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THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1911.

**A GOOD SUGGESTION.**

A couple of days ago, The Missoulian printed a suggestion by Colonel Sam Gordon, relative to the pledge which Governor Norris wants from the members of the legislature, before he will call an extra session to consider the primary law. This suggestion seems to us to be the best that has been offered. As The Missoulian said the other day, every member of the legislature is pledged by his party and is bound by a personal promise to secure the enactment of a primary law. There could be no general pledge exacted that would be more binding than that which is already in effect. But, as the Miles City editor suggests, if Governor Norris will outline the primary law which he will submit to a special session and then will ask for the pledge upon this specific form of law, he will have something which will be worth while. But, as to general promises, we have as much on this line as could be asked. Governor Norris may bring the matter to a direct issue, merely by presenting a form of primary law and getting the pledges upon that.

**MEDIOCRITY'S BALM.**

It is human to admire genius, to wonder at the man or woman who can say, write or do things impossible for the common lot to conceive, even, "Distinguished mental superiority" is the inadequate definition given by the philologist; inadequate because it does not mention the peculiar traits that invariably accompany genius. A distinguished writer of this country, dead but a few years, once told a friend that to be a genius was a positive misfortune. Farther than that he would not explain the apparent paradox of his statement, which the friend who heard it attributed to the well-known peculiarity of the noted man. Still, the genius was right; the man of average intelligence and talents is more happy than his brilliant brother whom the world acclaims. A superficial knowledge of history shows that the world has not been all roses and sunshine to its brightest children. Farther than that, there has almost invariably been something out of line in the life of men of genius. Some of them have left words that preach the purest thoughts and paint the most beautiful pictures, only to have posthumous investigation discover things that, to say the least, are startling. In some cases, these discoveries have not come after death. Then, there are other drawbacks to being a genius; such men find little pleasure in companionship. There are not gregarious, possibly on account of the "distinguished mental superiority" mentioned by the dictionary man. There is every reason to believe that the man of average powers accomplishes more real good in the end and is far happier than the one in whom burns the divine fire. Such is the balm of mediocrity.

**WHY NOT MASTER?**

The suffragists of Chicago have found something new to attack. That is, not something really new, but something that the militant vote-wanters have not discovered to be a suitable object of attack until very recently. Suffragist leaders in the Windy city do not like the word "Miss," as applied to an unmarried woman. These women say that this label attached to unattached females is "a far-fetched joke, which only a masculine sense of so-called humor could either perpetuate or appreciate." The suffragists of Chicago—beg pardon, the suffragists of Chicago—declare for the respectful title of "Mistress," which Mr. Webster defines as "A woman having power, authority or ownership." The Chicago women who would vote looked up what Mr. Webster has to say about "Miss." This is what they found: "A

title prefixed to the name of a girl or a woman who has not been married." The suffragists were angered further by another definition given by Mr. Webster for the same word. "To fall of getting, to fall of hitting, to want—"

To be sure Mr. Webster and his modern fellow scholars hide behind the makeshift of putting the "Miss," which means an unmarried woman, and the "Mistress," which means to fall of getting, in separate paragraphs, but "why," they demand of Mr. Webster, and of the modern men who hide behind him as their court of last appeal, "why did they choose 'Miss' as the designation for an unmarried woman when there was 'the whole vocabulary from which to choose'?" "There's a reason," declared one of the rebels against being victimized by any such scholarly joke. "Man, in a desperate effort to discourage women from competing with him in conducting affairs, is driven to the expedient of trying to poke fun at the woman who does not marry, and hold up the woman who does for special honor at the unmarried one's expense."

"But why do they spare the unmarried man? Can they maintain that he is so merely from choice, while the woman is unmarried from necessity? They can't in twentieth century America. And they cannot do so by hiding behind dictionaries and misleading titles."

This isn't all, either. There is on foot a counter-movement to call all men "Master" until they are married. Such eminent suffragist leaders as Mrs. Minona S. Ellis-Jones, Lady Tennessee Claflin-Cook and Mrs. Grace Wilbur-Trout endorse this attack on overbearing man with much enthusiasm. Mrs. Caroline Waugh McCulloch is also on record as favoring the plan to label bachelors "Master."

Why not? Why not "Master" for all unmarried men? The suffragists have nothing but the empty prejudice of a few hundred years to overcome. "Master" is as full of meaning and suggestion as "Mistress," isn't it? After a century or so our unmarried men would come to glory in that word "Master," and to find in it a title that commands respect. That is one danger the suffragists of Chicago have overlooked, one bet of the layout of title-reform that they have failed to see. What man would give up the full-sounding title of "Master" to be dubbed plain "Mister" for the rest of his life? True as it is that the women of the hyphenated names have a weighty object of reform in mind, is it not possible that they are toying with something that may recede?

"The 'Master' plan has one drawback from the viewpoint of the male population, however. Many a man who enjoys the protection of the prefix 'Mister' would be legitimate matrimonial prey were he entitled 'Master.'"

This "Mistress" and "Master" thing is surely worthy of the most careful consideration by the great minds of this country. It presents grave and dangerous possibilities, and, in many ways, ranks with the tariff and the insane Fourth.

Speaking of the protection of labor, does not the farmer labor as hard as anybody and is he not entitled to the same protection as the man who labors in the factory? This is the very essence of the present reciprocity question.

Helen, it seems, cannot do anything without running it into politics. Even the Roosevelt reception is marred by factional strife when it should be a whole-hearted western welcome.

The experiment of reciprocal relations with Canada, if it is tried, should not be entirely at the expense of the farmer and for the benefit of the manufacturer.

There are indications that the police-commission regulations will prove a source of some excitement this spring in Missoula, as well as in Great Falls.

The report of the Missoula building inspector shows lively construction work this spring, but it does not say enough about fire protection.

The new speaker knows now how the lion feels when his claws are clipped. The committee on committees has the real control.

The Chicago reform element is not very earnest when it permits a stormy day to keep its members away from the polls.

The Missoulian's advertisers solve the problem of Easter shopping. Read their announcements.

Missoula's welcome to Roosevelt will be the welcome of the whole city and all western Montana.

Missoula joins today in the mourning of Sanders county for her most distinguished citizen.

President Taft has won the appreciation of the country by the brevity of his message to congress.

Reciprocity fails to be reciprocity when it fails to reciprocate, as in the present instance.

Chicago's new mayor at least possesses the advantage of experience.

A million dollars is a low estimate of the value of this April snow.

April showers, solid or liquid, are especially welcome this week.

**Child Welfare Congress**

By Frederic J. Haskin.

A few years ago a handful of women in the District of Columbia organized a little club for the purpose of studying matters which would help them to be better mothers to their children. Other women with no children, but having a maternal tenderness to all childhood, desired to join and study for the sake of the little folks who had no mothers to care for them. Soon the club included teachers and other persons interested in children's welfare. From this small nucleus has grown the mighty movement for child welfare represented by the National Congress of Mothers. Under the auspices of this organization there will be held in Washington this month the greatest international congress on child welfare ever held in the world.

There never has been another organization which included so large a number of women in its ranks as the Congress of Mothers. Each week adds to the number of affiliated organizations, because the mother heart is universal and in every nation women are responding to the appeal to work for the betterment of childhood conditions. It is the American organization which leads, but other countries are glad to follow. The Italian government recently has requested the women of that nation to take up the study of child welfare. Under the direction of the American Congress of Mothers, a committee has been appointed for this purpose with Signora Aida Orlando of Rome as chairman.

In the Argentine republic the Club de Madres has lately been organized in Buenos Ayres. It has secured a public playground in that city for children of all social conditions and is planning a newsboys' home. It has distributed plants among school children and is taking up many other matters which the Congress of Mothers has already demonstrated as helpful in America.

All of the civilized countries have been invited to send delegates to this international congress of child welfare. Answers have been received from most of the governments stating that their nations will be represented. Each state in the Union will send a delegate especially appointed by the government for this purpose. The mayors of over 800 American cities have been asked to send special representatives. In addition to these, there will be delegates from hundreds of individual mothers clubs and over every part of the United States, besides clergymen, teachers and philanthropists who realize that in caring for the child, the nation is making the safest, sanest and best provision for its own future. Reports will be made on experiments already tried. New ideas will be exchanged and a mighty impetus toward the child welfare of the world cannot but result from this congress.

The questions to be considered in their various phases include health, erring and dependent children, the working child, the country child, the city child, schools, playgrounds, police, the home and the church. One or more meetings will be given to each of these subjects and every hearing upon them, and the program will include some of the most distinguished speakers of the world. Among those already known are Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain, Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Dr. Floyd Tompkins, Dr. Theodore Smith, Governor Hooper of Tennessee, Judge DeLacey of the juvenile court in the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young of Chicago, president of the National Education association. In connection with health, means for prevention of the enormous amount of infant mortality will be considered. This subject already has been valiantly wrestled with by the Mothers' congress in many of the larger cities. In the tenement districts of several cities plainly printed cards entitled "How to Keep Your Baby Well" have been circulated. These cards give full directions for feeding, bathing and dressing babies, especially during the heated weather. Mothers' meetings have been held in public places at which physicians have given free lectures on simple, practical methods of home sanitation. In order to give every child the best possible conditions at the beginning of its life, the Congress of Mothers, with the aid of various affiliated organizations, is endeavoring to provide a trained nurse for the mother of every new-born baby. The number of children under one year of age who died last year was 374,000. Knowing that many of these little ones died from the ignorance of their mothers led the Congress of Mothers to establish a special crusade in this direction.

In most of the large cities, branches of the Congress of Mothers affiliate actively with the board of health, the physicians' associations, the board of education and the Associated Charities. The unity of forces secures many advantages. In connection with the subject of health the child welfare conference will consider the possibility of a child hygiene bureau as a part of the department of health in every state. This bureau should supervise the boards of health in the different towns and endeavor to secure uniform regulations. The congress will also urge, not only the birth registration required by the vital statistics department, but also a registration of the health conditions of every child born. The best means of enlarging the scope of the juvenile court, the possibilities of providing for the dependent child by some means other than institutional, the enlargement of the probation system, the provisions covered in the children's charter lately granted in Great Britain and its desirability in other countries, are among the subjects to be considered in connection with "The Erring and Dependent Child."

The mothers' clubs, scattered so plentifully in the rural districts, appeal to the most conservative woman because they act directly upon the home. Their philanthropies are numerous and varied but all tend to improve some condition affecting the welfare of the children of the community. During the past year many of the clubs belonging to the Congress of Mothers have become especially interested in the good roads movement because deep mud and inaccessible roads hinder the child's attendance upon school and church. Good roads make rural life happy and filthier cannot exist where school and church privileges are within reach of

every child. In one western village last year under the direction of the president of the Mothers' club, a number of farmers' wives turned out with spades and shovels. By practical example they shamed the men of the community into putting the roads leading to the church and school in better condition.

Matters of home sanitation, playgrounds and provisions for healthy recreation will be discussed while considering the needs of the city child. It has been shown that the opening of a baseball ground in a congested city section can do more to keep down hoodlumism and petty misdemeanor than all the efforts which the police can put forth. In more than one instance one policeman less has been required in a district shortly after the privileges of spending their surplus energies in a healthful game of ball has prevented the boys' inclination to mischief.

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown will open the conference on schools with an address upon the "Relation of the School to Child Welfare." The Congress of Mothers lately has been giving special attention to matters pertaining to the health of school children. In most of the large cities medical inspection in the public schools has long passed the experimental stage and become really practical. The dental inspection of school children is now being forwarded. Much progress has been made since it has been discovered that diseased and decayed teeth affect not only the individual child, but the children near him who are forced to breathe the air tainted by his breath.

The co-operation of the school and home is an object toward which the congress is continually striving. Many of the schools in the tenement districts have established classes for mothers under the auspices of a mothers' club. In these classes are taught domestic science, hygiene and many other matters tending to promote the general intelligence of the home. The co-operation between the mothers and teachers is accomplishing many neglected reforms, and one of the important branches of work undertaken by the National Congress of Mothers is providing help for organizations of mothers' clubs in connection with all the public schools.

While the National Congress of Mothers is absolutely a non-sectarian body, it does not in any way underestimate the value of church connections. One of the most important matters to be considered in the coming gathering will be introduced by Rev. Henry F. Cope of Chicago, president of the American Religious Education association, in his address upon the relation of the church to child welfare. In this connection will be considered also many new thoughts relating to Sunday school work.

**BROCKMAN BROTHERS**

**BUY ORDISH'S DOGS**

Libby, April 5.—(Special)—The Brockman brothers of Libby, who last winter accompanied Charles E. Ordish on many of his mountain lion hunts, have purchased the famous Ordish pack of hunting dogs and will use the animals in hunting mountain lions, lynx and bears. The two older dogs have been thoroughly trained for the work by Ordish, who has hunted with them for several seasons with remarkable success. During the past winter Ordish secured 25 mountain lions, which were run down and treed by these dogs, and within the past four years he has killed and captured nearly a hundred of the beasts.

**MOIESE NOTES.**

Moiese, April 5.—(Special)—Kurtis Zentner of Oshkosh, Wis., who has been visiting at the A. J. Davenport bungalow in Moiese valley the past two months, left for Missoula Friday and will visit in Hamilton before returning east.

Neis Martin of Great Falls returned from a trip to Missoula on business and moved out to his claim in Moiese valley Friday.

Miss Norda L. Curtis of Dixon visited Miss Bess Austin Saturday and Sunday.

Church services were held in Moiese valley last Sunday afternoon at the clubhouse.

Charles E. Baudels of Moiese valley is in Ronan this week on business.

Harry Lyon left Dixon Tuesday for Stevensville, where he will spend the next few months.

The regular monthly meeting of the Moiese Valley club will be held Friday evening and will be followed by the Settlers' association business meeting. All members are requested to be present at these meetings.

Messrs. McGowan and Hart of Dixon were guests at the Moiese Valley clubhouse Saturday evening.

Miss Helen Whitaker, teacher of the Moiese valley school, spent last Saturday at her home in Missoula.

John Walman and brother, G. Walman, settlers south of Ronan, spent Saturday evening in Moiese valley.

The agricultural exhibit car arrived in Dixon Friday afternoon as per schedule and was thoroughly appreciated by the large attendance from the surrounding valleys.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Moffett entertained Mr. and Mrs. McClason of the mission at their bungalow in Moiese valley over Sunday.

Miss Helen McCracken, Mr. and Mrs. McClason, Messrs. Hill, Sperry, Pierson and Cushing, all of St. Ignace, were guests at the Moiese club Saturday evening.

The Moiese club gave one of its most enjoyable dances Saturday evening and about 70 guests were entertained. In spite of the stormy night there were many present from St. Ignace and the nearby valleys. The decorations were tastefully arranged and, as usual, excellent music was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Davenport. Supper was served at midnight by the entertainment committee, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Blackmon, Miss Harlette P. Geizer, Messrs. H. E. Fullerton and Earl Schoonover.

**SUNNY MONDAY**

Sunny Monday Laundry Soap is white and contains no rosin. Instead of being made from cheap tallow, refuse greases and rosin, as most laundry soaps are, Sunny Monday contains high-grade materials, such as choice fats and vegetable oils. Its whiteness is proof of its purity.

Sunny Monday is easy on the hands, easy on the clothes; can be used in any kind of water.

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The popularity of the new model "The Master Suit" of Society Brand Clothes is the hit of the hour; when you visit us be sure to ask to see it; any of our salesmen will be more than pleased to show it to you.



Washington, April 5.—To introduce a system of scientific management in the shops of the navy yards, Secretary Meyer has appointed H. L. Gantt, Harrington Emerson and Charles Day as a commission of experts to visit the principal eastern yards to develop improved methods.

**CASE DISMISSED.**  
Wallace, April 5.—(Special)—Probate Judge Worstell has dismissed the charge of embezzlement brought against C. E. Stoeck, salesman of Kellogg, by the Portland jobbers, Helm & Co., on the ground that the evidence

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1911 Catalogue of "Diamond Quality Seeds" Poultry and Orchard Supplies Now Ready Send for it. Spokane Seed Co., Spokane, Wash.

Denver, April 5.—George Shafroth, third son of Governor Shafroth of Colorado, died this morning of heart failure, aged 20 years. He had been an invalid all his life.

**SHAFROTH'S SON DIES.**