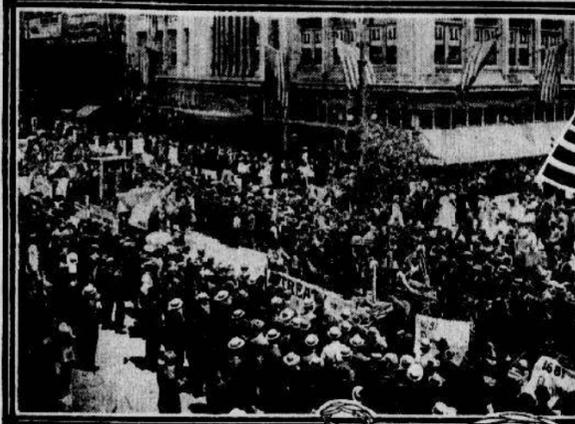


# FOR A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH

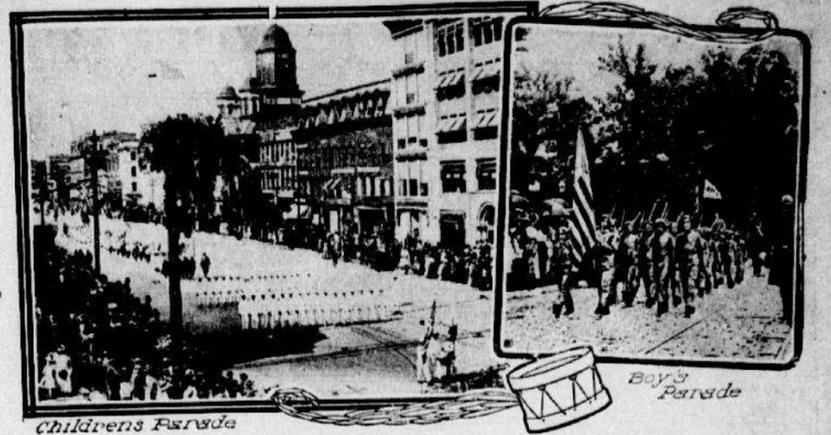
Patriotic Float



Safe and Sane Fourth Parade Showing Penn's Treaty and Betsy Ross Floats



Tableau Costumes, Sane Fourth



Childrens Parade

With the anniversary of our birth as a nation but two days off the entire land is in the midst of preparing for its Fourth of July celebration. But there is a marked difference in this and other years in the form of the ceremonies planned. No longer is the discharge of fireworks and the cannon the sole outlet for patriotism afforded the youth. Indeed, except in towns and villages blinded to their own welfare, such a means of celebration is but a relic of the dark ages, for the vast movement for a safe and sane Fourth has literally been sweeping the country.

This year, more than ever before, the nation-wide propaganda for a bloodless celebration of independence day will bear fruit. Under the direction of the American Civic Association, which has awakened the nation to the necessity of eliminating the red casualty roll of the day, the Fourth of July will no longer be the one day in the year when, through ignorance, weakness or indifference, we sacrifice the bodies of hundreds and thousands of little children.

The propaganda has been widespread and the results obtained this independence day will be a great impetus to the movement. Last year saw many of the leading cities of the country arrayed under the banner of the safe and sane Fourth. Among them were Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Baltimore, Toledo, Minneapolis, Le Mars, Iowa; St. Petersburg, Florida, and Lafayette, Indiana, in which places the sale and explosion of fireworks of all kinds were prohibited.

This year St. Louis, Albany, N. Y.; Harrisburg, Pa., and La Salle, Ill., have taken their stand against the slaughter of the innocents. In many other places restrictions more or less rigid have been placed on the sale of the deadly firecracker.

That the movement is not merely a hue and cry over a very small matter is the principal reason it has won adherence wherever advocated. Statistics, as a rule, are not eloquent

pleaders, despite the fact that they present the cold, unvarnished truth. But when one is reminded that 26 little girls were burned to death at last year's celebration of the glorious Fourth; that 67 deaths were caused by tetanus; that 19 were killed outright by firearms, 11 by explosions of powder, bombs or torpedoes, and six by cannons on similar contrivances, making a total of 129 fatalities—when one realizes the day itself assumes a crimson hue indeed.

Nor was this all. The list of injured and maimed for life in all parts of the country totaled the following alarming proportions: Seventy-two lost both their eyes and 32 who will go through the rest of their lives with but one eye; 26 unfortunates who lost arms, legs or hands and 114 who sacrificed one or more of their fingers. In all, including all minor injuries in which no permanent damage was done, there were just 2,923 persons, principally children, who paid the toll to the barbarous custom of celebrating the great day.

The movement for a safe and sane Fourth does not in any way aim to reduce the proper observation of the day or to decrease in any way the pleasure of the participants. It is particularly desired, in fact, that the children shall have greater opportunities for a happy observance of the day than ever before. It aims to bring about a more general participation in pleasurable and truly patriotic celebrations along with a complete elimination of the dangerous elements which are still in many places all too common.

"The youngsters are very reluctant," said Richard B. Watrous, secretary of the American Civic Association, at the headquarters in Washington, "to forego their customary firecrackers. But every effort is being made to celebrate the Fourth in such an enjoyable manner that it will compensate them for their apparent loss. The association has concentrated during the past year

on the pushing through of ordinances in the various states and cities, and has left the preparations for the new and safe forms of celebration to other societies and civic organizations.

"The American Playground Association in New York City, for example, has become greatly interested in the movement and has planned many ways of spending the Fourth without danger. Among the various women's societies fighting for the cause may be mentioned the Daughters of the American Revolution. You will find next Tuesday that moving pictures will play a large part in the day's festivities, for the American people are extremely partial to them. I wish to emphasize one fact in particular, and that is that every effort is being made by those in charge of the celebrations in the various cities to increase the enthusiasm of the youngsters and to make them really enjoy the day."

The moving picture feature of the safe and sane celebration is new this year and is expected to prove most efficacious in spreading the doctrine. In Syracuse, N. Y., the Russell Sage Foundation has exhibited a film 1,000 feet long entitled, "A Sane Fourth of July." Its chief characters are a mayor, his motherless little daughter, a neighbor and her fatherless small son, a group of dealers in fireworks and the members of a sane Fourth committee.

The young widow is an ardent supporter of the movement against the sale of fireworks in the town. She dealers collect the aid of the politicians and start a counter movement in favor of an old-fashioned celebration. The storm center is the mayor, whose re-election will be affected by the stand he takes upon this issue. The attitude of the mayor in the city council chamber where the fate of the ordinance is decided and its effect upon himself and the young widow through the lives of their two children constitute the material for the series of intensely dramatic scenes.

The providing of a suitable program to replace the old-fashioned fusillade that began before dawn and ended at midnight has been one of the chief problems of the workers in the cause. From time to time suggestions have been sent out to the various cities and towns interested in saving their children from injury and death. "The Patriot," a pamphlet published in the interest of the movement by the Denver Patriotic League, considers a morning parade both entertaining and instructive.

There should be floats representing different periods of our history, such as "The Landing of the Pilgrims," "The First Thanksgiving," a series of 13 floats, each representing the original colonies, "Martha and George Washington Colonial Dress," "Betsy Ross Making the Flag," etc. Pa-

triotic songs and speeches for both school children and grown-ups and, when properly conducted, a display of fireworks under the direction of experts engaged for that purpose by the proper authorities.

The historical patriotic pageant seems to be popular in many parts of the country. A monster parade of them passed last year through the streets of Boston, Mass. In her sister city, Springfield, there were floats with tableaux depicting the "Signers of the Declaration," and other patriotic events. The foreign-born element of the city were intensely interested and exhibited floats appropriate to the customs of their native countries.

The Sane Fourth Association of Chicago pleased the youngsters and the grown-ups last Fourth of July in much the same fashion. In return for limiting the sale of fireworks and strictly prohibiting the use of blank cartridges and pistols, elaborate parades were offered, military tournaments by soldiers of the regular army and a huge public display of fireworks at night that could not fail to delight the childish heart.

Pittsburg also believes in the pageant scheme for diverting the youthful mind from its hitherto dangerous forms of celebration. Heretofore, Pennsylvania has had the blackest record for Fourth of July carnage, it being even greater than that of New York state. In the past Philadelphia has had to distribute Red Cross hospital tents about the city to care for the victims. Last year, however, she provided a day military parade, a series of children's games in the parks and a pyrotechnic display at night. Two years ago a most elaborate program of tableaux and pageants was offered at Charlottesville, Va., with Pittsfield, Mass., a close second by paying special attention to its children's parade.

San Francisco last year offered three grand celebrations in separate playgrounds with patriotic exercises, gymnastic exhibitions, flag drills, dances and band concerts as the attraction. The campaign being carried on by the Russell Sage Foundation in its department of hygiene against dangerous celebrations is beginning

to have its effect in all parts of the nation. This organization stands for the protection of child life and is one of the most active antagonists of the red casualty roll of independence day. From the firing line this year comes all sorts of encouraging news to those who have the welfare of the movement at heart. Baltimore is planning to select 400 children and train them to carry United States and Maryland flags and to sing national airs. Unless unforeseen circumstances prevent, the suburb of Walbrook will present a burlesque on the "Old Fashioned Fourth," with a parade of children, showing the fatal results of celebrating with fireworks. Milwaukee, Wis., has organized a permanent committee to complete plans for a safe and sane celebration. Little Rock, Ark., will make a special splash this year on motion picture films depicting the joys of a safe and sane Fourth. Washington, D. C., as usual, plans a pyrotechnic display at night and patriotic exercises in the morning; last year a floral automobile parade of great beauty attracted much attention.

For several weeks past the Cleveland, Ohio, Independence Day Association has been engaged in a real live campaign to show the people what a

sane Fourth means. A novel feature was the display of appropriate moving pictures in a large tent which was pitched in different sections of the city every few days. Topeka, Kan., is to enjoy its first real sane Fourth this year. The plans for the celebration are in the hands of a committee appointed by the city commissioners; the school board has organized the school children for drills and patriotic exercises and several of the clubs have offered a display of fireworks in the evening.

Despite the wonderful progress of the movement, in many places the Fourth of July is still a day of carnage with parents sitting calmly by and watching their little children being mangled, tortured and killed. But each year shows an increase in the number of cities and towns that enroll themselves under the safe and sane banner. The time is almost at hand, claim the workers in the cause, when the old fashioned, death dealing method of rejoicing over the valorous deeds of '76 will be but a horrible memory and in a class with the brutal fanaticism that allowed thousands of children to perish in that tragedy of centuries ago known to history as the Children's Crusade to the Holy Land.

## Nicaragua

IX.—Natural Wealth.  
By Frederic J. Haskin

Managua, Nicaragua, July 1.—In natural resources Nicaragua is one of the richest of all the republics of Central America. Its mineral deposits are both large in extent and variety. The deposits of gold alone are such that will only a beginning made in the mineral exploitation of the country, the annual output of the gold mines aggregates about a million dollars in a normal year.

In agricultural wealth Nicaragua is fully as well favored as in the richness of its mines. With fertile uplands and rich coastal plains, Nicaragua, with its diversified climate, is able to profitably produce almost any crop that flourishes between the equator and the latitude of New York. Sea Island cotton grows in the coastal plain region along the Pacific coast, and a number of Americans and other foreigners are making money growing this long and much prized variety of vegetable fiber. In the upland regions coffee, wheat, oats and barley thrive, and Nicaragua may look forward to the time when its lands will produce every kind of food the people use in their national dietary.

On the east coast in particular and throughout nearly all of the territory of the republic in general, the banana flourishes like Jonah's gourd, and the development of European markets for tropical fruits means that the many thousands of acres of untouched banana lands at no distant date will be under profitable cultivation; that is, provided the Nicaraguans ever get down to a basis of permanent peace. Two crops of corn can be grown in this country in a single year and there is a vast acreage of tillable ground which might be put under profitable cultivation. Beef cattle thrive in the

upland district, and there is much territory which might be converted into valuable grazing land.

With drought unknown during the growing season, except on the west coast, and here seldom interfering with tropical agriculture, Nicaragua, given peace and assuring a friendly attitude toward foreign capital, could indeed be made to flow with the milk and honey of agriculture.

In timber resources Nicaragua is one of the richest countries in the western hemisphere. Except for a comparatively small coastal plain on the Pacific side, another like it on the Atlantic, and a farming region in the north central part, known as the Matagalpa district, Nicaragua is practically a primeval forest, so dense that men accustomed to the jungle wilds of Africa declare that Nicaragua forests are as difficult to penetrate as the densest in the world.

In these forests there are untold millions of feet of the finest hardwoods in the world. There are more than a half dozen hardwoods, some far exceeding the mahogany in hardness and taking a fine polish. Cedar, large, smooth and exceptionally fragrant, abounds in Nicaragua, and the major portion of the furniture in the homes of the well-to-do is made of it. As previously stated, cedar commands a better market price in Nicaragua than mahogany, which is not so expensive here, a log about 16 inches square and 14 feet long being worth only seven to ten dollars delivered to the boats which ply it in the lakes in the interior. There are about 40 different kinds of trees in Nicaragua which produce valuable dye woods, oils, and medicinal products. These are gathered indifferently, and one is surprised that a

people with such an abundant supply of natural wealth around them can allow these great resources to grow undeveloped while they fight among themselves over the possession of the scanty power that goes with political ascendancy in the republic of only 600,000 souls, and contend over the comparatively slim finances of the national treasury.

So rich in those things which go to make up the natural resources of a country as to win for it from an ancient traveler the epithet, "Mohamet's paradise," Nicaragua is yet one of the poorest countries of the world in actual available assets. Once its resources are developed it will be a rich nation, considering extent of territory and population, but today the country is in the condition of the man who has a million acres of land and can scarcely raise enough money to satisfy the tax collector. Its devastating revolutions have so impoverished the people that they have no money with which to carry forward, even in the slow Latin-American way, the development of the natural wealth they possess. Likewise the government has diverted nearly all of its revenues to private purses and to the financing of repeated wars until its treasury is practically bankrupt and it cannot supply the money required even for the absolutely necessary purposes of government, much less for carrying forward the internal improvements essential to national expansion and growth.

A remarkable picture of what happens in Nicaragua in seasons of revolution is afforded by the story of the coffee crop during the last revolutionary period. The yield for the season of 1907-8 had been approximately 14,000,000 pounds. The yield of the following season promised to be a record breaking one, the indications being that 16,000,000 pounds of coffee would be gathered. Then came the revolution. The laborers on the coffee plantations were drafted into military service or frightened into the forest to hide from the recruiting officers, and Nicaragua harvested only 4,000,000 pounds of coffee, as compared with 14,000,000 pounds indicated. The remaining 12,000,000 pounds perished on the trees for the want of men to gather the crop. Coffee has a market value of from seven to ten cents a pound in Nicaragua. It is probable that the total loss sustained by the coffee planters amounted to a million dollars, and that at a time when they already were on the verge of ruin because of the ruinous oppressions of the Zelaya government.

What happened to the coffee planters befell almost everybody else who was engaged in industrial enterprises. In 1907 there were 391 wooden, and 235 iron sugar mills in operation in the republic, and their products, including molasses, aguardiente, and alcohol, amounted to over a million dollars in value. When the revolutionary period came on the sugar mills were all forced to shut down. The same situation prevailed in the mines and forests of the country to a greater or

less extent. The result was that the republic was financing a war and ruining the tax-paying abilities of its people at the same time. The expenditures were so increased and the revenues so diminished that bankruptcy was all but inevitable. It got to the point where the revenues of the government scarcely sufficed to meet the interest on the public debt, leaving nothing for the purposes of national administration.

More than 500 mines are registered with the bureau of statistics of the republic and of these 494 are producers of gold, silver, copper, and quarries of valuable stone are scattered throughout the country. The Atlantic slope is the great placer mining district of the country, there being rich quartz mines in this district, and also large gold bearing regions. When the railroad to the Atlantic coast is built it will result in opening up some of the finest mining territory of the republic.

There are a great many valuable agricultural products which may be grown with profit, even by the uneducated natives. One of these is the cacao tree from which the cocoa of commerce is made. Two varieties of these trees are grown and the government is encouraging the industry by granting premiums for every tree coming into bearing. The average yield from each tree is about two pounds, or approximately 600 pounds to the acre. The selling price ranges from 20 to 25 cents gold per pound. It will be seen from this that an average acre will produce \$125 of cacao.

Indeed there are few crops which may be grown profitably in Nicaragua which do not offer a total value of at least \$100 per acre. In many cases more than half of this represents a clear profit to the owner. It is only the lack of capital to develop these agricultural lands which has made Nicaragua so backward in the expansion of its agricultural possibilities.

The Nicaraguans believe that if they can get through the sponsorship of Uncle Sam—enough money to ease up the pressure of creditors of the country, and enough more to provide certain improvements, they will be able to so swell production on the plantation, in the mine, and in the forest, that the finances of the people can be rejuvenated, which will result in the building up of treasury conditions in such a way that the menacing situation of the present may be met. Tomorrow—Nicaragua. The foreign element.

### WHO SHE WAS.

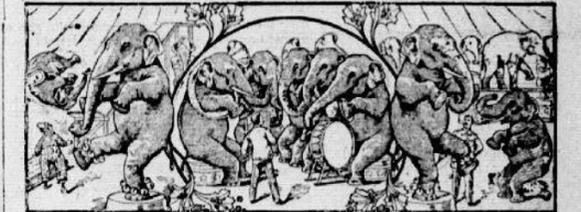
(Harper's Weekly.)  
"Well," laughed Snuggles, "some men never know when they are snubbed. That lady you just spoke to was about as distant as they make 'em in her greeting."  
"Well, why shouldn't she be?" retorted Jabbers. "She's a distant relative of mine."  
"By marriage?"  
"No—by divorce. She got rid of me at Sioux Falls back in 1894."

### A GLAD RELIEF.

(Harper's Weekly.)  
"Thank Heaven, those bills are got rid of," said Bilkins, fervently, as he tore up a bundle of statements of accounts dated October 1.  
"All paid, eh?" said Mrs. Bilkins.  
"Oh, no," said Bilkins. "The duplicates dated November 1 have come in, and I don't have to keep these any longer."

## Missoula, Afternoon and Night Wednesday, July 5 KIT CARSON'S

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TENTH TRANS-CONTINENTAL TOUR. THE LARGEST WILD WEST SHOW ON EARTH COMING DIRECT ON THEIR OWN SPECIAL TRAINS OF DOUBLE LENGTH RAILROAD CARS FROM THE BIGGEST RANCH IN THE WORLD.

### Menagerie of Trained Wild Animals

From all parts of the Globe. Daring and death defying acts almost beyond the realms of lucid imagination. A COSMOPOLITAN COLLECTION OF COWBOYS AND GIRLS, VAMPIRES, SENORITAS, GUARDS RURALES, CHAMPIONS OF THE LARIAT, ROUGH RIDERS, PONY EXPRESS VETERANS, DARING ATHLETES, COMICAL CLOWNS, THRILLING INDIAN FIGHTS AND WAR DANCES.

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The most daring Horsemen in the World.

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Fresh from the Camp-fire and Council, making their first acquaintance with pale face civilization.

### The Grand Ethnological Performance concludes with the Superb Spectacular, Dramatic, Historical Fantasy,



### 'The Battle of Wounded Knee'

Introducing a vast and motley horde of Indians, Scouts, Trappers and Soldiers that actually took active part in the last brave stand and hopeless struggle the noble redskin made for his freedom and rights.

### TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, RAIN OR SHINE

Afternoon at 2. Evening at 8. Doors open One Hour earlier.

### WATER PROOF CANVAS. CANNOT LEAK.

### Grand, Gold Glittering Free Street Parade

TWO MILES LONG at 11 a. m. daily on the main thoroughfares.

### BIG FREE EXHIBITIONS on Show Grounds immediately after the Parade

BRING IN YOUR BAD HORSES AND MULES Our Cowboys will ride them FREE OF CHARGE. \$25.00 will be paid to any person bringing a horse or mule they cannot ride.

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Malaria is a disease which gradually destroys the strong, nourishing elements of the blood. When the malarial poison begins to absorb the rich, red corpuscles of the circulation, we see pale, sallow complexions and a general impairment of health. As the blood becomes weaker the appetite fails, digestion is disturbed, chills and slight fever are frequent, and in aggravated cases boils and eruptions break out on the flesh. Malaria is blood poverty, and the only way to cure the trouble is to enrich and purify the circulation. Nothing is equal to S.S.S. as a blood purifier, and it is especially adapted to the cure of malarial troubles because it contains no harmful minerals, and while ridding the system of the malarial germs, S.S.S. builds up the entire constitution by its fine tonic effects. If you are suffering with Malaria begin the use of S.S.S. and rid yourself of this weakening disease. Book on the blood and any medical advice desired sent free to all who write and request it. S.S.S. is sold at drug stores.

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