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THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1910.
COMMENCEMENT DAY.

This morning at the state university will be held the commencement-day exercises. The occasional address will be delivered by Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, who comes to Montana as the representative of Harvard university, to extend the greeting of the nation's oldest college to one of the youngest. The honor of the presence of this distinguished scholar is notable. In the world of economic research there is no man who ranks higher than he. The head of the department of economics in Harvard and the secretary of the American Association of Economists, Dr. Carver is one of the nation's big men. That, in itself, is much. But we take it that the position which Dr. Carver occupies today as the emissary of Harvard university is the really significant feature of his visit; it means that, under the presidency of Dr. Dunaway, the University of Montana is attaining rank in the list of educational institutions in the west. Missoula should see to it that the audience which greets Dr. Carver this morning is worthy of his address. His subject is "The Productive Life."

CUT IT OUT.
Chief of Police Vealey has called the attention of the city council to the problem of regulating the saloon district and preserving peace and quiet when the bedlam of noise is permitted which goes under the name of music. This nuisance is especially prominent along West Front street, where there are pianos and fiddles and banjos whanging away all evening and into the night. The chief is correct when he says that there is no possibility of an officer hearing the discharge of a revolver, should there be one, unless he is within a few feet of the place where it is shot, while this racket is going on. There should be an ordinance passed at once which will suppress this annoying nuisance. The racket from this district is audible for a long way and it disturbs people who want to sleep, besides giving a casual visitor the impression that Missoula has not yet emerged from the old western phase of life. Cut out the music—if music it be; but stop the noise, anyway, whatever its right name is.

DAD'S DAY.
Father is to have an inning. The Spokane ministers and the Y. M. C. A. of that city have united in the effort to give Dad a hearing, and June 19 is to be Father's day with them. We have had Mother's day for some time, and it is a day which calls for general observance; but Dad hasn't had a show. He has just pluggd along, doing the best he could, trying to pay the bills and having a heart-to-heart talk with Son whenever he could find the boy with time enough to listen. He has not sought honors, but has been contented to see his wife and children happy and comfortable. It is time that his place was recognized. It is to the credit of Spokane that the movement originated there to give Father a bit of the honor that is his due. It would be well if other cities took up the plan. Father will be appoyed, perhaps, to find himself thus thrust into the limelight; but he deserves a little glory. He has been lampooned in the vaudeville songs, and has been the butt of many a joke; now let him hear a word of serious appreciation. It will do him good.

WASHING MONEY.
The germ theory has brought about an innovation in the treasury department by which spilled paper money is

to be laundered and restored to circulation when it is cleaned and pressed. Secretary MacVeagh has signed an order for the purchase of a machine by which United States notes may be scrubbed and polished and made as good as new. It is estimated that by washing and ironing, the life of 80 per cent of the government notes may be doubled. This departure will necessitate certain changes and readjustments in the conduct of the treasury as well as in the vernacular. It is to be expected that there will be private bill-washing establishments created and the banks may be expected to have laundries in the basement. Your impetuous friend will now approach you with the statement that all of his money is in the wash and he would like the loan of a flyer to tide him over until his laundry comes back; he will show you his laundry ticket in support of his assertion. We shall hear that a man has "money to wash" instead of "money to burn." It will be an interesting experiment for the man who has money enough ahead to have it washed. But most of us will be in the predicament of the man with a single shirt as far as the laundry goes.

Up the avenue goes the trolley line; the sewer ordinances are in a fair way to pass; the paving question is being settled. "God's in His heaven; all's well in the world."

There are no trains coming down the Blackfoot yet, but there is a noise up the river that sounds a good deal like a railroad.

The trapshooters wish the announcement made that there will be no live targets in this week's program. Only blue rocks go.

Commencement day at varsity today. Mr. Business Man, it is your duty to attend the exercises this morning.

The tide of settlers, sweeping upon the reservation lands, augurs well for the development of the great valleys.

The dry farmer isn't getting half a chance to exploit his theories this month, but his crops are booming.

However, we old timers of 1908 view with amusement the alarm of those who fear the showers of 1910.

The European advices have not yet stated that Roosevelt is blamed for the Italian earthquakes.

The Missoula man who visits other cities returns home, contented. This is the best evidence.

One fine thing about these warm showers is that they are producing a great crop of mint.

The weather man is not playing according to form this week, but he might do worse.

Meanwhile, the racket is preparing to shed its red glare pretty generally in these parts.

This should be the happiest commencement day in the history of the university.

Every day demonstrates the power for good that lies in the pull together.

Likewise, the frame house is succeeding the teepee in the Missoula valley.

If you want a big celebration, dig up. You can't get something for nothing.

A word of friendly warning to the trapshooters: "Aim high."

Watch out for a big hay crop in western Montana.

The sugar-trust affairs are anything but a sweet mess.

FOREST DOMAIN LARGER BY DICTUM OF TAFT

Washington, June 8.—Sixty million feet of merchantable timber have been added to the Dattle national forest in New Mexico and nearly 100,000 acres of land will be thrown open to settlement by a proclamation which President Taft signed today. It adds more than 184,000 acres of wooded lands to the national forest domain. The mining camp of Fluorine, in the forest reserve, is now classified in the homestead lands. All the lands restored will be thrown open to settlement by act of the secretary of the interior later.

RETURNS TO MISSOULA.

David Mason, assistant forester of silviculture, came to Missoula yesterday after a few weeks' trip in the Coeur d'Alene national forest and also visiting in Kalispell and Essex, where he was detailed on work for the forest service. Mr. Mason will be here only a couple of days and then he will go to Helena. From Helena Mr. Mason will go up the Blackfoot valley, where he will go over the forest timber to consider plans of the sale of timber in that region.

DEATH OF MRS. CYR.

Mrs. Cyr, wife of J. M. Cyr, 328 First street, died at St. Patrick's hospital yesterday from consumption. Mrs. Cyr was 46 years of age and had been a resident of Montana for 14 years. A husband and many relatives are left. The funeral procession will leave the home at 8 a. m. Friday and proceed to the Catholic church, where a requiem high mass will be conducted by Rev. Albert Trivelli. Burial will be in St. Mary's cemetery.

The Match Industry

By Frederic J. Haskin.

An investigation has been made by the department of commerce and labor with reference to the prevalence in the match factories of the United States of a disease known as "phossy jaw." This investigation shows that eight cases existed in two of the factories visited, and 82 cases were found in the homes of persons employed in three factories. This disease is known to the medical profession as necrosis of the jaw, and is brought about by the fumes of white phosphorus. More than 65 per cent of the men, women and children employed in the match industry in the United States are exposed to the dangers of the disease. It is probable that as a result of the investigation, congress will follow the example of the principal countries of Europe, and will prohibit the further use of white phosphorus in the making of matches.

At the international conference on labor regulation held at Berne in 1906, Germany, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Switzerland agreed to prohibit the manufacture, importation, or sale of matches in the making of which white phosphorus was used.

Later England took up the matter and agreed to investigate the English match factories. The committee which made the investigation reported that while it was plain that many laborers in match factories did suffer by reason of the presence of white phosphorus, there was only one substitute which could be used in the manufacture of matches designed to strike anywhere, and that this substance was protected by a British patent. The report was therefore unfavorable to the abolition of the use of white phosphorus. When the matter came to be considered in parliament, the report of the committee was overturned, and a law was passed embodying the principles laid down in the Berne conference. This law also provided that the existing patent should be modified to such an extent as would prevent a monopoly on the other process of match making. It set forth that the patent holder should share with other manufacturers upon the payment of a reasonable royalty or stipulated sum. It is doubtful if there ever has been a case in the United States where a patentee has been compelled by legislation to surrender any part of his rights.

The fumes of white phosphorus are injurious particularly to persons with decayed teeth, through which the chemical finds its way into the jawbone, and there runs a course that often results in death. The medical profession has not met with great success in treating necrosis arising from this cause. The existence of improved match making machinery has tended to reduce the dangers incident to the use of white phosphorus, but most authorities agree that the only way to eliminate these dangers completely will be to follow the course of European nations and abolish the manufacture, importation and sale of matches made with it.

It is said that there are at least two harmless substitutes for white phosphorus in the making of matches. Red phosphorus has long been used in making safety matches, such as will strike only on a prepared surface. This substance was used first in 1845, and has, in a large measure, changed the nature of the match industry. The only excuse for the continuation of the use of white phosphorus is that the hustling American likes a match which will strike on anything.

There are more than 200 match factories in the United States and Canada. It has been computed that the average individual in the civilized world uses eight matches a day. Three millions of them are struck every minute of the year. Half of the whole world's consumption of matches is in the United States and Canada. Not more than half of the population of the world uses matches. Even in the remotest districts of Europe, the old-fashioned method of borrowing fire from the neighbors is continued. It is said that in many cases fires are lighted when a bride and her husband go to house-keeping and are kept alive continuously until their children are grown and have to establish new homes and new fires.

The major portion of the safety matches used in the United States are made in Sweden, France and Norway. In France, match making is conducted as a government monopoly. There are seven large factories. They are made by machines whose capacity is 50,000 boxes of matches an hour, each box containing 100 matches. In the use of these machines, no human hand touches the match from the time it is cut from the log until it is in the hands of the consumer. Every process is automatic.

The process of making matches under modern conditions is full of interest. Many persons think that the match splints are the by-product of sash and door factories, but as a matter of fact the best timber extant is required for match sticks. The logs which are to be worked up into matches are first soaked or steamed to makes them less brittle. They are then run through a veneer peeling machine. The result is a long strip of wood as wide as a match is long and as thin as the match is thick. These long strips are piled up 50 to 80 in a pile and are thrust through a machine not unlike a French guillotine. After the strips are cut up, the millions of little splints are carried into a drying room where they are dried by hot air.

After this process, the splints are gathered by a machine and placed in thousands of minute pigeon holes, each on end. When the pigeon hole case is full, the frame is locked so as to bind each match in its own place. It then is carried to another part of the machine where the free ends of the matches are dipped, first in sulphur and then in phosphorus. The boxes also are made by machinery, and arrive in time to have the matches placed in them. One of these machines will dip from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 matches a day. The sulphur in

the making of matches is provided in order that the combustion started by the phosphorus shall continue long enough to set the wood on fire.

There are many forms of matches. Some peeling ideas are worked out. In one case, they are produced in the shape of a reel of tape. At each place where the matches are severed, there is a supply of phosphorus and a striking substance. Another match-maker uses a little bottle filled with combustible pellets. By inverting the bottle he is able to get one of these pellets out at a time and a striking apparatus gives him the fire he desires. Another peculiar match is put up in little packages resembling accordion-pleated goods. The package is held together by the use of a rubber band, one strip being torn off at a time. The accordion-pleating prevents the striking surface from danger of exposure. Still another novel idea consists of a round roll of sand paper, into which a match is placed. When a man needs a light, he holds the roll between two fingers and presses on the match with his thumb. This serves to strike the match, which is of the safety variety.

The making of matches is a comparatively new industry. In the springtime of history, men produced fire by rubbing sticks together, which was followed by the use of the flint, steel and tinder. In 1580 Goltzrey Hanckwitz of London, learning of the discovery of phosphorus and of its nature, wrapped some of it in a little roll of brown paper and rubbed it until it took fire. Then he held it to a stick covered with sulphur. This was the world's first match. Later, sticks were dipped in sulphur and then in a composition of chlorate of potash, sulphur, sulphophos, gum of sugar and cinchabar. These sticks were put up in a little box, and were sent out with a small bottle of sulphuric acid. When the user desired a light, he dipped one of the sticks into the acid, and it was immediately ignited. These were called chemical matches. The consumer had to pay \$3.75 a box for them.

From that time on matches gradually improved until the Lucifer match made its appearance. Before economical methods of making boxes were discovered, it was the custom to have matches made from small blocks of wood. The lower end of the block was not cut apart, and thus the whole bunch of matches was held together. For many years this form of match was sold all over the United States. Even to this day one finds the block match in wide use along the Pacific coast.

The cheapness of matches is due not less to the perfection of box making machinery than to the introduction of great machines for the production of matches themselves. These boxes are usually made from the same wood that enters into the making of the match, and 50,000 boxes a day are turned out by a single machine. Their cost is but the merest fraction of a cent each. Some enterprising cigarette makers have placed the match on the end of the cigarette itself. While this new cigarette is enjoyed as a novelty in many places, it has never become popular with smokers. The little pocket lighters carried by some smokers do not meet with a very large sale. Since the penny-in-the-slot machine has served to place matches on sale almost everywhere, there is but little demand for other kinds of lighting agents than the match.

CONFEDERATE DEAD HONORED IN OHIO

Sandusky, O., June 8.—In the presence of several hundred southerners a monument to the memory of the 26 Confederate officers and privates buried on Johnson's island, Sandusky bay, Lake Erie, was dedicated today. The monument, erected by Alton chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy of Cincinnati, Ohio, was unveiled by Mrs. Patton Hudson of Cincinnati. The dedicatory address was delivered by General George W. Jordan of Memphis, Tenn., commander of the army of Tennessee, United Confederate Veterans.

MRS. RANSOM DIES.

After a severe illness, Mrs. Mary E. Ransom died Wednesday at 1:30 o'clock at the French-German hospital from a combination of diseases. Mrs. Ransom was well known in Missoula, having conducted dressmaking parlors in the Gibson block for several years. A husband, J. V. Ransom, and a son survive. At present the funeral arrangements have not been completed.

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ROYAL WEDDING HELD IN GERMAN CAPITAL

REX FLOUR

Berlin, June 8.—Princess Anstha von Rattler, one of the most beautiful of the girls in the society of Berlin, and Prince Frederick Wilhelm of Prussia, a second cousin of Emperor William, were married at the new palace at Potsdam today. The nuptials were witnessed by many members of royalty from the other German states.

The bride is the eldest daughter of the Duke von Rattler and is 27 years of age. The prince is the third son of the late regent of Brunswick.

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