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SUNDAY, JANUARY 8, 1911.

PASSING EVENTS

Two topics there were which were of more than usual interest in the field of The Missoulian last week. In common with all Montana this end of the state is concerned in the work of the legislature and, in common with at least a portion of the rest of the state, we of the west end had hoped that there would be early activity on the part of the lawmakers which would indicate a desire on their part to accomplish something. So the news from Helena was watched closely as the days passed. When the legislature failed to observe New Years, there was a thought that the ardent yearning for action was burning within the breast of each of the men at the capitol. But we have to guess again. In the immediately local vicinage of this newspaper office, the revival meetings have awakened a considerable degree of interest. If, a week ago this morning, the statement had been made that audiences of more than fifteen hundred would gather nightly during the week to listen to the evangelists, it would have been said that the forecaster didn't know the Missoula field. Such a thing had never been before; but it hapnened last week, and now the wonder is as to where the limit of the audiences is to be. It is certainly the capacity of the house across the river which will measure the size of the audiences. With the interest in the legislature and the concern in the evangelical meetings—two rather different themes—the week was an interesting period in Missoula. The week ahead promises to be even more eventful. The prophets are busy with the work at Helena and with that which is being done in Missoula.

STARTING OFF.—It is true that, measured by the criterion of past sessions, the Twelfth legislative assembly did about all that any of its predecessors had to show for the first week. But, some way, most of us had expected more of this session than of any that have gone before. There seemed to be something in the air that indicated that the state would receive benefit from the session greater than had come from any other sixty-day gathering in Helena. The state had expressed, in one way or another, its desire for certain legislation; questions that are non-partisan had been thoroughly discussed and the temper of the state was well understood before the legislature gathered. One or two of these measures have made their appearance, it is true, and there is hope that they will be disposed of in spite of the fracas that is breeding relative to the election of a federal senator. With a couple of city commission bills in the field there seems to be reasonable ground for the prediction that the municipalities of Montana will enjoy the privilege of adopting the commission form of government if they desire. And this was one of the matters which concerned the people of the state, especially those who are informed as to civic matters.

REAPPORTIONMENT—Early in the week there were signs that the friends of the proposition to reapportion the state were alive to the importance of getting something done. The first day of the session was made notable by the notice which was given by Senator George of Yellowstone that he would introduce a reapportionment bill. The second day of the session saw the bill introduced. So much for the start. There are ominus mutterings and grave rumors that the powers that be—whatever they are—will not permit a reapportionment bill to pass. It does not seem possible that this can be the case. The sentiment in the state at large, with the exception of the few counties whose representation would be comparatively smaller under a just apportionment, is strongly in favor of reapportionment. Governor Norris in his message declared it to be the constitutional duty of the legislators to enact a new apportionment law. This duty is so apparent that it is not likely that the desire of a pocket borough—no matter how large it may be—will be allowed to cut any serious figure in the fate of this measure. There are many important counties in the state whose representation is miserably small; they are entitled to the representation which their population demands under any fair distribution. Missoula will not be much affected one way or the other by the apportionment as far as the actual number of her representatives is concerned; relatively, she will advance a notch or two. But there are great communities on the east side whose population has increased amazingly in the double decade since an apportionment was made; they are twenty years behind in the size of their delegations. Their determination to obtain proper representation is justifiable and they deserve complete success in their campaign. It may be that there is no ground for the report that the Deer Lodge and Silver Bow delegations are opposed to reapportionment; if it is a fact that they are in favor of the plan, they are being seriously misrepresented and they should be set right by somebody who knows. Present appearances are much against them.

DIRECT PRIMARIES—Of the fate of the direct-primary proposition, it is not possible to make much of a forecast. There will be plenty of direct-primary bills introduced; there will be direct-primary talk galore. There will be dozens of statesmen who favor the direct primary; but each will be set—firmly set—upon the enactment of the particular direct-primary law that he knows is best. There will be a deadlock and the measure will be defeated by its friends. This is what will happen if the plans of the opponents of the measure have their way. They are looking forward to so square a deadlock between senate and house upon this matter that there will be no direct primary at all. This is the plan they have figured out to defeat the enactment of this desirable law and they are hoping that they can thus accomplish their purpose and keep in the dark themselves. It is up to the friends of the law to see to it that there is no serious clash as to the details of the bill; what the state wants is a direct-primary law; there can be no question about that; it is the duty of the men at Helena to give the state this law. There can be an agreement reached as to details if the friends of the bills are sincere; some concessions can be made which will prevent the deadlock for which the foes of the direct primary are looking. But those who are sincere in their desire for this law will do well to be constantly on the watch.

THE SENATORSHIP—This week we shall have the start of the balloting for federal senator; last week we had the preliminary talk, a good deal of which got over the range, this way. Nobody seems to think that we shall see the end of the balloting this week, though there is no good reason why we should not. The state does not want a protracted senatorial scrap; it can result only in injury to the state, in that it will interfere with the legislative work which is so essential. The democrats have entered upon the initial stage of the quarrel which always characterizes their majority when they have one. The man who of all of them earned the nomination by his personal service in the recent campaign is the man who seems most certain not to receive it. Mr. Walsh, if long-range observation is correct, appears to be entirely out of the running. He received from Silver Bow the thumbs-down sign which the Butte men know so well how to give but he has not yet been induced to say he likes it. There are other candidates, active and receptive. The list lengthens and the prospects are that the fight will be protracted, as well. Meanwhile, we need not expect much in the way of legislation. There is too much distraction and too many chances for swaps.

UNCERTAIN—But, while uncertain, the situation is not altogether hopeless. There are prospects that there are enough men in the legislature who are in earnest to carry through the enactment of the laws which are necessary. There are a good many of these desired laws and it takes time to get them shaped up. The legislators who are home for a Sunday rest have not added much to the accuracy of any of the guesses which are made as to the outcome of the work and play at Helena. They are hopeful and that is something. They agree that this legislature has the opportunity to do more for the state than any other assembly has ever had. If this realization of responsibility and appreciation of opportunity are general at Helena there will be a great deal accomplished before the first of March. But the uncertainty lies just there. How strong is the influence which hopes to defeat some of these important measures? Is it strong enough to blind the majority of the lawmakers?

MISSOULA'S PART—In the deliberations of the first week of the session, Missoula's representatives in the two branches of the legislature have rendered a good account of themselves. Senator Donlan is president of the upper house. Woody and Berry drew positions in the first announcement of house committees; Woody was first in the field with a city-commission bill; O'Hern made the first speech. We are dooing quite well, thank you.

AT HOME—The week brought the biennial change in the personnel of the occupants of the offices in the court house. The officers elected last fall are now in charge of the affairs of the county. With the exception of the treasurer, all of the new officers have taken their places; the treasurer does not reach his desk until next March. In several instances, the officers, by the grace of the good people of Missoula, succeed themselves. Where there have been changes, the transfer was made without incident; the county was not even jarred. The business of the county goes on just the same; in a week there has been no serious hitch, though a little friction developed with the county commissioners when it came to meeting the requirements of the law which give a deputy to the county attorney; the county superintendent of schools also received a snubbing from the board. Up to date, however, there has been no diminution in the number of meetings which the commissioners hold and they take just as many automobile rides as ever. But the county is prospering.

THE TABERNACLE—Business was good at the Tabernacle all the week; in fact, it kept getting better all the time; there was a bigger audience each evening than there had been the night before and, judging from appearances, the interest in the meetings grew with the size of the audience. One of the comments of the week regarding the meetings was that it was entirely unexpected and altogether without precedent that there should be religious audiences—or, perhaps it would be better to say audiences at religious meetings—as large as those which assembled every night during the week. To our mind, the really remarkable feature of these audiences is not their size but the close attention which they pay to the sermon and the service. There was very little leaving during the meetings of the week; the people remain till the last word is spoken; the speaker holds the attention of his hearers throughout the service. The habit in Missoula has been rather in the opposite direction; in past meetings of this sort there has been considerable rustle caused by the departure of people during the sermon.

THE WHY OF IT—The reason for the large audiences is certainly to be found in the fact that there has been so much publicity given to the meetings; they have been advertised. The reason for the close attention which is given to the sermons is certainly to be discovered in the fact that Mr. Lowry is a convincing and entertaining speaker. In other words, the evangelist has adopted the sensible business view of advertising well and has followed it up by the application of the accepted business principle of making good his advertising. The merchant knows that he cannot do business successfully unless he advertises attractively. He knows, further, that he cannot make his advertising effective unless the people know that he delivers the goods. One of the most successful advertisers in Missoula, asked how he made his advertising pay him so well, said that it was because he had taught the people by experience that his advertising meant what it said. The Missoulian has asked on more than one occasion why it is not all right for the church to adopt this same method and let folks know what it is doing, when it does it and where. We don't see any incongruity in it.

REPORTING NEWS—Some friends of The Missoulian and some others who are not its friends have commented, some one way and some the other, upon the fact that considerable space was devoted each morning last week to a report of the Tabernacle services. One anonymous fellow—we don't believe he is a friend—accused us of immorality because we reported the talk of Evangelist Lowry which dealt with hell and its possibilities with reference to the future of the holier-than-thou chap. Reference is made to this matter, not because we feel that any excuse or explanation is necessary but just that these critics may see the unreasonableness of their position. The Missoulian's news column in no way reflect the editorial sentiment of this newspaper; we regard it as the first duty of a newspaper like The Missoulian to give the news that is of general interest. In the performance of what we regard as our duty, we devoted pages to the reporting of the state aerie of the Eagles; in the same spirit, we gave page after page to the recording of the doings of the state convention of the republicans. Here, now, is a series of meetings whose audiences are larger than those of either of the gatherings mentioned. The Missoulian has devoted all the space it could spare to publicity regarding the meetings at the Tabernacle. It makes no difference what the opinion of The Missoulian force is as to the sentiments expressed at these meetings; the accounts which appear of the meetings are news stories—we think they are good ones—but they are not editorial expression. When The Missoulian told the story of the republican state convention, it reported all that happened. Heaven forbid that we should be held responsible, thereby, for indorsing some of the things which were said! The Tabernacle meetings seem to us to be fraught with great importance for the city of Missoula. The fact that nearly two thousand people were present at the Friday meeting confirms this belief. It is the newspaper's duty to print such news. That is what we have been doing to the best of our ability. The fact that there are some people in town who do not like it is a bit of a disappointment to us, but it is not much of a surprise. There are always people who know just how a newspaper should be conducted, but who have never been on the job. Let's be fair about this matter.

We earnestly hope that the census figures for Missoula will be sent out in time to enable the mayor to select a park commission for next summer; the returns are necessary before a commission can be authorized and we need one very much.

Governor Norris is preparing some special messages and there are several commissions and special committees at work upon resolutions and recommendations. The legislators will do well to get all the rest they can today.

There's a great lot of fine opportunities lying around in western Montana for somebody to take up.

Moreover, our friends from Silver Bow have a dark horse that is considered a likely senatorial winner. If he shows in the betting at all, he will be worth taking a flyer on.

The organization of a country-life club in the Orchard Homes district is a commendable step; it should be followed by the extension of the electric railway through that district.

Charlie Cartwright, superintendent of the Federal company, is as effective at the head of a mine-rescue party as he used to be when he played first base for Missoula.

The Missoulian's advertisers are making January as pleasant as possible for their patrons; their announcements are worth careful reading.

If the outside districts of the state would act half as much as they talk, Silver Bow would not have such a walkover.

It isn't the bills a legislator introduces that furnish the best key to his character, so much as the way he votes.

If the legislature keeps pace with with the governor's messages, it will not take any more Friday adjournments.

Governor Norris is disappointing in the evasive way in which he presents the convict-labor question. His sidestepping is as good as Joe Toole's.

The solid earth is much better as a permanent abiding place than as a buffer for a 500-foot fall from an airship.

It is payrolls that help in the development of a town; the chamber of commerce is doing well to invite more of them.

One thing is certain—the university course in basket ball is not nearly as effective as its training in engineering.

If you didn't get your coal bin filled during the warm days, it's your own fault.

This week, the senatorial balloting. Don't you hear the dark horse champing?

It is not such a difficult matter to select the winner in the senatorial race if you study the situation closely.

Keep your eye on Silver Bow; you can't feaze her but she's an interesting study.

The graphic accounts of airship flights make the ground seem more than ever the best place to stay.

The chamber of commerce starts the year with proper activity and attractive luncheons.

In the matter of committee clerks, the Missoula delegation stands pat for home rule.

Mr. O'Hern is using all possible diligence to get dry behind the ears.

The best way to boost is to boost all the time.

Reapportionment is a constitutional duty.

BOOSTING THE WEST

Hated by Capital Society

BARONESS HENGELMUELLER.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Official denial is made at the Austro-Hungarian embassy that Ambassador Baron Hengelmueller is about to resign. The denial is furnished by Mr. J. Frank Sabotka, private secretary to the ambassador. Mr. Sabotka ventures the suggestion that the present rumor is a rejuvenation of the same report which was current four years ago, and which was then emphatically denied. The embassy appears to be without knowledge of the report that Baron Hengelmueller had neglected the interests of Austrians in this country. Baroness Hengelmueller was recently raised to the highest honor at the court of Franz Josef, that of "royal dame." In a recent interview at New York the baroness is reported as saying that social life at Washington was dull and stupid and that society there was made up of "provincials." They also found fault with the large population of negroes at the capital. She is now said to be the recipient of the enmity of Washington's social set.

The Duty of America

(Goodwin's Weekly.)

Our country should be taking part in this world-wide regeneration. Not an active, aggressive part, but a moral part. Her ships and the inspiration of her flag should be seen and felt everywhere; her work for peace and progress should be felt everywhere; a factor which would be a benediction to all semi-barbarous nations. At the same time at home, all who want to work shou'd be given work; at least until the needed public works are carried to completion; the money system should be changed, until money again becomes a real medium of exchange, a real measure of values, secure against the mechanicians of trusts and gold combines; more red school houses should be built; the laws should be enforced until men would be glad to obey them—the light should be more widely spread; more highly advanced, until the republic would become what the fathers dreamed it would be, "A light of Liberty enlightening the world."

We in the west are proud of the work that has been done in opening roads, reclaiming lands that through all times had been deserts, and converting them into fruitful fields; in building temples to industry, religion, justice, learning—in planting here an empire. But half a dozen nations are doing the same in Africa. Great Britain, Belgium, France, Germany and Italy are attacking the dark continent on all sides and driving back the darkness. One can look to the time, not far off now, when there will be scarcely any more frontier, even in Africa.

But a work just as steady if not so extensive is going on in Asia. We have seen how persistent Russia has been for a dozen years past in trying to weld the east and the west of her tremendous empire together and make all her people homogeneous; and she moves in that slow Russian way which we know will win as much as we know when we see a glacier in flow far inland that it will eventually reach the sea from which it was originally picked up and frozen into a machine which was eventually to be set in motion to grind off the mountain tops and make soil out of them, from which some race of creatures, a race which may be has not yet had an existence, will raise their bread.

But, as said above, the most interesting of all this work, now going on, is, and is to be the redompiton of southwestern Asia; the restoration of that region where history was inspired to write its first pages, and around which cluster the most sacred memories that were ever given to men. All that region is being explored now by engineers, to determine the direction of the water courses, and how in the most effective way those waters can be made to cover again the lands and restore their old fertility, the shrewd thought being that it is vain to try to redeem a people until some of life's comforts are drawn around them and a little hope is kindled in their hearts which have so long been barren, and embittered by despair and want.

They long ago wore out their civilization; what was left of it moved west and redeemed Europe; then from Europe when it became congested an inspired mariner pierced the veil that had so long hung over the Atlantic and opened a new world, in which a strong people could discard the obstructions that tyranny had heaped in their paths, and build up some temples devoted to liberty and to the inherent rights of men.

And now the order is being reversed; the west is turning back toward the east, to restore the land made hallowed long ago; the land where the cradle of civilization was first rocked; the land where immortality to earnest mortals was assured beyond the folding doors of death.

The faithful boy leaves his home, goes west; if after years fortune favors him, his first thought is to go and restore the old homestead and place some flowers upon his mother's grave.

This beginning of the restoration of the holy land is someming like that; it comes of the same instinct, and to watch its progress will be the most interesting study of the next two generations.

The rocks will be smitten again and the waters will gush forth. Manna will spring out of the parched soil; when the locomotive thunders, by the awed people will say, "God's footsteps are again on the mountain," and when the foundations of the new temple are laid and its white walls begin to rise above the present ruins, Jew and Christian and Mohammedan alike will exclaim, "Behold! The words of the Infinite are true, and righteous altogether."

A GREAT MAGAZINE.

The general excellence of the American magazine is what appeals to the reader. Experts in the business say that no periodical now published is attracting more attention, or winning more enthusiastic approval, than the American magazine. It is a publication which exhibits unusual energy, liveliness, candor, courage and humor. No one who reads it can ever forget its distinctive qualities. It is as much of a "character" as exists anywhere—and a most intelligent and delightful "character," too.

One of the great achievements of the American magazine is its contribution to national journalism through its important and authoritative fact-articles, now running, by Ida M. Tarbell, Ray Stannard Baker, A. J. Nock and other writers, all of whom are the ablest experts in the country in their special fields.

Another remarkable characteristic of the American magazine is the quality of its fiction, plus the story quality that is to be found in many of its articles. By this is meant the fact that this particular periodical requires that many of its most important articles be told in story form. In this manner the pages of the whole magazine fairly teem with downright human interest. The facts are gathered and presented with the most scrupulous attention to truth, but in the presentation the art of story telling is summoned, and the result is the finest quality of journalism that exists—that which both informs exactly and entertains wonderfully. Not many journalists of this rare double ability are strolling up and down the world, yet several of them are in the exclusive employ of the American magazine.

Three great original departments have been created by the American magazine—"Interesting People," "The Interpreter's House," and "The Pilgrim's Scrip." Any particular number of the magazine may contain a wonderful fiction story, or a beautiful picture, or a great article that will interest you more than these departments. And yet those famous departments form a great attraction in the periodical. They are always there—filled to the brim with ideas, emotions and inspirations. There is a curious flavor to them—singularly new, pleasing and genuine.

On the whole the American magazine is winning great favor because of its sound tone of real optimism—not silly, flat and fake optimism; but that optimism which is founded on the solid truth you ought to do your job well wherever you are, and that if you do do your job well you will get some sort of a reward for it here on earth—not necessarily money (which most of us foolishly use as the only yardstick of success), but perhaps an inner feeling of satisfaction which, if your skin is not too tough, may be transferred and exhibited in a gentle face—something decent to look at, and not calculated to scare all the affection out of those who come into daily contact with you.

This is a poor and inadequate statement which only partially covers the ground. It is only meant to be a sort of reflection on what seems to be the moving spirit back of the American magazine. It is nothing but an impression which the writer feels after reading and enjoying the American magazine for a year or more.

Literally True.

Famous Painter (angrily)—I hear, sir, that you're boasting that you studied art under me?

Near-Painter (calmly)—And so I did sir, so I did. Why, I occupied a room under your studio for nearly a month!