

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1910.

THE APPLE SHOW.

The first day of the Western Montana Apple show has demonstrated that the exposition is to be a success in every respect. The best feature of the apple show is the feeling of friendship and co-operation in competition that it has already proved to exist between the counties of western Montana.

SURE TO COME.

The dispatches this morning tell us that the new government of Portugal is having hard work to curb the enthusiasm of the revolutionists. Having revolutionized once, they want to keep it up, they like it.

DIAZ.

It is to be regretted that William J. Nye is not alive today, because it would be of interest to read what he'd have to say concerning the present perennial of the republic of Mexico.

History repeats itself distressingly in the Minnesota fires. We had hoped that no other section would ever be called upon to go through what we did and the people of the stricken district have our sympathy.

If you want to insure the permanent maintenance of the state university and other state institutions, exert yourself to see that the amendment receives all the support you can turn to it.

Secretary Breitenstein, Professor Dean and F. M. Lockman have established a reputation that will endure. The burden of the apple show work has fallen upon them.

There are two great local issues in this campaign. One is the adoption of the constitutional amendment and the other is reapportionment of representation.

La Jole wins the batting average lead and La Jole captures the throwing record, yet there are some who say that the glory of France has departed.

The doctrine of fair play can well be applied to the apportionment of legislative representatives.

criticize Nero." Roman professional men, said the humorist, would pin a card on their office doors, "Come to the forum to criticize Nero. Meet me at the cemetery at 2 o'clock." These words apply today in Mexico, excepting that the men of many-tongued names could now write: "Come to the plaza to criticize Diaz. Drop me a line in San Antonio."

GIANTS NOW.

It has long been a common belief, fostered by the older men, that physical prowess reached its height many years ago, when they were boys and the world was younger. "There were giants in those days," or something like that. It is, perhaps, entirely natural that the octogenarian of today should look back to his youth and review the exhibitions of strength and skill he witnessed then, and it is just as natural that his comparison should be unfavorable to the athletes of today.

WORKING WITH DEATH.

It is never many months apart that the dispatches tell of some great and awful accident underground. Each recital of cave-in or explosion carries its heartrending details of grief-stricken widows and hungry orphans. The miner works day by day with death as a partner. He is not paid for the risk he takes every time he bids the sun and sky farewell, and he knows the danger. Still, there are miners; there always have been, of course, and there always will be. Every sort of work has been made more safe, it is said, but those who read know that there have been many horrors in mines within the year. There are organized efforts to help the miner, to give him more of a fighting chance for his life; even the government has taken a hand. Yet, the miner works with death.

Apples red and apples yellow, apples juicy, crisp and mellow, apples large and apples small—go to the show and see them all. Go to the show and see the fruit that comes from the famous Blaine Root; see the fruit that comes from Blaine; see the grasses and the grains; see the wheat and corn and oats; hear the Rooster's strident notes; see the pears and see the plums; hear the horns and hear the drums; go to the apple show every day—you can help along that way.

If chief Joseph had known anything about the Red Apple, there would have been no battle of the Big Hole. He would have disarmed his warriors and they would all have gone to farming in the Bitter Root.

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The apple show makes good; it makes good for the country and it makes good for the workers who planned it.

MONTANA APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—(Special.)—Earl L. McClatchie has been appointed postmaster at Blaine, Mont., vice C. Peterson, resigned. Miss Marie A. Hopfetter of Missoula has been appointed clerk in the district forestry offices at Missoula.

The Government at Work

VIII.—Department of the Interior.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

The department of the interior has a varied lot of things to look after. Patents, pensions, public lands, Indians, education, conservation, reclamation, mining, public parks, map making water resources—these are some of the things which occupy the attention of the secretary of the interior. Like all other cabinet officers he has his assistant secretary. There are two in his department. One has immediate oversight of Indian affairs, public lands, and appropriations; while the other has charge of matters pertaining to the bureau of education, the patent office, and the pension office. There is also a chief clerk, a man upon whom devolves the duty of supervising the work of the department, and seeing that the orders of his superior officers are carried out. There is also an assistant attorney general, a disbursing officer, and chiefs of the divisions of maps and files, publications and supplies.

The patent office ranks first among the bureaus of the interior department. Thomas Jefferson was the inventor of the American patent system. The patent office always has been a self-supporting institution. In point of fact it has created a surplus of \$7,000,000 from the fees received from inventors. It now desires to have a home of its own and thinks Uncle Sam ought to allow it to use its \$7,000,000 surplus for building such a home. Although the building which houses this bureau is known as the patent office, it is in reality the home of the interior department.

Patents have been applied for at the rate of 60,000 a year, and are issued at the rate of about 30,000 a year. There have been upwards of 1,600,000 applications filed since the organization of the office and more than a million patents have been granted. They are now expiring at the rate of about 22,000 a year. Many inventors are embarrassed by lack of funds, as is shown by the fact that over 6,000 patents are withheld each year because the patentees have been unable to make the final payments thereon. The first fee is \$5 and the final one \$20. There are also fees prescribed for the re-issuance of patents, for design patents, caveats, assignments, drawing, etc.

It is becoming difficult to find profitable patentable ideas. In one division of the patent office there is also a list of all the patents on wrenches, and it would seem that thousands of wrench patents have exhausted nearly every patentable idea in that line. The same is true of every other division of the patent office. In the case of patent machines there are thousands of them, of all shapes and sizes, even down to one which takes the picture of any man trying to pass a bad nickel, but which will shine his shoes if the nickel is a good one.

The pension office is one of the biggest money handling bureaus of the government. Since the civil war it has paid out about four billion dollars in pensions. More than 2,500,000 applications have been filed, and upward of two million of these have been allowed. There are now about 350,000 pensioners carried on the rolls. Applications are still coming in at the rate of 40,000 a year, and are being allowed at the rate of 42,000 a year. It has already paid out more than fifty times as much for pensions on account of the civil war as was paid out on account of the revolutionary war. The pension list on account of the civil war is more than thirty times as great as that of all other American wars together.

Pensions are secured in two ways—under general legislative enactment and by special acts of congress. The bulk of the pensions are allowed upon applications conforming to the general legislation. Those whose records are so defective that they cannot be granted under general legislation, as a rule carry their troubles to congress, and that body annually passes thousands of special acts enabling men to get their names upon the roll who otherwise could not do so.

The commissioner of the general land office is charged with the survey, management, and disposition of the public lands, and the settlement of conflicting titles to those lands. He also executes all laws relating to the surveying, prospecting, locating, etc., of lands in the national forests. In Indian reservation is to be opened up it is his duty to arrange the time and manner of the drawing, and to handle all details relating to the establishment of the homesteaders on their new farms. The sale of public lands in the United States is no small thing. The government has been the direct owner of more than two thousand million acres of land, about one-half of which still remains in its possession. During a recent year 2,500,000 acres were sold for cash, 500,000 practically given away to 80,000 homesteaders. Besides this 30 complete townsites were sold, 100 coal mines, 2,000 gold mine claims, and 8,000 tracts of timber land. This indicates that Uncle Sam does a thriving real estate business.

Although the Indians are being rapidly absorbed in the encompassing currents of superior civilization, there still remains enough incompetent ones to require the continuation of a national guardianship. This guardianship is delegated to the commissioner of Indian affairs, who has charge of the lands, moneys, schools, supplies, and general welfare. In the early history of the bureau of Indian affairs the Indian country was divided into large districts, which were in charge of superintendents. These districts, in turn, were subdivided into reservations and each reservation had its own Indian agent. All of this has been changed and the superintendents no longer exist, while the agents are passing. The affairs of small groups of Indians are now placed in the hands of bonded day school teachers or farmers, who report directly to the commissioner of Indian affairs.

Under present conditions the commissioner is authorized to sell an individual's holding in tribal lands, where he thinks the money would do the Indian more good than the land; or he may transfer to any competent Indian, the complete management of his individual estate. A rule has been established that all Indian signatures shall be made by the impression in wax of the right thumb of the signer.

The bureau of education directs the national educational interests of the country. Its reports are published annually in two volumes, which are valuable as a statistical encyclopedia of educational progress. They also contain a summary of all the latest ideas in the educational world, of all recent legislation, and of everything of value in adding the teachers of the United States to keep abreast of world movements in educational circles.

The geological survey was originally intended to survey the public domain and to ascertain the character of its mineral deposits, but it has so broadened the scope of its work as to become one of the most important bureaus in the entire government service. Many of its duties have become assigned to the new bureau of mines under the law passed last winter. Between the two they have charge of the work of surveying the country, making the official maps of the nation, investigating water resources of the country, studying all questions relating to the safety of miners and the economical handling of mine materials, testing building materials, and many things of equal importance to every citizen. The process of making the official maps of the country is full of interest. One of these maps is a complete one of the United States, and when the work is finished it will have cost the nation \$3,000,000. In addition to this topographic map there is one being made of the geological formation of the country. It will be many years before these two maps are worked out in complete detail. The whole country already has been surveyed in a general way, but these maps bring it down to a minuteness seldom undertaken by any government.

The reclamation service, another branch of the interior department, has charge of the irrigation of the semi-arid regions of the United States and the drainage of the swamp lands of the country. Its labors promise to have an increasing importance as the years go by. As these lands, when properly irrigated or drained, are the most productive in the United States, the increasing population of the country will make it essential that this work be carried forward with great rapidity. The government reclaims the land and then sells it to those who expect to farm it, at a rate sufficient to pay all expenses of reclamation. In the irrigated country the big water projects are turned over to the users of the water, who mutually share the expense of the upkeep. The reclamation service is spending many millions of dollars a year, and is handling almost as much material as is being taken out of the Panama canal during the same time.

MULLAN IS BOOSTED BY MERCHANTS

BUSINESS MEN OF IDAHO TOWN WORK FOR METROPOLIS IN TWO YEARS.

Wallace, Oct. 10.—(Special.)—Mullan business men are boosting for their home town now as the metropolis of the Coeur d'Alenes in 1913. For evidence to back their boasts they point out the many splendid lead, silver and copper properties immediately tributary to Mullan. These include the Morning mine, lead-silver, owned by the Federal, which has been a producer for years; the Gold Hunter, lead-silver, a producer that has been opened up bigger than ever; the Butte & Coeur d'Alenes, lead-silver, which has begun shipments; the Star, lead-silver, which has opened up an ore body for 1,000 feet in length with a width as great as 18 feet in places; the Snowstorm, copper, a steady shipper; the Reindeer, copper, which has plenty of ore to start regular shipments any time; the Missoula Copper, which Geologist Fred T. Green of Butte declares to be one of the biggest things he has seen in years; the Snowshoe and Lucky Calumet and the National, all copper, which are working, besides the Copper King, which has a fine showing of ore. Mullan is asserted by the Mullan citizens to be also the natural outlet for the Copper Mountain district, where good copper prospects are being worked.

STEVENSVILLE'S LIGHTS WILL SPARKLE TONIGHT

Stevensville, the oldest town in the Bitter Root valley, will be lighted by electricity tonight. The workmen reached the town with the big copper wires which is to convey the lighting "juice" last evening and today all of the connection will be made at the sub-station and the switchboard will be closed as soon as it becomes dark. The electricity will be furnished from the big power plant of the Missoula Light & Water company here, which secured the lighting contract at the town some months ago. The work of stringing the wires has been in progress for about 60 days.

From Stevensville the line of poles and the light and power wires will be continued on to Hamilton, which city will also be lighted from the local plant, assisted by a sub-station which is now under course of construction.

HELENA POLICE CHIEF FOUND INCOMPETENT

Helena, Oct. 10.—(Special.)—The Helena police commission today rendered its decision on charges filed by Mayor Edwards against Police Captain Bailey. Two of the charges are found to be "unproved" and on two the officer is adjudged guilty. One is that he told an inquirer that a policeman could not be sent to a suburb where there was a fire and the other that he refused to act on a complaint about a sidewalk obstruction unless the complainant swore to a complaint. The commission also finds that Bailey is incompetent and that he has disobeyed the rules of the department and orders of the chief. The mayor, under the decision, may suspend Bailey, fine him, reduce him in rank or discharge him.

GAME IS PLENTIFUL IN LINCOLN COUNTY

Lalby, Oct. 10.—(Special.)—Hundreds of deer are being killed by hunters in Lincoln county, the slaughter having started at the opening of the season on October 1. The deer seem to be unusually plentiful this year, due largely, no doubt, to the forest fires of the last summer, which burned over thousands of acres, driving the deer from their usual haunts. Game also are quite plentiful this year, the dry summer having been favorable for the raising of the young birds.

COSTLY STRIKE IS ENDED.

Manchester, Eng., Oct. 10.—The cotton mills of Lancashire resumed today. George Howe, a local employe, whose discharge caused the strike at the Fern mill and resulted in the lock-out of 10,000 operatives, was given work in another factory. In one week of the lockout the workers half a million dollars and deposited the union treasury by \$200,000.

MONTANA SOCIALISTS CANNOT FILE TICKET

Helena, Oct. 10.—(Special.)—The socialists did not offer to file their state ticket with the secretary of state until this morning, and then it was refused, under the law which requires that all tickets must be filed 30 days preceding an election. However, the state committee of the socialists may file the ticket and it will go on the official ballot, under the law which empowers state committees to fill vacancies on a ticket "from whatever cause" the vacancies may be due.



Successful Baking Proves Flour. For the day-to-day success in cooking, REX FLOUR never fails you. Let your grocer send you a sack today—it proves up. Rex is King.



Anty Drudge as Peacemaker. Mrs. Newlywed—"It's your clothes, I am washing as well as mine." Mr. Newlywed—"Well, if they can't be washed without all this steam and smell in the house, I prefer them dirty." Anty Drudge—"Hush, you silly fledglings. Harry, you go right down to the grocer's and get some Fels-Naptha soap. Nellie, you throw away that old-fashioned laundry soap and the wash-boiler, and wash the Fels-Naptha way. Then you won't have steam, odor or hard work."

When housecleaning comes along you'll find Fels-Naptha just as superior in cleaning and scrubbing as it is in washing clothes.

Wash your floors with Fels-Naptha; it whitens as well as cleans them. It will take dirt off varnished surfaces without dulling the varnish; brighten dingy paint and bring out the colors in oilcloth and linoleum. It will remove grease and stains from carpets, rugs and curtains as well as a professional cleaner can.

And in housecleaning with Fels-Naptha, hot water and hard scrubbing are not needed.

Fels-Naptha acts as a disinfectant, also. It is fatal to germs.

Full directions printed on the red and green wrapper.

PACKAGES OF MONEY ARE LOST IN TRANSIT

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—Officials and detectives of the Pacific Express company are trying to solve the mystery of the disappearance of three packages of money containing approximately \$9,000, while being shipped from St. Louis to Fort Worth, Texas.

The money was locked in a safe, the combination of which was not known to the messenger when it left here last Tuesday. At Little Rock, Ark., the money was missing. There was no sign that the safe had been tampered with.

A TWO-POUND APPLE.

Wallace, Oct. 10.—(Special.)—Martin Sorenson, local agent for the American Express company, has received from his ranch at Payette, Idaho, a huge apple, which weighs two pounds and measures 18 inches in circumference. The apple is the largest exhibited in this city in recent years.

WOOL CROP IS SMALLER.

Helena, Oct. 10.—(Special.)—According to figures compiled by W. R. Shel-

TODAY IS THE DAY



Hunt's Perfect Baking Powder and Flavoring Extracts.

don, general agent of the Wisconsin Central in Montana, the wool crop of Montana this year aggregated \$4,500,000 pounds, 5,000,000 pounds less than a year ago. The average price received was 10 1/2 cents, against 12 cents last year.

NOTICE. Anybody found hunting, fishing or trespassing on any of my land will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. This means all. GASPARD DESCHAMPE