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SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1911.

DIRECT ELECTION.

In Missoula Colonel Roosevelt declared for the election of United States senators by the people in language that was most emphatic.

"Now, I am a very earnest believer in the progressive movement. I believe that you cannot stand still, that here in America either we will go forward, or we will go back, and therefore I believe that we must go forward, not only resolutely but wisely."

APRIL 15.

Today is the anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln, martyr to the cause of his country, type of patriotism of the noblest order.

GETTING HOT.

Most of the readers of newspapers have come to take the disturbance in Mexico for granted, to consider it a necessary sort of a nuisance, to believe that it is more than anything else an opera-bouffe war.

WORTH WHILE.

It is worth while to be "on the level." This, the most expressive phrase that slang, the language of tomorrow used today, has given us, has become a badge of distinction.

ally, anyhow. Better is it to be on the level than to have much money and to be classed as a crook, which is just another word that was slang but has been added to the vocabulary of the erudite.

Infinitely better is it to be able to face the world with a clean record while living and to know that death will not be followed by the uncovering of anything unpleasant.

The weather man is a diplomat. He is arranging it so that the skies will be fair enough to allow the appearance of the Easter hat, but the air will be cool enough to furnish the excuse for wearing the winter furs if the hat is not ready.

There are a good many political wolvers who adopt the sheep's clothing raiment of election reform in the hope of deceiving somebody.

Recent developments give added significance to the Lorimer rollcall in the last session of the senate; more than ever it appears that the Lorimer votes were the votes which the Big Business directs.

Read carefully the announcements of Missoula merchants in The Missoulian this morning. You will find them interesting and instructive.

Tariff-Making

VI—Oscar Wilder Underwood.

By Frederic J. Haekin.

In the new democratic house of representatives the position of chairman of the ways and means committee has been invested with all the power that it ever connoted, both with respect to tariff legislation and to parliamentary procedure, and then a great deal more.

Oscar Wilder Underwood of Alabama, chairman of the ways and means committee, is the captain of the democratic majority in the house. Speaker Clark yet is the leader of his party, and he will continue to exercise a considerable degree of power, but nothing comparable to that wielded by Speakers Cannon, Henderson, Crisp and Reed.

In response to what they conceived to be the public demand, the democrats in caucus took away from the speaker the power to appoint the committee of the house. The caucus then selected the democratic members of the ways and means committee and instructed them to nominate men to serve on all the other committees of the house, to determine upon a tentative legislative program, and to draw up such tariff bills as it might deem necessary to carry out the Democratic promises to revise the tariff downward.

By common consent Mr. Underwood was made chairman of this new all-important committee. Mr. Underwood was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1862, and is therefore 49 years old, two years older than was McKinley when he introduced his famous tariff bill, and two years younger than Wilson when he became the author of the last democratic tariff measure.

Mr. Underwood is the grandson of Joseph R. Underwood, who was a member of the house from 1855 to 1862, and of the senate from 1847 to 1853, representing Kentucky. Senator Underwood was a whig, and the close political friend and associate of the great Henry Clay. As a Clay whig he was, naturally, an adherent of the protective principle although as he came into public life just after the passage of the compromise tariff of 1833, and as he retired before the recurrence of the protective agitation, he never was actively identified with protectionistic legislation.

But Oscar Underwood makes it clear that he does not inherit his grandfather's whiggery. He was educated at the university of Virginia, and as he himself says: "The university gave me something better than the classics. Founded by Thomas Jefferson, the institution has clung to the spirit he infused into it, teaching his principles even unto this day. Democracy was founded on this teaching. I acquired my democracy from it and I never have departed from the faith of the creed of Jefferson taught me there."

After his graduation in 1884 Mr. Underwood went to Birmingham, Alabama, attracted by the glowing accounts of the new iron city furnished by his elder brother, then established there in the iron business. Oscar Underwood began the practice of law in his adopted home and was successful from the beginning. In 1884 he was elected to congress, winning a terrific fight on the issue of the tariff. Birmingham then was sharing in the general industrial depression of the country, its boom had long ago collapsed, and its business was stagnated. Being an iron and steel center it was urged that it was suicidal to remain attached to the protective tariff merely because Alabama was a southern state, and that Birmingham ought to send to congress a protectionist and a republican.

Mr. Underwood took the democratic nomination on a tariff for revenue only plank, he placed himself squarely on the Cleveland tariff platform, and fought the campaign to a successful issue. Since that time he has had practically no opposition and has been re-elected every two years.

Mr. Underwood has made it clear by repeated public statements that he is opposed to the principle of protection and that he believes in a revenue tariff. He models his tariff views on the opening paragraphs of the famous Walker report of 1846:

The best argument for the commission form of government is the success which has attended its operation wherever it has been introduced.

The Missoulian Home contest becomes more interesting every day. Read the bulletins and watch the figures. You will see a pretty race.

It will require more than a barbed-wire fence to keep other topics than reciprocity out of the extra session; they're crowding close, already.

The commission form of government is closer to popular government than the present form; that's one feature which makes it good.

The Missoulian gives to its readers this morning a complete guide to successful Easter buying. Consult the advertising pages.

These Mexican towns have names that make the war stories read like a patent medicine advertisement or a florist's guide.

No amount of bluff or bluster will condone the action of the regular session of the legislature regarding the primary law.

While Bill Joyce took the main body of the Scrapperz with him, he left a fine home guard in the person of Captain Reid.

As the extra session advances, keep the Lorimer rollcall handy; it will be interesting for reference.

Eastern Montana made clear the fact that she does not consider Teddy a dead one.

There is also the Lorimer case, the extra session will not be able to disregard it.

The welcome at Milestown made the sort of music that Mr. Roosevelt likes to hear.

The terrible thirst of the Indian is his worst enemy.

Tariff-Making VI—Oscar Wilder Underwood.

By Frederic J. Haekin.

"That no more money should be collected than is necessary for the wants of the government economically administered."

"That no duty be imposed upon any article above the lowest rate which will yield the largest amount of revenue."

"That below such rate discrimination may be made, descending in the scale of duties, or, for imperative reasons, the article may be placed in the list of those free from all duty."

"That the maximum revenue duty should be imposed on all luxuries."

Not only does he adhere to these principles, but it is his expressed belief that the south generally agrees with him. Mr. Underwood recently said:

"I believe my district offers a good illustration of the situation in the south regarding the tariff. When I began the practice of law in Birmingham in 1884 the population was 5,000, the city had five pig iron furnaces, but no street cars, paving or electric lights in 1894, when I ran for congress against Truman H. Aldrich, the republican candidate, he argued that Birmingham needed protection and a representative who would vote for it. I followed the position of Grover Cleveland on the tariff and I won, but the fight was a savage one. Today Birmingham has, according to the last census, 132,000 citizens, an increase of 244 per cent in the last decade. It is the most rapidly growing city in the class of 100,000 and also of the cities of greater population. Today Birmingham's annual payrolls amount to \$50,000,000. It has nine railroads, 143 miles of street car lines, \$150,000,000 invested in industries, a yearly pig-iron production of 2,500,000 tons, a coal output of 15,000,000 tons, a coke production of 3,000,000 tons, and 70,000,000 tons of steel are made each year."

"The Tennessee Coal and Iron company—or the United States Steel corporation, in other words—controls one-third of the iron and steel product in the district. One-third of the steel trust's iron ore holdings are in my district. A larger soft coal deposit than Europe has furnishes a handy fuel. The cost of assembling the raw material at the blast furnace in Birmingham is 50 cents a ton, compared with \$5 and \$6 a ton in Pittsburgh."

"I give these figures to show the industries of Birmingham, and from their magnitude and character one might suspect a protection sentiment like that in Pittsburgh. But, as a matter of fact, three-fourths of my constituency prefer a revenue tariff to a protective tariff. When I was first elected to congress Birmingham had never exported goods. It shipped its pig iron north at a freight cost of \$3 to \$5 a ton. Now it manufactures it at home, and if the north wants to compete with us at home, then the north must pay the freight charges and suffer that disadvantage. We have found that we can compete successfully with the Germans and the British in their home markets, and we are no longer afraid that they could compete with us in our home markets. The experience of Birmingham, I believe, is a fair demonstration of the advantage the new industrial south has in production over the north and over the world. Why should the south develop a protection sentiment? If there is any below Mason's and Dixon's line, it is sporadic and very local."

Mr. Underwood has said that he favors a revision of the tariff by separate bills for separate schedules, and if the event justifies his opinion, there will be no Underwood bill, intending a general revision of the whole tariff law, but instead a succession of Underwood bills passed by the house. Of course, the Underwood bills will have to take their chances with a republican senate and a republican president, and no one of them may ever become a law.

That is for the future to tell. Nevertheless it is probable that the name of Underwood ever hereafter will be prominent on the roster of the tariff legislators of the country.

As the director of the democratic majority in the house with respect to

Missoula Mercantile Co. On This Last Day Before Easter This Store Will Serve You Best. Women who have left their Easter dress preparations until today will find it to their advantage to come straight here instead of wasting time shopping around. We can fit you out to your entire satisfaction with the most stylish EASTER APPAREL.

The service this store has to offer will be best appreciated by those who take advantage of it. Here are Easter hats, Easter suits, Easter dresses and all the accessories necessary to make one's Easter costume complete, in so varied array and lavish in beauty that to find what one wants is merely a matter of selection, and you can have our help in finding just what you want.

A Hundred Hats Arrived for Today's Selling

Just when we had about given up hope of having them in time for Easter these hats put in their appearance and were quickly made ready for this Day-Before-Easter rush. The fairest blooms in this gardenful of beautiful hat creations, the most advanced types of spring millinery and the loveliest in town.

Variety, becomingness, true style and value—these are the things that distinguish the Missoula Mercantile Co.'s collection of hats. Here are scores of hats, both large and small, in the charming black-and-white minglings; dozens of others in black-and-white brightened with deft touches of vivid color—for wear with suits of almost any shade. Dress hats, both the very large and the very small—favored alike by Fashion, flowered hats, gay with midsummer blooms. Severely tailored hats, almost without ornament beyond their own artistic lines. The new sailors, helmets and hoods; hats of every shape and size, from the tiniest petit chapeau to the most superb picture hats. A wonderful collection, and your hat is included.



Our \$6, \$8 and \$10 Hats

How truly Missoula Mercantile Co.'s hats at these modest prices have captured the spirit of their Paris and New York prototypes is again demonstrated in this Day-Before-Easter assemblage of hats at \$6, \$8, and \$10. Truly art is not a matter of price! Every new shape, every stylish color and every size, large and small, is included among these really remarkable hats. Tailored hats, flower-trimmed hats, hats with entire flower crowns, hats to suit every type of face and style of coiffure. Every hat marked by the same skilled touch, the same assured correctness that you find in the higher-priced models of costlier materials.

Prices From \$3.50 to \$50.00

Easter Suits That Can Be Worn Right Out of the Store

By this we mean that here are suits tailored expressly with you in mind, that will fit you perfectly, often without the slightest alteration. In other words, here are suits in every size cut on lines suitable for every figure, be the customer short, normal or long-waisted; shapely or "straight-up-and-down." Consider, if you please, what this means to you, with such a limited time to get in readiness for Easter—tomorrow.

Suits in Hundreds of Different Styles

To say just how many would necessitate counting every garment, for every suit here is an individual model. Dozens of models for the ultra plain-tailored simplicity, for shopping and for business and morning wear. Dozens of dressier models, with big picturesque collars, yet still belonging to the plain-tailored class. Dozens of others faithful copies of rich foreign models. Decidedly striking suits of youthful dash; suits of quieter elegance for older women. Variety, first of all, is the keynote of Missoula Mercantile Co., suit-service. Suits for every woman who wishes every dollar of her suit money to bring its utmost in style, value and exclusiveness.

Tailored Suits From \$15 to \$75 Extra Good Values at \$17.50, \$20, \$22.50, \$25 and \$27.50

We have specialized on these moderate-priced suits and in them the limit of value-giving has been attained—fine fabrics, correct styles, splendid tailoring; silk linings and perfect fit.



tariff legislation, as the chairman of the committee on committees, and as the virtual head of the policy-forming body of the majority, Oscar Underwood in the next two years will be in the white light of publicity. He believes, and his friends believe with him, that he will be able to retrieve the wrecked fortunes of the democrats in the national legislature, and he is confident that now or later he will be able materially to reduce the tariff rates and bring the fiscal affairs of the country nearer to a purely revenue basis.

THE RAWEIS

Mr. Raweis, whose English is remarkably correct, has an unusual charm of style and possesses such a fund of humorous and pathetic anecdotes that where his audience is not holding its breath with excited interest, it is generally in a roar of laughter or bathed in silent tears. His wife, Hine Talma, has a rich conversational voice, and knows how to use it. In fact, all these natives are accomplished singers.

The Raweiss, who are all natives of the Polynesian Islands, will appear at Harlow's theater Monday evening, next, as the sixth number of the university lecture course. The entertainment is entitled: "From Savagery to Culture," and is given in costume, embracing the peculiar ceremonies, wined music and solemn incantations of the Maoris. The Raweiss, a trio of remarkably gifted South Sea Islanders, give a vivid and realistic portrayal of life among the natives.

REBELS IN AGUA PRIETA SLEEP ON THEIR ARMS

(Continued From Page One.)

them had crossed the line into Douglas. All of the saloons in Agua Prieta were closed by order of the rebel commander, Lopez. It is said, had a private grievance against E. P. Mendoza, a prominent merchant at Agua Prieta, and today his store and stock were confiscated by the rebels. Mendoza himself fled yesterday to the American side. In the store was a quantity of liquor. Colonel Camberos of the rebels entered the shop and had this liquor carried into the street and poured into the gutters.

Late this afternoon Lopez brought his horses, 50 in number, from Chihuahua to Agua Prieta. The rebels have a temporary supply of food and hay for their mounts which they say they can replenish from the ranches to the south. The Nacoziari railroad will be used for this transportation.

Vast Advantage.

The possession of this railroad, running 75 miles from Agua Prieta to Nacoziari, is of vast advantage to the rebel forces. On the other hand, however, the rebels' control of the railroad and the closing of the port of Douglas is a serious blow to the great mining interests of this section of Sonora. Until the port is opened for entry and the rebel forces in Agua Prieta either routed from their position or recognized as belligerents by the United States, the heavy shipment of ores for the Douglas and El Paso smelters must cease. This fact alone is expected to aid greatly in the opening of the port at Douglas. If the rebels succeed in accomplishing free ingress and egress to Agua Prieta and Douglas, they will have accomplished a very decided victory for their cause. It will enable them to bring practically unlimited supplies and ammunition into

Mexico. The matter is in the hands of the treasury department at Washington.

Ore Shipments. The shipment of ores from one of the properties of the Phelps-Dodge alone amounts to 350 cars per month. This is but a portion of the large total shipped in by numerous other mines in Sonora, owned principally by capitalists in America. Many American mining men are at their properties, but no apprehension is felt for their personal safety. Late this afternoon a young American left in an automobile in Sonora for the capital, Aguila Prieta and of the capture of the port of Douglas. This messenger carried with him a pass from "Red" Lopez to insure him safe transportation through the country.

GRAND MASTER MASON.

J. W. Speer, mayor of Great Falls, a member of the executive committee of the Great Falls Commercial club and grand master of the master lodge of Masons of Montana, is to spend two days in Missoula next week. He has sent word that he will arrive Monday and that on Tuesday he will make his official visit as grand master Mason to Missoula lodge No. 13. Mayor Speer has a number of friends and acquaintances in the city who are glad to learn of his intended visit.

BODY TAKEN AWAY.

The body of Harvey L. Allen was shipped to Silverton, Ore., yesterday. The Missoula band accompanied the body to the Northern Pacific station. Mrs. Allen and her son Milford went with the remains.

PALMATIER SISTERS.

The Palmatier Sisters, five musicians of unusual merit, played at the Harlow's theater last evening. The organization came to Missoula under the auspices of the Modern Brotherhood of America.

DEMOCRATS HAVE TROUBLE OVER A BILL

(Continued From Page One.)

makes more stringent the campaign publicity law passed in 1910. That law requires publicity of funds after election. The Rucker bill will require publicity of funds by the campaign committee 30 days before election and the filing of supplemental statements every three days thereafter until election day.

The Rucker bill limited publicity of campaign expenditures to sums of \$100 or over; but Mr. Rucker accepted an amendment of Mr. Koppa, republican of Wisconsin, requiring the publicity of all payments in sums of \$10 or over for campaign purposes.

Throughout the debate Perry Belmont, president of the National Publicity Law association and a former member of the house, occupied a seat on the floor.

TOURIST CAR SERVICE.

In effect every day on the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway. Trains leave Missoula for the east at 8:20 a. m.; for the west at 9:20 p. m.

Lower berth rates to a few of the principal points are: Miles City, \$2; Moberly, \$3; Aberdeen, S. D., \$3.25; St. Paul or Minneapolis, \$4; Topeka or Rosalia, \$1; Ellensburg, \$2; Seattle or Tacoma, \$2.25; Upper berths cheaper. Apply to depot ticket office, for reservations, tickets, etc.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE MEETS.

At a regular meeting of the American Women's League, to be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Roosevelt school, committee reports will be received and the preliminary steps will be taken toward preparing for the election of a state regent. A short literary program will be given. A general invitation is extended.