

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 \$8.00; Postage added for foreign countries.

TELEPHONE NUMBER.

Bell 110 Independent 510

MISSOULA OFFICE 129 and 131 West Main Street

HAMILTON OFFICE 221 Main St. Hamilton, Mont.

The Missoulian may be found on sale at the following newsstands outside of Montana:

Chicago—Chicago Newspaper Agency, N.E. corner Clark and Madison streets.

Minneapolis—World News Co., 219 North Fourth street.

Salt Lake City—MacGillis & Ludwig.

San Francisco—United News Agents.

Portland—Consolidated News Co.

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Spokane—South Eighth News Co.

Tacoma—Trego News Co., Ninth and Pacific.

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The Missoulian is anxious to give the best carrier service; therefore, subscribers are requested to report faulty delivery at once.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1911.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

There have been a good many important meetings held in Missoula but we believe that there has never been one the purpose of which was possessed of greater significance than that which attaches to the good-roads sessions of next week.

AN EXAMPLE.

Most of us cannot remember the day when Sarah Bernhardt was not on the stage. Now, this remarkable woman has completed the most remarkable trip of her most remarkable career.

GET BUSY.

There remain but two days before the primary election in the city-commission campaign. There are many candidates in the list.

IN THE SENATE

Things are falling fast in Washington this session and this is specially true of the days of this week in the capital. Not in the memory of the younger voters of today has there been the parallel of the situation which exists, right now, in the federal senate.

There is every reason why Senator Myers' inclination and his judgment and his vote should have been for the measure. And there hangs a tale that has been many times told.

Months that will immediately succeed it. We assume that party lines will be entirely removed in the consideration of candidates. But, aside from the personal equation in this matter, there is one question of practical politics to be considered.

Those senators who are scrambling to cover in the Lorimer case, should have looked ahead a bit before they declared themselves in the first inquiry.

Looking back at that brief meeting in Billings, Senator Myers is inclined to regard those wool men as wolves in sheep's clothing.

But the troubles of being a king are not to be compared with the griefs which attend being a senator when a tariff discussion is on.

Having paraded to the entire satisfaction his his people, King George will now get down to business.

Monday is the primary election. You'd better be making up your mind how to vote.

Senator Myers is referred to the old adage, "A bad promise is better broken than kept."

Senator Penrose suspects that he counted his chickens before they were hatched.

These gentlemen had the nerve to tackle him. More than that—a good deal more—they had the luck to trap their man. That is the bottom fact about it.

Never mind Mr. Dixon's vote. The essential fact is that Mr. Myers, an avowed progressive democrat, voted, on what really was the first test, precisely as Thomas H. Carter, eminent stand-pat republican, would have voted.

In this matter he had to vote contrary to his own convictions because prior to going to Washington to take his seat he had promised the sheepmen of Montana that he would oppose any effort to revise schedule K until the tariff commission reported upon the matter at the regular session beginning next December.

It is proverbial that politicians dodge going on record ahead of time, and the fact that Mr. Myers committed himself before the issue was presented to the senate, and without knowing in what form it would come up, only goes to show that the new senator is not much of a politician.

This fact will not hurt him in the eyes of the great majority of people in this state, for sometimes in the past we have had a senator who was too slick a politician for most of us.

It is probable that in the future Mr. Myers will be a little more careful about unqualifiedly pledging himself upon questions which are pending.

The pull-together will make the good-roads sessions completely successful.

Now we're in the good, old summer time. All sing.

Summer is making a great batting average.

Mr. Lorimer's halo is wobbling a bit.

LIBELOUS CONTRACTOR TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

Kansas City, June 23.—W. K. Palmer, a contractor of this city, who a week ago made an affidavit involving three of the commissioners of Kansas City, Kan., in bribery charges, surrendered today to the sheriff of Wyandotte county, Kansas, following the issuance of a warrant charging him with criminally libeling the three commissioners.

MOTHER OF AUTHOR DIES ABOARD TRAIN

New Orleans, June 23.—While en route from Los Angeles to her daughter's home in Kinston, N. C., Mrs. D. H. Phillips, mother of the late David Graham Phillips, the author, died suddenly in a Southern Pacific train a few miles west of Jennings, La. Her body was shipped to Madison, Ind., for burial.

NO ILLEGAL COMBINATIONS.

Boston, June 23.—Several indictments returned by the federal grand jury against a number of firms and individuals connected with the meat-packing industry in Boston and vicinity, charging unlawful combination in restraint of trade, were dismissed by Judge Putnam in the United States circuit court today on the ground that the government had not shown that any illegal combination in restraint had existed.

MUCH BOOZE TO "DRY" STATES.

Washington, June 23.—Approximately 20 million gallons of liquors are shipped annually by express, principally from mail order houses, direct to consumers in prohibition states. This was developed today in an inquiry conducted by the interstate commerce commission into proposed changes in express classifications which resulted in an advance of rates on packages containing liquors.

ANNIVERSARY SALE Last Day of Our 15th Anniversary Sale It Will Prove That We Believe in Sustained Efforts

"Well begun" may be "half done," but it must be all done, and done right before we are satisfied. Not until the doors of this store close this evening will we cease our efforts to make this Fifteenth Anniversary Sale the biggest, most successful event of its kind in our history.

Your Last Opportunity to Buy These Shoes at Anniversary Sale Prices

- LOT 1—Consists of women's strap and hound slipper in white, pink, light blue and gray kid; formerly selling from \$1.50 to \$2.25. Anniversary price, pair 29c
LOT 2—Consists of women's black patent leather and vici kid shoes; button and Boucher styles; formerly selling \$2.25 to \$3.50. Anniversary price, pair \$1.25
LOT 3—Consists of women's and misses' Oxfords in tan and oxblood, in various leathers; formerly selling \$2.50 to \$3.75. Anniversary price, pair \$1.25
LOT 4—Consists of women's and misses' patent leather and vici kid shoes, in button and lace, in a splendid range of styles; formerly selling \$3.50 to \$4.00. Anniversary price, pair \$1.95
LOT 5—Men's work shoes, black and tan catkins, with solid leather upper and leather counters; shoes made for service; \$3.00 to \$4.00 values. Anniversary price, pair \$2.25
LOT 6—Men's Oxfords, in tan, calf and gunmetal; nobly, stylish lasts. They are regularly worth \$4.00 and \$5.00. Anniversary Sale \$2.15

BIG ECONOMIES IN OUR ANNIVERSARY SALE

- TABLE LINEN—72-inch table linen, \$2.00 and \$2.25 value \$1.50; 72-inch table linen, \$1.75, \$1.99; 72-inch table linen, \$1.50 value \$1.20; 68-inch table linen, \$1.35 value, \$1.00; 66-inch table linen, \$1.10 value, 75c
NAPKINS—20-inch union napkins, \$1.75 value, dozen \$1.25; 22-inch linen napkins, \$2.25 value, dozen \$1.50
CRASHES—18-inch all-linen crash, 12 1/2 value, special, yard 10c; 18-inch cotton absorbent crash, 12 1/2 value, now 10c
TOWELS—Cotton tuck towels, good size, 10c value, now, each 6 1/2c; Cotton tuck towels, extra large size, 12 1/2 value, now, each 9c; Linen tuck towels, size 18x36 and size 15x21, 25c value, now, each 19c
TURKISH TOWELS—Bleached and unbleached Turkish towels, 10c value, now 7c; Bleached and unbleached hemmed towels, 16, 2-3c, 19c and 20c values, now, each 13c; 25c bleached Turkish towels, now, each 17c; 40c bleached Turkish towels, now, each 25c
PILLOW CASES—42x36 cases, 22 1/2 value, 16 1/2c; 45x36 cases, 15c value, 10c; 45x36 cases, 18c value, 14c

Pricings Really Remarkable on Dress Goods and Silks

- 25 pieces 24 to 27 inch silk-mixed summer suitings in corded serge, wide wale and rough mixtures, in white, pink, tans, greens, grays and other colorings; fine for summer dresses, waists, etc.; formerly selling 65c to \$1.00 per yard. Anniversary Sale price, yard 29c
15 pieces 27 inch China silks, in a good range of shades, dainty and durable for summer waists; 50c and 65c values. Anniversary Sale price, yard 35c
20 pieces 24-inch figured foulards and 20-inch plain and figured mesallines, in a good range of colors; formerly selling 65c to 75c. Anniversary Sale price, yard 45c
19 pieces 20 to 27 inch moires and 22-inch mesallines in a splendid range of colorings, suitable for waists, petticoats and various purposes; formerly selling at \$1.00 and \$1.25. Anniversary Sale price, yard 59c

COEN-FISHER CO. The Golden Rule Store—Missoula's Popular Trading Center

Nicaragua—The Present Situation. By Frederic J. Haskin

Managua, Nicaragua—With its people pitifully poor, its territory still bleeding from the unhealed wounds of war, and its finances still showing the blight of Zelayatism and revolution, the politicians of Nicaragua, but lately agreed that peace must be maintained at all hazards, are now playing that peculiar game of Latin-American politics whose usual end is war. While they are doing this the American government is striving to prevent them from flying at each other's throats again. Through the state department and Minister Northcutt, the United States is urging upon the politicians in Nicaragua the absolute necessity of staking their personal ambitions for the welfare of their country, and is striving to secure the ratification of a treaty which will enable American bankers to secure themselves in furnishing funds for the payment of the republic's foreign loans, for the rehabilitation of its finances, the construction of internal improvements, and the development of its resources. The provisional president, Juan Estrada, appointed last winter, and at the time acceptable to all sides, has been forced out of office and has gone to New Orleans, presumably for the purpose of financing another revolution. It is definitely known that an offer has been made to one of the big foreign interests in Nicaragua to give it certain valuable concessions if it will furnish the funds for the prosecution of the war. Meanwhile there are two other rivals for the presidency, two who were allies until their ambitions conflicted, since which time they have been bitter enemies, and no one knows how soon their differences may precipitate another outbreak. While all of this has been happening, the American consul at Managua has been rethroned from the service. He disagrees with the American minister over the policy of the United States towards Nicaragua. He was the close personal friend of Juan Estrada, the provisional president, and asserts that the United States ought to support Estrada, even after he had apparently broken his promise to Minister Dawson that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the presidency. In his multiplicity of plots and counterplots, of intrigues and double dealings, of broken agreements and the

of the officers of the army who had been appointed by Mena, and, as commander in chief, appointed a new set of officers who were friendly to him. He thereafter ordered the arrest of Mena, but the soldiers were loyal to the officers appointed by Mena, and refused to take orders from those appointed by Estrada. With the army loyal to Mena, and with no immediate chance of recruiting another army friendly to him, there was little left for Estrada to do but accept the inevitable and resign. From that time on things have been in a very chaotic condition. Minister Northcutt has been keeping the state department carefully advised as to the movements of all the different interests, and it is confessed that the outlook for peace is none too bright. It is conceded on all sides that but for the restraining hand of the United States there would be a revolution in a few weeks at most, and there are many who believe it will come in spite of the efforts of the state department to preserve peace. No one is able to forecast the developments of the next six months. What effect all of these conflicting ambitions may have upon the welfare of the republic it is hard to say. One of the possible complications may be the failure of the United States senate to ratify the treaty, and that Nicaragua, already war-ridden, would find itself in a worse state than ever before. Its foreign loans are heavy and its creditors insistent, and the state department is fearful that unless the treaty goes through there may be complications with other governments should they decide to enforce the immediate payment of these debts. The condition of Nicaragua today is such as to awaken the utmost pity for the masses of its people. After 17 years of Zelayatism, which was only worse than conditions which went before, all but the favored few became so poor that they might well envy even the proverbial church mouse. To end the regime of Zelaya another revolution was necessary, and this has accentuated the poverty-stricken conditions of the people until today, with undeveloped wealth all about them, they are all but starving. What adds to the pathos of all this is the evidence one sees on every hand of the good nature with which the masses bear their afflictions. After centuries of tyranny under which they could do nothing for their own and might be shot even for croaking a finger, one would expect them to be gloomy, morose, and an embittered lot. On the contrary one seldom sees a more genial and good natured people than he meets in Nicaragua. They seem to have become reconciled to poverty