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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1910.

PASSING EVENTS

Last week will go into Montana history as the date of the most peculiar elections on record. If the count is correct which was given out yesterday, the legislature which was chosen upon the ballot of last Tuesday will stand at a tie upon a party vote. If this condition develops, there will be another queer chapter written in Montana politics and there will be another senatorial contest of peculiar features added to the already remarkable list of the state's campaigns for seats in the upper house of congress. It may be that the official count of the ballots in the counties where the disputed precincts are located, will change the condition, but it is certain that the vote of the legislature in joint session will be so close that there will be no absentees when the roll is called. It will be a legislative session of thrilling incidents and the newspaper correspondents at the capital in January will have the time of their lives. It was the queerest election ever held in the state in that there were so many scratched tickets; and the queer ways in which they were scratched adds to the interest in the result.

IN MISSOULA—Locally, the election was just as peculiar as was the average result throughout the state. The county went republican for the head of the ticket; that was to be expected; Missoula is normally republican; there was nothing in the record made by Charles N. Pray to turn any republican against him. In its choice of a state senator, the county remained in the republican column; Ed Donlan goes back to the quiet wing of the capitol with the indorsement of his constituents. When it came to the selection of members of the lower house, the county became erratic and with no seeming reason chose three democrats and a single republican. Down the rest of the ticket, there was marked impartiality shown, the democrats sharing about evenly with the republicans in the selection of county officers. A study of the returns from the different precincts shows that there was no system in the scratching but that it balanced up about as evenly as if it had been figured out ahead. It was as nearly the expression of the individual choice of the voters as was ever recorded.

THE LEGISLATURE—It will be unfortunate for Montana if the coming session of the legislature takes place with those sessions, now past, in which the senatorial question was allowed to take so much of the time and attention of the lawmakers that the state suffered for lack of needed statutes. In his talks during the campaign, Governor Norris laid stress upon the fact that the state's development is retarded by the lack of certain needed laws and he urged that legislators be made to realize that the all-important feature of the legislative session is not the selection of a federal senator; each constituency should insist that the men who represent it, give their attention to the enactment of such laws as will benefit the state. The list of these is not so very long but includes some very important measures and these will be given attention before the legislature meets. Right now, the discussion of the senatorial election gives emphasis to the necessity which exists for the enactment of a primary-election law in this state. We are all agreed upon that point and nothing but chicanery can prevent the enactment of such a law this winter.

THE AMENDMENT—From all the information obtainable, it seems certain that the people of Montana, by their votes, adopted the proposed amendment to the state constitution and that the state is spared the humiliation which would have followed the defeat of the amendment. The returns from the vote on the amendment will not be complete until the official canvass is made. The fact that the amendment vote was taken on a ballot separate from the big blanket sheet, made it the last of the vote to be counted and many of the precinct officers did not return the unofficial count at all. On that account it will not be possible to learn the exact figures until this week. The assurance is given, however, that the amendment has received the approval of a majority of the voters of the state and that the state-tax levy will be unchanged. This does not mean that the state is to be plunged into a period of profligacy and extravagance; it means that we have the power to levy for the money which we actually need; and that is a mighty comfortable sort of feeling.

SATISFACTORY — The day-after conditions in Missoula are better this year than we remember ever having known here; there is less of bitterness over the result of the election and there is more of the philosophy of defeat than is usually the case in Missoula. There has been too much all-year-around politics in Missoula in the past and it is time that the practice were dropped. Election is over and there will not be another for two years. It is time enough to talk about that when it comes. In the time between now and then, there is much to be done in Missoula for the betterment of Missoula and there is enough to occupy our attention without spending the time preparing for a campaign that is so far away. There has been some silly talk about retaliatory campaigning in the next battle; that is all right when the time comes, but it is foolish to be talking about it now. Get in and drill for Missoula. When the time comes for the next campaign, we will all be there and ready for a good one.

UNEASY—But there is Champ Clark. He wouldn't be happy till he got the house majority and now he has it he is worried over what he is going to do with it. He thought he wanted it but he didn't want it this year. He knows better than anybody else, that it will do him and his party no good this time; he knows that it will demonstrate emphatically the inability of the democrats to run the house; he knows that the system of rules for which he has been talking is wholly impracticable in the handling of such a body of men as the national house of representatives; and most of all he knows that he is to have Uncle Joe Cannon on the floor to make the most of every mistake and to add confusion to the bedlam which will result when the free-for-all vogue is established. Those will be merry days in the house. There will be things doing then. When they come, the democrats will realize what monkeys the insurgents made of them and when the Danville man gets free rein on the floor, there are liable to be some stunts in insurgency pulled off that will make previous efforts look amateurish.

A BIG SHOW—It will be worth while, this coming session of the new congress. It is too bad, almost, that the show will not be pulled off right away. The republican congress has one more session first; until next March there will be an effort made to clean up some unfinished business. Then, unless there is an exigency or some other dangerous disease, the democratic congress will lie dormant all summer. But we will, all the while, have it coming and it will be something to look forward to. The question is asked on all sides, "What will they do with it? It is safe to say they will do themselves or the country no good; that has been the case whenever the democrats have had a show; if it had to come, now is the best time there could be for the demonstration. And when it is pulled off get there if you can and see the fun; for it will be the best circus ever given under the capitol dome and that is saying a good deal.

"BIG BILL"—One result of election day was "Big Bill," the White House calf, son of and heir-apparent to the powers and perquisites of the White House cow, Pauline Wayne III. "Big Bill" was not allowed to remain with his mother long, but was presented to a newspaper man and taken away to a farm in the south. It was once customary among editors of rural newspapers to accept farm produce for subscriptions, but one would have supposed that Washington had outgrown the habit. It is difficult to believe that President Taft could be so far in arrears in his subscription that the offspring of the presidential cow was required to square the account, but it is terrible to contemplate "Big Bill" in the role of a campaign issue two years from now. By that time he will have grown to proportions that will command respect and might resent the charge that he was a bribe to secure editorial favor. In a sense of fairness to Mr. Taft, it may be stated that the calf was not named for him, but for the newspaper man.

TAFT TO CANAL—President Taft is now on his way to the Panama canal zone, for his second trip of inspection since assuming office. The last time he went to the isthmus it was to determine whether or not the whole affair was a gigantic mistake. That was just 21 months ago. Now Mr. Taft goes to look over fortification sites, to discuss the permanent government of the zone, the wages to be paid there, the final disposal of the Panama railroad, the suggested government coaling station—in short, to consider the problems of the finished canal. When an American warship, the Montana, brings the president to his destination, he will find a state of construction that will show much progress since his first visit. He will not find a canal that will carry him through to the Pacific, but he will find that engineering skill has done much and that the big cut is a more tangible proposition than it has ever been. Mr. Taft has a methodical, careful, thorough mind and it is to be taken for granted that his inspection will be minute. His analysis of the situation will be awaited with interest by the people of the United States.

THE BOOK FARMER—The book farmer, the educated agriculturist, is coming into his own. The graduate of the agricultural college has long been recognized in the east and middle west as a practical man with theoretical knowledge. It was once considered good sport by the horney-handed tillers of the soil to poke fun at the college man who came home to tell his father and neighbors about rotation of crops, phosphates and nitrites, how to raise cattle so that they could almost be termed "reared," and to introduce new methods all about the farm. The young man had a hard time of it for a few years, until the results began to show. Then the older men sat back to listen when the book farmer talked and the leaven began to work. Now practically every state has its agricultural school and the farms of the country are being cultivated scientifically. The United States has yet no need for the intensive farming of Europe, but, when the time does come, the agricultural colleges will have prepared for it.

MARY'S SCHEME—Mary MacLane is in Chicago, which, in itself, is not so startling a statement. Miss MacLane has managed, however, to startle Chicago and to break into the feature pages. She wants to get married. Not that she is in love; oh, no, she wants a husband to dissect. She wants to stick him with the pin of domesticity on the matrimonial cork and watch him squirm. The recording of the squirms, Mary figures, will make good, salable "copy." The Chicago Tribune devotes a full page to the girl who gained for Butte a place on the literary map. The Tribune says Mary is well dressed, now, that she "doesn't wear the same styles in clothes that she did when she came from Butte." The Tribune is to feel the wrath of the Butte Miner. Why, there are more hobble-skirts on Main street any day than State street can boast! Any day! Just any time!

Get ready for your holiday buying early; you will do better for yourself and you will make clerks and merchants happy. The advertising columns of The Missoulian tell you where and how to do it.

Hamilton is again confronted by the question as to how many saloons are too many. It is a serious question and is often aggravated by the arrogance of the saloon men.

The question of the ownership of the remnant of the bison herd on the reservation is likely to come to a showdown, now that Douglas and Pablo are together.

The early closing of the stores Saturday night does not seem to injure anybody's business and it may be followed by a further reduction in the hours of selling.

The reputation of Arizona for gallantry has suffered an awful jolt from the action of the constitutional convention in rejecting the suffrage clause.

The reservation opening is beginning to demonstrate what it really means for western Montana; the emphatic showing will begin the spring.

The dissolution of the window-glass trust is a good starter; if it will stay dissolved, the case will become notable.

The great trouble in the way of the proper observance of Thanksgiving is the disagreeable habit which the turkey has this year, of roosting high.

In all the country there will be no turkey which will taste sweeter than that which the suffragists eat in Washington state.

The man who picks up a club to use in the election two years from now will wear himself out before the time comes to use the bludgeon.

Montana's thanks should be sincere this year; the state has had a prosperous season and the amendment has passed.

The advertising columns of The Missoulian furnish the surest guide to successful shopping that can be found.

For Thanksgiving counsel and holiday advice, consult the advertising columns of The Missoulian.

It is worth while to live, if life brings such love as Father d'Aste won by his work here.

The mine-rescue cars, made possible by Mr. Pray's mine-bureau law, are giving a good account of themselves.

The chief objection to the annexation of Mexico is that it would compel us to take the Mexicans.

Charles Hartman's post-mortem statement is a fitting close to his rainbow campaign.

Missouri's Thanksgiving day will be given added fervor by the thought that the state remains "wet."

But the speed attained in the Savannah automobile races is not so great when you stop to consider the way Mulroney ran.

Record Cargo of Lumber Shipped

Steamer Knight of the Garter loading the biggest lumber cargo ever floated on any sea.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 12.—Carrying the biggest lumber cargo ever floated on any sea, the British tramp steamship Knight of the Garter has just sailed from Portland with 5,300,000 feet of Oregon fir on board. The cargo weighs 17,490,000 pounds and is valued at $60,000. More valuable lumber cargoes are sent away from this port every little while, but this is the record one in tonnage.

The steamer is bound for North China ports and the cargo is made up of rough lumber. Part of it is square timbers that will be sawed by the Chinese by hand after their arrival on the other side. The lumber in the Knight of the Garter's cargo represents about 160 acres of the finest timber in the Pacific northwest, a quarter section of big fir trees being required to supply this amount of lumber.

The big British tramp will go from China to New Zealand and load wool for London. She left down the Columbia river drawing 26.6 feet of water.

Fox-Hunting

By Frederic J. Haskin.

The coming week will see the attention of the fox hunting world directed toward Crab Orchard, Kentucky, where the National Fox Hunters association will hold its seventeenth annual meet. This association was formed in 1894, with Rear Admiral James E. Jouett of the American navy, as its first president. All important fox-hunting events in the United States since then have been held under the general conditions laid down by this association. The registry books of the fox hounds of the United States are kept under association auspices, and the rules under which dogs are eligible for registry are made by it.

It is estimated that there are more than 50 organized fox-hunting associations in the United States, with as many packs of hounds. In addition to these, there are hundreds of private packs of from five to 25 couples, and throughout the south the hunters of different communities frequently bring their hounds together for a neighborhood chase. As an organized sport, fox-hunting is of comparatively recent origin, growing into public favor after the passing of the wolf and the wild boar. The first pack of hounds kept exclusively for foxes was founded in 1750, and is today the Belvoir pack of England. The first fox-hunting club in the United States was organized in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1766, and the second was the Brooklyn Hunt club formed in 1781. The Montreal Hunt club of Canada was organized in 1826.

Fox-hunting varies widely in different parts of the United States. In the eastern states, where the big hunt clubs are located, the sport takes the form of the English chase. Hounds bred after English standards constitute the packs, and all of the fashions and customs of the clubs are modeled after English standards. In New England, fox-hunting takes the form of shooting the foxes. The huntsmen go out in wagons and hide themselves at convenient blinds near which the chase is likely to lead. When the fox goes by, a well-directed shot is relied on to end his flight. The southerner would have no patience with such a procedure. He regards the fox as an animal made for sport, and if he succeeds in eluding the hounds he is entitled to his liberty.

In the south, little attention is paid to the confirmation and appearance of the fox hounds. The thing the southern fox-hunter is most interested in, is that his dog shall give Sir Reynard the chase of his life. He cares little whether he has any pedigree, appearance, or anything else that is pleasing to the eye. If his hound has the endurance without limit, a musical voice when in full cry, and a readiness for the chase at all times, his owner is ready to assert that his dog is indeed the best in the state.

The southern huntsman knows the running habits of the fox to a nicety. He seldom rides after the hounds, but cuts across country to a place where he may watch the fox go by with the hounds close at his brush. He is also fond of night hunting, and will unhesitatingly declare that no sound is so sweet as the musical bay of a pack of southern fox hounds in full voice. He has no more patience with the eastern custom of drag-hunting than the eastern drag-hunter has with his system of watching a chase. In drag-hunting an anise seed bag, or a sheepskin kept in a tame fox's cage, is dragged over the ground and the hounds taught to follow the trail. Drag-hunting is popular with the business men of the east who have not the time to wait for the dogs to uncover a live fox.

There are many unsettled questions with reference to fox-hunting. It is claimed by some that the foxes learn to run in relays. One fox will lead the chase until he is well winded and then give it over to another. It is related by the Western Field that upon one occasion a party of fox-hunters were pursuing a fox. When Reynard had almost reached the limit of exhaustion, he ran into a hollow log and apparently waited until the dogs were upon him. Then he shot out the other end of the log and ran with the fleetness of the wind. Again he showed signs of weariness, and ran into a gulley, where he disappeared until the dogs arrived on the scene. Once more he jumped out, apparently refreshed by his moment's rest, and able to run faster than at any previous time in the chase. Still another time this same performance was observed, and by then the hounds were nearly exhausted. This time the fox circled around to the original hollow log, disappeared into it, and then out again. One of the hunters gave up the chase at this point and investigated the hollow log. A fox ran out. He is convinced that a system of relay racing had been established by the foxes.

The red fox is said to be the fleetest-footed of all the animals in civilized communities. Combining with this fleetness of foot, a cunning and sagacity that has made his name synonymous with these traits, he very often is able to outwit his pursuers. Sometimes he will find it advantageous to take to "roading." He is aware of the fact that dust is the poorest conveyor of scent to be found, and will keep the road for many miles, turning out only to allow travelers to pass. It is said also that a tired fox is more often lost in the chase than a fresh one. The fresh fox trusts to his heels for safetly, while the tired one brings all his strategy into play. Sometimes he will walk on fences; at other times double his trail; and at other times make for plowed fields. Many tales are told illustrative of his cunning outside of the chase. Some of these, of course, are apochryphal. One hunter declares that a red fox stole one of his decoy ducks and used it in his own behalf. Another writer says that the fox, when infested with fleas, will gather a bunch of dry grass in his mouth, back into a stream of water and force the fleas out upon the dry grass. Drowning them is then an easy matter.

Comparatively few people are aware of the fact that the red fox is not a native of America. It was brought to Long Island in the middle of the eighteenth century to give the sportsmen of the then small city of New York a chance for a chase. Since then the red fox has spread over nearly all of the territory of the United States. It is claimed by American hunters that life in this big country has given him a fleetness of foot and a power of endurance that is not to be found in his cousins in Britain. This same condition is asserted to prevail with reference to American fox hounds. The American hunter will unhesitatingly assert that the fox hound of this country has more speed and endurance, that he has a sweeter voice when in full cry and that he can perceive the scent much more accurately, than the English fox-hound. The attitude of many American fox-hunters is expressed in the words of one of them who said: "I dont care anything about the breed, they may be pointers for all that, what I want is a hound that can chase a fox." The English sportsmen have little patience with this view, and the best thought in American fox-hunting circles favors a combination of the two conflicting views.

A transfer of hounds recently took place that is of extraordinary interest to breeders in the United States and Canada. A number of couples were delivered by the Chevy Chase Hunt club of Washington, D. C., to a Canadian club, whose name has not been given out. This is the first instance where American hounds have been sent to Canada to form the nucleus of an important pack. Many of the American fox-hunters have taken their dogs to England, and have participated in hunts there. They declare that the conditions under which fox-hunting is done here and abroad are so different as to require different types of hounds. There the fox is well fed, and is also much less timid than in America. Where the chase here often lasts for long hours and carries the riders through a number of counties, in England the average hunt is perhaps less than two hours long. There the holes are stopped up with brush and sod, so that the fox cannot escape with his life. There must be a killing to satisfy the Englishman, while the American usually is more or less happy when Reynard is plucky and sagacious enough to make his escape.

Fox hunting not only requires fine dogs, but also splendid horses. It is said that the blue grass regions of Kentucky and the piedmont region of Virginia raise the finest hunting horses in America. One of the leading lights of the fox-hunting world recently visited these two sections and then wrote a book. In it he says that in the blue grass Kentucky they sing the song of the hunter, but that in midland Virginia, they play it with all its variations.

The blue ribbon events of the fox-hunting season are the contests for the derby, the all-age, and the championship stakes. The field trials, under which these prizes are awarded are widely attended, and in all the world of sport the judges who make the awards are not given a more strenuous time than in these trials. There are many things to be considered in deciding the issue between the various hounds. Hunting, trailing, speed, and endurance each count 20 points. Tongue counts 10 and judgment and intelligence 10. The judges aim to keep the contesting hounds in sight at all times, and this requires very strenuous riding.

(Tomorrow—The New York Horse Show.)

Civic Congress Leaders

Philadelphia, Nov. 12.—From November 18-20 there will be in session here the most far-reaching convention of men interested in the Christian principles of civic government and the practical application of these principles ever held in the world's history. It is estimated that 3,000 delegates will be present from every country in the world, speaking 458 languages and dialects.

These men come in answer to the call sent out by the National Reform association.

The National Reform association, which fathered the movement is composed of America's most prominent men on the bench and bar, in the pulpit and lecture chair. Sylvester F. Scoval of Wooster university, is president of the association.

The conference will be opened by Dr. Sylvester F. Scoval, president of the National Reform association, who will respond to Governor Stuart's address of welcome.

Although the list of speakers has not yet been completed the following names have been announced: Governor Hanley of Indiana; former Governor Glenn of North Carolina and Rev. D. J. S. Martin of Pittsburg, who is prominent in the affairs of the National Reform association.

FIRST OF HIS KIND

Victor L. Berger, the first socialist to be sent to congress, represents the conservative wing of his party. He was elected by the city of Milwaukee, which is included in the Fifth congressional district of Wisconsin. He is recognized as the man behind Mayor Seidel and is an able leader in the councils of his party.

HERE AND THERE.

Two concrete oil reservoirs are being erected in California, each with a capacity of 1,000,000 barrels.

Hebrew writing runs from right to left because the ancient Hebrews were left handed, according to a German savant, who quotes the Scriptures to prove his argument.

What is claimed to be the smallest perfect steam engine in the world has been completed after five years by an Illinois jeweler. An ordinary thimble will contain it.

The government fo Siam has established more than 1,000 elementary schools throughout the kingdom and will send a few students each year to the United States and Europe.

The Ohio inventor of a new aluminum roasting pan for meats equips it with a perforated plate to keep its contents out of the water produced by the steam of cooking.

The Japanese army has closed a contract with the German representatives of the Wrights for a fleet of aeroplanes and officers will be sent to Germany for instructions in their use.

The United States government has applied the plan of paying for coal upon the basis of its actual heating value to fuel purchased for use on the Isthmus of Panama and on its steamers plying between New York and Colon.