ballinger and L. R. Glavis of the general land office, said today that he believed the entries were made in good faith.

Mr. Love said that after investigating the claims he was convinced that no fraud had been practiced by the claimants and recommended that the claims be allowed. He also said that he was sure that no connection exists between the Cunningham claimants and the Guggenheims.

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2. It is the best possible advertising, because it brings direct results.
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4. It would more than pay for itself in the additional transient business it would bring you.
5. It is durably constructed and attractive in appearance. As good the third year as the first.
6. It would actually pay a profit, because it will sell the goods.
7. It would enable you to "reach" shoppers at the time when they are ready to buy.
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U. P. ROBBERS FOUND GUILTY AS INDICTED

Omaha, Nov. 11.—"Guilty as found in the indictment" is the verdict returned tonight by the jury in the case of D. W. Woods, William Matthews, Lawrence J. Golden, Frank Grigware and Fred Torgenson, charged with holding up and robbing the mail car of the Overland limited on the Union Pacific May 22.

The penalty for the crime is life imprisonment. A new trial will be asked for.

I. W. W. SEEK RELEASE.

Spokane, Nov. 11.—Two writs of habeas corpus were issued today by Judge Hinkle on petition of Judge Rogers, a Portland attorney, one in behalf of Joseph Duddy, charged with vagrancy and the other for Arthur Edge, charged with disorderly conduct, arrested during the I. W. W. troubles here. Chief of Police Sullivan is instructed to have them before the

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court tomorrow morning. Mr. Rogers asked for habeas corpus writs for 50 prisoners, but Judge Hinkle said that he would take one of each kind of offense as a test case.