

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

Published Every Day in the Year.
MISSOULIAN PUBLISHING CO.
Missoula, Montana.

Entered at the postoffice at Missoula, Montana, as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

(In Advance.)
Daily, one month \$0.75
Daily, three months 2.25
Daily, six months 4.00
Daily, one year 7.50
Postage added for foreign countries.

TELEPHONE NUMBER.

City 110 Independent 510

MISSOULA OFFICE
113 and 111 West
Main Street.

Hamilton Office
221 Main Street,
Hamilton, Mont.

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The Missoulian is anxious to give the best service possible to its subscribers. It is requested that subscribers who are requested to report faulty delivery at once. In ordering paper changed to new address, please give old address also. Money orders and checks should be made payable to The Missoulian Publishing Company.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1911.

WRITE NOW.

Write a letter today to each of your county's representatives in the legislature. Tell each one of them that you are tired of the dilly-dally policy which has governed the action of the session thus far. Say that you want a reapportionment law that is fair and just. Say that you know the sentiment here is favorable to the enactment of a primary law and that the people of your county insist that such a law be enacted. Say that you desire the passage of a city-commission law. There are letters pouring into the legislature from nearly every county in the state, urging the members to do something along these lines. Add the weight of your personal influence to the rest. If your representatives are working right, encourage them to renewed effort. If they are playing horse, tell them to stop it. The people of the state are in earnest in these matters and the trifling at Helena should cease.

"EXONERATED."

We are told that the democrats of the legislature, in a conference held Thursday night, "exonerated" Speaker McDowell of the charge which The Missoulian had brought against him, in effect that the speaker packed the reapportionment committee in the interest of the counties which are opposed to the change demanded by the constitution and the law in regard to representation in the legislature. The action of his party associates in the legislature will not exonerate Mr. McDowell in the eyes of the state; vindication can come only through the enactment of a reapportionment law which is just and fair. That is what the people of the state want—a whole—and that is what the constitution of the state demands and requires. The entire policy of the democratic majority in the present session has been to quibble and dodge and evade. The expenses of the session, in the house, have reached an unprecedented total; the returns have been pitifully small. Never did Montana legislators assemble with their work so clearly cut out for them as did the members of the present session on the first of this month. There were several non-partisan questions, endorsed by both republicans and democrats, which the people of the whole state had approved. One of these was the question of the reapportionment of the representation in the house. With the exception of the Butte Miner and the Anaconda Standard, there has been no newspaper in the state which has ventured to oppose the reapportionment; it is a matter of justice and of law. Yet, the reapportionment committee of the house is made up of men whose counties would suffer, relatively, by a reapportionment; the counties which are now unfairly represented, are without representation on the committee. What is needed in the house of representatives is a reapportionment of the reapportionment committee.

KEEP STRAIGHT.

As a retort courteous to Senator Whiteside, Representative Slayton of Fergus county, a republican, cast his vote the other day for a democrat when the senatorial ballot was taken. The Lewistown News, Mr. Slayton's home newspaper, does not approve of any wandering from the party fold; the News comments editorially:

When Representative D. W. Slayton accepted the republican nomination for representative, it implied a pledge that he would vote for a republican for the United States senate. Last Friday Mr. Slayton was fit to cast his vote for a democrat, ex-

WHAT ABOUT MONTANA?

Careful reading of the testimony taken in the matter of the protest filed by the Citizens' League of Illinois against the so-called election of William Lorimer to a seat in the United States senate is convincing argument for the enactment of a senatorial primary law in Montana.

Political corruption and bribery of the members of the Illinois legislature, open, notorious and self-confessed, stands out in bold type on the pages of the printed report of the senate committee on privileges and elections. Four democratic members of the legislature which elected Lorimer admit that they took money bribes for their votes for the man whose seat is now in jeopardy; three other democratic members are convicted of the same offense by the overwhelming testimony of witnesses, with the Scotch verdict of "guilty but not proven" applying to two others; the record presents a situation that is altogether too common when the election of federal senators is placed in the hands of a small body of men, convened in legislative session.

The present plan in Montana, that of leaving the election of a senator subject to the personal interest and prejudices of a few voters of the state—fifty of them in the present case—temporarily representing a majority in the state legislature, instead of permitting the seventy thousand voters of the state to determine a question in which each of them has an equal interest, is an anomaly of present-day politics.

The failure of the Montana legislature, two years ago, to enact a primary law, is directly responsible for the present senatorial-election situation at Helena.

That the present intention of a few politicians is to deadlock again the senate and the house over a primary-election law, no one conversant with affairs at the state capital will deny. These politicians believe that the scheme which was not successfully worked two years ago will work again and that in having one kind of a primary bill passed by the house and another kind of a primary bill passed by the senate, and then in hoodwinking innocent members of both political parties into the belief that it is "good politics" to stand firm for one brand of primary law or the other, they will defeat any kind of primary-law enactment.

Two years ago, individual members of the legislature returned to their homes and most of them in good faith related the story of how they had worked for and had voted for a primary law, and how their efforts had been thwarted by the "wicked republican senate" or the "evil democratic house," as conditions required.

Many earnest advocates of a primary-election law which will enable the voters of each political party to name their candidates for senator, claiming that he did so as a protest against the resolution introduced by Fred Whiteside securing the two democratic members of the Massachusetts legislature who voted for Lodge for senator. Lodge did not need their votes. He was elected by a clear majority of republican votes. Aside from Mr. Slayton's explanation, which really did not explain anything, he showed poor judgment when he cast his vote for a democrat. As President Taft said recently, our government is one of parties, and when a man elected as a straight republican feels at liberty to vote for a democrat for United States senator he is striking at the foundation of things. To make the matter clear, take the case of Mr. Ashbridge. He was elected as a democrat, yet he would be just as much justified in voting for Carter as Slayton was in voting for Norris.

Very likely Mr. Slayton did not fully realize the importance of his act at the time. It was really a violation of one of the fundamental principles of political ethics. In itself it amounted to nothing, but Mr. Slayton has no more freedom of action in going outside of his party in such matters than has every other member of the legislature. If Mr. Slayton's idea is the correct one, then it would be perfectly proper to elect Mr. Carter senator or for the republicans to step in and elect Mr. Conrad or Con Kelley or even W. A. Clark.

The News does not believe in this sort of looseness, and in this comment it has no feeling whatever against Norris. It has frequently praised him and hopes and expects to have occasion to do the same thing again.

Mr. Slayton, fortunately, is a man of the highest integrity and is in all things above suspicion, yet he evidently has something to learn about party loyalty and the binding effect of an implied pledge.

He has already been condemned, and by the democratic press, in the severest terms. The News does not think this is called for, but it does believe that Mr. Slayton made a grave mistake in taking the course last Friday that he did.

There are plenty of terrible examples before the legislature, to emphasize the necessity for direct-primary legislation; their own session, idle and profitless—so far as the state is concerned—is as terrible as any.

The counties which want a reapportionment can get it if they will pull together. Silver Bow can be outvoted; she has no argument to support her obstructionist position.

Natural resources will not make a town great; the development of a city

governor, congressman and other public servants for a time reated in the sunless and undisturbed belief that their measure had been defeated by their political opponents.

The cards are stacked at Helena again to work the same old three-card game.

The same manipulators in both the republican and democratic parties are already indulging in smiles and congratulations as to the final result of their scheming.

The "Iowa plan" is being urged by the senate as the only plan worthy of consideration; the "Oregon plan" is the only law that, seemingly, can satisfy the conscience of the democratic house.

The same old comic opera of two years ago is being reproduced with but a few slight changes in the minor parts of the cast. The same political music masters are welding their batons, all in perfect harmony and in complete unison as to general effect, all in the belief that they can keep the audience in good humor until the legislative curtain falls, March 2, and the legislators return to their homes humming the refrain of their chorus, "We wanted to but the other fellows wouldn't let us."

In other words, the record of the legislature will show that "the bill failed in conference between the two houses."

But there are 400,000 people in Montana, watching the performances at Helena; these people intend to have a primary law to govern nominations in Montana; they have made up their minds that they have had enough of the dictation of the political boss, big or little; these people are writing to their representatives in Helena; they are insisting upon the enactment of a primary-election law; they are expressing themselves in no uncertain terms.

The people of Montana are not particular about the special brand of primary-election law; they honestly want any kind of a primary-election law that will enable them to determine for themselves their choice of their public servants.

The incorporation into the laws of the state of some provision for a popular expression of the wishes of the rank and file of its citizenship, as to the selection of their senators, is as certain as that the law of gravity will continue to operate; the voters of the state will not hold guiltless any man or party or other influence that attempts to thwart their will in this matter.

It seems certain that the present situation at Helena will develop one or more real leaders, men who will rise high enough and broad enough in their conception of present-day conditions to disregard the selfish partisan interests which urge a deadlock and to cut the tie that binds the opposition to the primary law, releasing the citizenship of the state from political thralldom.

depends upon its citizenship; cleanliness, for instance, is just as essential as energy.

Meanwhile, the state is dragging up the biggest legislative payroll in its history and is getting smaller returns than ever before.

Secretary Ballinger says that bad men talk more loudly than they used to; then he proceeds to make a big noise himself.

The assurance of the passage of a reapportionment bill is pleasing, but it will be more satisfactory to see the bill passed.

It is timely to inquire what has become of the Lorimer report and, also, why the Ballinger committee remains in seclusion.

However, forty democrats do not make a caucus when there are ten others outside the corral.

There are several kinds of housecleaning and each one of them is commendable and necessary.

Make the pressure from home so strong that it will offset the pressure from Silver Bow.

Also, one of the maxims of the Master was: "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

Write a letter to your members of the legislature. Tell them to get into the game.

Four weeks are gone, anyway; which means nearly half of the session.

A letter from home may help your legislator to do the right thing.

Any primary law at all is better than none at all.

Are your hens ready for the poultry show?

REDUCTION IN FORCES.

There was another "slaughter" in the forces at the Northern Pacific headquarters yesterday when the order went out that cut off all brakemen employed since January 1, 1909. The order will effect the reduction of the division. The order of today means that it requires two years' rights for trainmen to hold a job under the reduction of forces which the company has made.

Esperanto

By Frederic J. Macdon.

The growing interest of the American public in the promotion of the use of Esperanto will receive a new impetus from the establishment this month of a national center which will be located in Washington. This center is now being organized and the January issue of the "Amerika Esperantisto," the official organ of the Esperanto Association of North America, which was formerly published in Chicago, has been sent out from the new headquarters in the national capital.

The desirability of establishing an international language has passed the stage of discussion. Instead of questioning the practical value of it, the leading business people, scientists and educators are vying with each other in plans to incorporate Esperanto into their language, not as a universal tongue to displace any of those already in existence, but as an international means of communication. Its value to the world is of commercial, scientific and altruistic importance. From each of these standpoints its utility is already proved.

The commercial value is beginning to appeal strongly to American firms. During the past year two typewriter manufacturers have found it advantageous to incorporate Esperanto in their literature. The economy is obvious, for a catalogue issued in Esperanto may be used equally well in Russia, France or any other European country. The number of sales placed to Esperanto advertising during the past six months has demonstrated its value to both of these manufacturers.

The Portland Commercial club recently issued a booklet in Esperanto describing the agricultural advantages of Oregon. The responses have been tremendous. Interest has been aroused from every part of the world asking for information upon every possible subject. This booklet has accomplished much more in the way of acquainting the world with Oregon conditions than any other advertisement ever issued from the state.

A Boston importer's attention was called to the commercial value of Esperanto by a French salesman, who was showing him a special line of goods which he also sold in Russia. The salesman, a Frenchman, spoke in French and the Boston man in English. The Frenchman asked him how he managed to make sales in so many countries. "It is easy to do business in Europe," was the answer, "for every large firm keeps at least one Esperantist in its employ. It is harder for a foreigner in America, because Esperanto is not so much used." This incident was related in the Boston Commercial club and has resulted in a number of firms adopting the use of Esperanto in their literature.

Several large New York houses have found it necessary to have salesmen speaking Esperanto, while each week increases the number of wholesale exporters who utilize Esperanto in foreign correspondence. Scientists in the employ of various departments of the United States government in Washington are also utilizing Esperanto in their correspondence with foreign countries.

From a scientific and educational standpoint the utility of Esperanto is indisputable. Scientists desire to know the latest experiments made in other countries, which requires a knowledge of various languages. When all scientific news is issued in Esperanto it becomes available to the scientists of every nation with comparatively little difficulty. Two medical periodicals are now published in Esperanto, which place the latest discoveries in therapeutics within reach of the physicians of the world, while La Science Revue gives the latest news in general science from every country upon earth.

The fact that Americans are weak upon foreign languages is the reason that Esperanto has made less progress in the United States than in Europe, but its advance during the last few months will speedily tend to lessen this deficiency. All the large cities now have Esperanto classes under various auspices, such as the Y. M. C. A. and private schools. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Detroit are all working towards having the list of active studies in the public school curriculum. Special classes in the international language are supplemental to the regular high school work in many places where the study is not sufficiently recognized by the board of education. Maryland is the first state to place the language on the list of active studies in the public school course.

Coming to the fact that there have been no textbooks published suitable for college use, American universities have not given Esperanto a place upon their schedule. The textbooks in general use have been designed for private or individual study, and are not suitable for college work. The publication of a college textbook issued last August, written by Dr. Ivy Kellerman, A. M., Ph. D., formerly of Chicago university and now chairman of the international Esperanto examination committee, has obviated this difficulty. The first institution to recognize this is the University of Pittsburgh, which has just added Esperanto to its January semester.

The altruistic advantages of Esperanto are based upon the development of fraternal spirit. Where all speak one language there are really no foreigners. A German speaking broken French may be looked upon with distrust by a Frenchman, but when they converse in Esperanto, neither speaks brokenly, and the bond of speech is strong. Consequently, Esperanto is the most practical aid to the much-discussed peace movement that can be devised.

In traveling, the advantages of Esperanto are very tangible. It is always possible to secure the names of Esperantists in every city in Europe. A card written in advance to any of these secures much attention for the traveling Esperantist. The little green star worn by those who speak the language is recognized the world over. When in Yonkers was in Madrid he had difficulty in making a Spanish police officer understand his questions, until that official noticed the green star. Then he stopped a gentleman wearing a du-

LICENSE REQUIRED TO LEND MONEY

HOUSE ADOPTS COMMITTEE REPORT ON CORPORATIONS AS WAGE BROKERS.

Helena, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—House bill No. 38, by Wheeler, is of general interest. It was put through the committee and the report adopted by the house. The bill reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the legislature, That from and after the passage of this act, no person, company, corporation, or association shall establish or conduct the business of wage-broker within the state of Montana, unless such person, company, corporation or association, shall have first procured a license from the proper authorities as hereinafter provided, and shall have executed a bond in such sum as said authorities may require for the faithful carrying out of the provisions of this act, and of the ordinances of any town or city in which such business may be carried on.

Sec. 2. The board of county commissioners of any county in this state, or, in case said business be carried on in any incorporated city or town, the city council or board of trustees of said city or town, may in their discretion from time to time, grant license to any person or persons, company, corporation or association to conduct or carry on the business of wage-broker upon payment of such sum and under such terms and conditions as the said board of county commissioners or city council or board of trustees shall by resolution or ordinance require.

Sec. 3. Any person, company, corporation, or association, giving or loaning money, either directly or indirectly, to any employee or wage earner, upon the security of, or in consideration of any assignment or transfer of wages or salary of such employee or wage earner, shall be deemed to be a wage-broker within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 4. No assignment of his or her wages or salary by any employee or wage earner to any wage-broker for his or her benefit shall be valid or enforceable, nor shall any employer or debtor recognize or honor such assignment for any purpose whatever, unless it be for a fixed and definite part or all of the wages or salary theretofore earned.

Sec. 5. No wage-broker shall ask, demand or receive, either as compensation or interest, or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, any compensation or interest for the use of money advanced or loaned by him to any employee or wage earner in excess of 12 per cent per annum, and said compensation or rate of interest shall be computed upon the amount actually advanced to, and received by, the employee or wage earner and shall include all commissions or compensation whatsoever to the wage-broker or any other person making or procuring said loan.

Sec. 6. No assignments of his wages or salary to a wage-broker by a married man, who shall have a wife residing in this state shall be valid or enforceable without the consent of his wife evidenced by her signature to said assignment executed and acknowledged before a notary public or other officer empowered to take acknowledgments, and no wage-broker or person connected with him directly or indirectly shall be authorized to take any such acknowledgments.

Sec. 7. No assignment of wages or salary to a wage-broker shall be valid or enforceable unless notice in writing of the same accompanied by a copy of the assignment shall be given to the employer within one day from the

date of its execution; and all assignments shall be filed in the office of the county clerk of the county where the assigned resides, and no assignment shall be valid unless so filed.

Sec. 8. Every purchase by a wage-broker of an assignment of the wages or salary of any employee or wage earner, shall be held and considered a loan, in the sum and of the amount, actually paid to and received by such employee or wage earner, and shall be subjected to all the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. Any person, company, corporation or association, any officer, member, agent or employee thereof violating any or either of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, shall be liable to a fine in the sum of not less than five hundred (\$500) dollars nor more than five hundred (\$500) dollars for each offense, or to imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not to exceed 90 days, or both.

Sec. 10. Any note, bill or other evidence of indebtedness and any assignment of wages or salary to or received by any wage-broker in violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be void, as against the creditors of the assignor or transferor."

GAMBLER IS KILLED BY OWNER OF CLUB

San Francisco, Jan. 27.—After being besieged for several hours in the Saratoga gambling club here today, William Postler, a gambler, was shot and killed. Postler, who had been gambling at the club for several weeks, entered the place today, accompanied by his 8-year-old son, and pulling a revolver, demanded \$1,000. The eight men in the place fled down the fire escape. Returning with a squad of police, Ed Knipps, one of the owners of the place, opened fire on Postler. When the smoke cleared he was found dead with several wounds in the body.

DEATH OF CHINESE NO CAUSE FOR WAR

Washington, Jan. 27.—The Chinese coolie whose death was suspected to have been caused by violence and which was the direct cause of riots at Hankow on Sunday died from natural causes according to findings of the inquest held by the Chinese officials over the body. This fact has been reported to the state department in a cablegram from American Consul General Mosler at Hankow. Chinese residents suspected the coolie had been killed by the police.

KEYBURN UNDER FIRE.

Boise, Jan. 27.—Both the house and senate of the Idaho legislature today instructed the secretary of state to submit the letter of United States Senator Keyburn, in reply to the memorial requesting him to support a resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment for the election of senators by the direct vote of the people. Senator Keyburn declined to act as requested.

EVERYBODY SAFE.

Seattle, Jan. 27.—Captain A. C. Jensen of the wrecked steamship Cottage City, sent the following dispatch from Vancouver Island today: "Passengers and crew all safe. Missing boat and raft got ashore. All safe. Sea calmed. United States revenue cutter Snohomish here." It is said that the Snohomish will bring the castaways to Seattle.

Nat's Defense



Miss Maude Lannen, the actress who is named as co-respondent in the divorce suit brought against Nat Goodwin by Edna Goodrich. Miss Lannen lives in St. Louis.

New York, Jan. 27.—Nat Goodwin's defense in the divorce suit brought against him by Edna Goodrich will question the jurisdiction of the state court. It was reported today, Mr. Goodwin contends that his wife is a resident of California, where he lived, and that the action should be brought there.

In today's hearing before Referee J. Campbell Thompson, Mrs. Goodrich, the plaintiff's mother, testified that she and her daughter had lived in hotels in New York for several years. Goodwin did not appear. The hearing was held behind closed doors.

Tomorrow—"Dead Letter Office"

GLENN H. CURTISS REPEATS HIS FEAT

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 27.—In a four-mile flight from the water today, Glenn H. Curtiss further demonstrated the success of his hydro-aeroplane. He rose from the water with the ease that the aeroplane rises from land. He circled twice around the revenue cutter Bear and the repair ship Iris in the harbor, turning in a shorter range than he usually turns in the regular aeroplanes, and dropped down on the water in front of his headquarters without even a splash.

The demonstration today was watched by many people both afloat and ashore. When he landed today, Curtiss declared he was satisfied.

STATE OF INDIANA HAS NEW LIQUOR LAW

Indianapolis, Jan. 27.—The county local option law was superseded by the Proctor-Keeney measure, passed by the senate last Tuesday and by the house yesterday, when Governor Marshall today affixed his signature and made it law. Under the operation of the law 22 counties held special elections on the liquor question, 69 voting dry and 13 wet.

Under the Proctor-Keeney measure, elections will be held by cities and townships instead of by the county as a whole. The manner of holding elections under the new law is little different from the old measure, so far as the number of petitioners is concerned.

MCURDY BALKS.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 27.—J. A. D. McCurdy, the aviator, again postponed his flight to Havana this morning on account of high winds and a rough sea in which he feared his plane would be unable to save him.