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THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1911.

IN THE STRETCH.

At midnight, today, the life of the Twelfth assembly ends by constitutional limitation. Today, if ever, the Montana legislature must elect a federal senator.

NOT SETTLED YET.

Yesterday's vote in the federal senate, by a narrow margin, cleared Senator Lorimer's title to his seat, as far as formal action by his associates could do it.

FEEDING THEODORE.

A few days ago The Missoulian found occasion to remark that with Theodore Roosevelt being strenuous was not a pose. The Missoulian's observation was based on the work Mr. Roosevelt performed during a one-day stay in Chicago.

ries, broiled chicken, hashed brown potatoes, two orders shirred eggs, wheat cakes and coffee.

DUN'S VIEW.

The judges whose viewpoint renders their opinion impartial and, therefore, worthy of consideration, are practically a unit in the belief that the rate decision is not the serious blow to the transportation lines that the railway managers would have us believe.

"Though progress toward normal condition of business activity is slow, it is steady. In this progress the iron and steel trade is taking the lead, and its gain is so notable as to promise well for the other branches of industry.

Lorimer's lodgings at the Y. M. C. A. building and their bearing upon his case in the senate should give new impetus to the association movement.

As a matter of partisan politics, there might be worse things than a deadlock; but for the welfare of the state there should be an election.

Although the lamb held sway in western Montana, reports indicate that conditions in Helena were anything but lamblike yesterday.

The Twelfth assembly needs a new publicity agent or else a new system of co-operation; it has not lived up to its press notices.

While we must expect some of the lion, we shall be much obliged if March will pass some more of yesterday's lamb.

The Missoula boys have the good wishes of their townspeople as they journey to the high-school meet at Bozeman.

The Missoula Chamber of Commerce will try the effect of its get-together plan today.

The sun shone brightly yesterday, even though the grand jury session was ended.

Lorimer knows what the senate did, but he isn't so sure what the people will do.

The people of Montana have the right to enact a primary law of their own.

If the Helena clocks keep correct time tonight, the agony will soon be over.

The roorback shares the open season with the March hare at Helena.

Lorimer is glad it was the first of March instead of the first of April.

Lorimer retains his seat but the tack remains in his chair.

Send your note to the China relief fund; every little helps.

Well, Ab! I feel left as a terrible example, at least.

The lamb had the first call on March, anyway.

Now comes the return to home folks.

Neither was yesterday the day.

Maybe there will be no day.

KANSAS VS. HILL

In the United States senate last week Senator Curtis of Kansas had read the following telegram: "Salina, Kan., Feb. 16, 1911.—Hon. Charles Curtis, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.: The Farmers' union of Kansas, an organization representing several thousand farmers, directs me to communicate the following to you:

"Resolved by the Farmers' union of Kansas in annual convention assembled here this day, That we believe that the proposed treaty with Canada would be injurious to the agricultural interests of our state. We therefore respectfully request our senators to vote against the adoption of the proposed treaty.

"MAURICE MAULIFFE, "President State Farmers' Union." Senator Gronna of North Dakota then had read, in open session, the following letter from a prominent farmer of that state in explanation of James J. Hill's recent Chicago speech, favoring the pending "Canadian reciprocity treaty," now pending in the senate.

"The information therein contained may prove of interest to the Montana state senators who so recently went on record for the resolution 'urging the Montana senators and congressmen to support Canadian reciprocity.' The letter in full is as follows:

"The Kingman Farm, Hillsboro, N. D., Feb. 16, 1911.—Hon. A. J. Gronna, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.: My Dear Senator—Knowing from the newspapers your position in refer-

ence to this matter of reciprocity with Canada, knowing also that you must be overwhelmed with communications from others on this same subject, it seems useless for me to add my mite; but after reading Mr. Hill's speech delivered in Chicago I am so stirred up I cannot help but express my resentment at his trade and his unjust and unfair statements.

"As one of those 'ignorant farmers,' with no reasoning power of my own, having been imposed upon by those 'despicable, scheming demagogues,' would like to ask Mr. Hill— 'Why is he so ardently interested in the consummation of this agreement? Has he no selfish axes to grind?'

"Why Mr. Hill's visit to Washington at the time when negotiations were pending? 'Why, the day after the vote in the house, did Great Northern stock advance on the New York stock exchange from \$1.29 1/4 to \$1.36 1/4?'

"Why this sudden announcement of his decision to build a \$2,000,000 depot in the city of Winnipeg? 'Why all this blarney, crazed interest all of a sudden in the welfare of the dear people?'

"There is a reason. 'Let any fair-minded man take a Great Northern folder, inspect the map therein, and he will see the reason. He will find 12 separate Great Northern lines, or branches, running to the Canadian boundary line, five of them already penetrating into Canada, each of them merging with the three main lines from Minneapolis and Duluth, all built and in operation, ready to haul 50,000,000 or possibly 100,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat into the already well-supplied markets of Duluth and Minneapolis—markets that always have been and can always be well supplied from the northwestern farms from within the borders of the United States.

"Is it a wonder that Mr. Hill is interested, exerting every possible influence within his great power to bring about the consummation of this pact? During the years of 50-cent and 60-cent wheat and those big visible barges on the river, telling us that in a few years 'increased consumption would go abreast of production and that we would then be independent of Liverpool and get fair prices for our wheat, Mr. Hill, with his new purposes, has evidently forgotten this, while now that we are within reach of that goal, with prospects for fair prices for our wheat, the floodgates of Canada are to be opened and the larger portion of her \$200,000,000 wheat crop dumped upon us, and he tells us now that it will be a good thing for us. He knows better. His statement, made in Chicago on the 15th, that the 'northwestern farmers were two to one in favor of this measure,' he knows also is untrue, and must have been inspired by ulterior motives. His juggling with the statistics of the federal bureau and the department of agriculture, which he says 'demonstrates absolutely that a fall of grain prices in consequence of reciprocity is not merely improbable, but ridiculous and impossible,' is simply rot. Since the agreement was announced on the 26th of January wheat has fallen 1 1/2 in Duluth and only 4 cents, or to be exact, 3 1/2 cents, at Winnipeg. To be exact,

Duluth, Winnipeg, January 26.....\$1.05 1/4 \$0.94 1/2 February 15......91 3/4 .90 1/2

Depreciation.....\$0.11 1/4 \$0.04

"The commission houses make no bones about the fact that it is a result of this measure, which they all agree must pass. 'The membership price on the Minneapolis board has advanced \$750 in the last two weeks. All winter long the Minneapolis and Liverpool markets have been practically at the same level. Did Liverpool make the Minneapolis price?'

"A neighbor of mine who recently sold his farm across the line from Portal tells me this morning that early in November, 1910, the elevator price of wheat at Estavan, his Canadian town, was 55 cents, while at Portal, on our side, the elevator price was 75 cents. He also tells me that farm land on our side was selling from \$25 to \$30 per acre, while just across the line the price was from \$15 to \$20. He sold his for \$18. I believe this statement to be true. Jim Hill might explain the difference in the price of wheat between the two towns; he might also explain why, at the same time, the elevator price in the Red river valley was 95 cents and only 75 cents at Portal, 250 miles west; but of course the Great Northern dividend must be paid.

"Take down the bars, flood our country with 100,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat, or even 50,000,000 bushels, and see the result. Our farm price will then be the Liverpool price, less the freight, commissions and the loss from state dockages and mixing houses on the way. Jim Hill knows this, and his trade and undue interest in the welfare of the American public will cease when his measure is passed and he can begin to count the millions coming into his clutches as the result. The old man is getting childish; he seems to have lost his old-time astuteness; he is too anxious. His speech in Chicago on the 15th was an insult to the intelligence of our farmers, and should be resented. But enough of Mr. Hill.

"As I understand it, the president is chiefly interested in lowering the cost of living. I do not know what per cent of the common people in the cities by their bread of the bakers, but I feel sure that it is a very large class. Will the lowering of the price of flour 25 cents, 30 cents, or even \$1 per barrel make any difference in the price of a loaf of bread? Will the lowering of the price of barley make any difference in the cost of a glass of beer? No doubt the big millers, the big commission houses of Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago, the railroads and the big packers will be benefited. If the president is so anxious to lower the cost of living, why retain the duty on flour and the beef products? Do the big millers and the big packers need this protection? Must the farmer make all the sacrifices? And, in this connection, are the producers of beef, pork and mutton getting too much for their stuff? Take the Chicago livestock quoti-

tions of February 16, and you will find beefs quoted from \$5 to \$6.80 per hundred weight; western steers, \$4.49 to \$5.40; cows and heifers, \$2.60 to \$2.70; hogs, \$5.75 to \$7.30; sheep ewes and wethers, \$2.75 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.25. Deducting from these prices 50 cents to \$1 per hundred weight for freight, shrinkage and to get the net prices the farmer receives, it is a fair statement to say that the average price received by the farmers in the Mississippi basin would not exceed 5 cents for their beef, 6 cents to 6 1/2 cents for their hogs, and 2 1/2 cents for their mutton. Is this more than a fair profit at these prices? Even the big packers are making a wholesale price on meats that is fair. From the Breeder's Gazette of February 1, the last issue of which I have at hand, I find the following market price for beef cuts on the South Water street market, Chicago. This includes, mind you, the packer's profit and the South Water street commission man's profit.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. Cents. Cents. Cents. Ribs.....12.....11 1/2.....8 1/2 Loin.....14.....13.....10 Round.....9.....8 1/2.....8 Chuck.....7.....7 1/2.....6 1/2 Plates.....7.....6 1/2.....6

"The same periodical tells me that the cold storage plants are filled with mutton carcasses, which they find hard work to dispose of at from 5 cents to 8 cents dressed. Are these prices too high? No; 'tis the middle

Medical Association

By Frederic J. Haskin.

The National Medical Association of America is this week holding its seventh annual conference in Chicago. Immediately preceding this conference was the gathering of the National Confederation of State Medical and Licensing Boards, which gave special consideration to establishing reciprocity in the recognition of physician's licenses in the various states, and kindred subjects bearing upon state requirements for licensure.

The medical association is not an organization selfishly devoted to the interests of the profession. On the contrary, its efforts model laws governing public health, medical legislation and kindred topics, which may be adopted by the individual states with whatever modifications seem needful. One of the objects of the association is to raise the standard of medical education and to unify the grades throughout the country. Recent investigations in the status of various colleges made by Abraham Fletcher, Ph. D. of New York, in connection with the work of the Andrew Carnegie foundation fund for the pensioning of college teachers, revealed some surprising conditions in some of the colleges granting medical diplomas.

Under the auspices of the American Medical association a more complete investigation of medical colleges has been made and full reports prepared. It was found that there are medical colleges with absolutely no hospital connection, and some in which the students do not have the privilege of dissecting in anatomy work. Others are entirely lacking in laboratory equipment and in other essentials to modern medical science. The graduates of such institutions cannot be properly qualified for their work, so the public suffers through them if they be permitted to practice. The medical association is endeavoring to secure a higher but uniform standard of grades in all the medical colleges of the country. At least two years of college work is recommended as a preliminary preparation for admission to the medical school. The extension of the medical course from four years to five years is under consideration, and is also the essential equipment of laboratory and clinic.

The association is also working toward the uniformity in the medical practice laws. A man disqualified for the practice of medicine in one state should not be permitted to practice in another. No one should be permitted to practice any healing art who cannot pass an examination showing that he has sufficient education along professional lines to permit him to work intelligently. The association opposes discrimination regarding any sect or class of healers. There should be uniform qualifications for all who desire a license to treat the sick. After securing the license a man should be permitted to practice healing after any system he prefers.

The matter of state licensing and the subsequent registration of physicians bears directly upon the welfare of the general public. It should be possible for any citizen to ascertain without difficulty the qualifications of any physician who practices medicine. Under the system of county registration existing in most of the states that is difficult, if not impossible. A case recently brought before the medical association was that of a woman who died after having been treated for rheumatism for some months by mail by an advertising physician in another state. Whether her death was caused by the disease or the medicine seemed uncertain, but as the physicians of her town had not been called in to attend the patient, not one of them could sign the death certificate. It was sent to the physician who had treated her by mail and he signed it. The certificate was accepted and the burial permit granted. A later investigation regarding the qualifications of the advertising physician could produce no registration of his license either in his own state or any other, and his qualifications for the practice of medicine seemed extremely doubtful. If a registration is made with the state examining board a license can easily be located. This plan now prevails in New Jersey and is recommended to the other states.

England has a very creditable system of registration of physicians which the medical association would be glad to see adopted in America. Every year a list of licensed physicians in the country is printed at the expense of the government. A copy of this list is supplied to every court and police station and to every other place likely to require it, so that the

man who is causing the present high cost of living, and there you should look for relief. Pass this measure and you will not lower the cost of living to the consumer 10 cents a week. You will rob the farmers of millions, putting into the pockets of the middle man. You will lower the standard of farms, farm methods and farm life, put one-fourth of our population back 25 years on the road of progress, open an avenue for millions of our accumulations in the development and up-building of a field in another land at the expense of our own, and when you are through you will find that one-third of our people have been robbed of their purchase power to buy the manufactured products of our land. But I fear the hand of democracy is upon us. The republican party and its time-honored principles have been betrayed in the house of its friends. It is inconceivable to me that 75 republicans should have voted for this measure in the house. I am glad that there are 88 left. I would like to grasp each one by the hand and congratulate him; and, sir, when free trade shall come equally to all of us, we will not complain, and when it does the other fellow may have time to reflect.

"Jim Hill's speech in Chicago has stirred our people to the core. In my honest opinion, there is not a legitimate farmer in this state in favor of this measure. Our people appreciate the position you have taken and expect you and Senator McCumber to do your utmost in its defeat. Sincerely yours, R. T. KINGMAN."

Identification of any physician is a simple matter. Reciprocity in medical licenses is a matter that can only be brought about by the common agreement of all the state medical boards, since the educational qualifications for all professional rests with the states individually. In most cases the granting of medical licenses lies almost entirely with the secretary of the state board. He may agree with the secretary of the board in one state to recognize and endorse his licenses, and refuse to do it for those in other states, even though the qualifications are of equal merit. The District of Columbia recognizes the medical licenses of all the states, but only a few states permit the holders of a license from the District medical board to practice medicine in their jurisdiction without another license. Some state boards are arbitrary in this matter while others are equally lax. When the celebrated Dr. Lorenz arrived in this country, the state of Illinois compelled him to pass an examination by its medical examiners before he could be permitted to make his famous demonstration of bloodless surgery in Chicago. While his examination was perfunctory in a sense, the letter of the law was complied with. The subject of vital statistics is another thing which the medical association is forwarding with excellent results. Until within the past few years there have been no attempts in America to keep accurate records of births and deaths. In no other civilized country has such laxity been known. "We register the births of blooded stock, of pedigreed dogs and even of Persian cats," said a physician recently in speaking upon the subject. "We may even keep a record of blooded chickens, but no one seems under obligations to keep a record of human beings."

The medical association is endeavoring to arouse public interest on this subject. A Chicago lawyer now has a case in hand in which a young man is likely to lose a goodly inheritance because no certificate of his birth can be issued. The young man's father was the youngest son of a prominent English family. He married an American girl in New York where the present heir was born. There was no requirement as to birth registration in the city at that time, so his birth was not recorded. The recent death of several persons in England has left a large estate which should properly come to him. The English law, however, requires a certificate of the marriage of the parents and the birth of a child before accrediting him as an heir. Therefore an estate which should go to a young man in Chicago is likely to be forfeited to the British crown.

The Austrian Hungarian embassy in Washington is endeavoring to locate some proof of the birth of a son to a former official of that embassy. The son is now an officer in the Austrian army and is betrothed to a young lady of high social standing. The wedding preparations have been in abeyance for months, pending the securing of a birth certificate from Austria without which a marriage license in Austria cannot be granted. In Europe the parents justly attend to the birth registration of their children because a birth certificate is essential to every child. Without it he cannot enter school, he cannot obtain license to secure employment, he cannot enter the army. In fact he cannot have any legal existence without it.

In most of the large American cities, there are now regulations requiring physicians to register a birth with the board of health within a given time, but this is not sufficient. It does not cover the very large percentage of births, especially in the rural districts, in which the services of a physician or even a licensed midwife are not called in. The medical association has formulated a model law regarding birth registration which has secured the indorsement of the American Public Health association, the Statistical association, the State Medical Boards association, the Federation of Labor and the United States census commission.

The registration of deaths has been equally neglected until within the

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past 10 years. It is still very irregular in some of the states. The United States census commission cannot accept state records of deaths excepting in the registration area. This area includes only those states which have adopted uniform laws regarding death registration. Only about 55 per cent of the deaths recorded in the last census could be based upon state reports.

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