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FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1911.

THE TRUMP CARD.

In the interview with Mr. Garlington regarding the new freight rates, which was published in The Missoulian yesterday, that gentleman called attention to the fact that it was the Dixon long-and-short-haul amendment which made possible the decision of the interstate commerce commission in the rate case. The commission, in its opinion, states that, without the amendment, the position of the railways was tenable. The Dixon amendment was the trump card which won the game. As Mr. Garlington said in his interview, this fact gives Missoula and all Montana a special interest in the case. Recently, the Great Falls Leader had this comment upon the hearing of the Spokane rate case:

The meeting is one of especial importance to the northwest and was brought about by Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana through his introduction of the long and short haul amendment. Under the provisions of this amendment, of Senator Dixon, which is now a law of the land, railways are forbidden to charge higher proportionate rates to inland points like Great Falls, Billings, Missoula, Spokane, etc., than they charge to coast terminals; in other words, the amendment in effect provides that railway rates between St. Paul and Great Falls must be graded pro rata as between St. Paul and coast points, and not allowing, as at present, freight from St. Paul to the coast and return to Great Falls at practically the same figure as from St. Paul to Great Falls.

A BUSINESS ASSET.

Sometimes we encounter the expressed opinion that the beautification of a city is a fad; that it is an extravagance; that it possesses no real benefit. We believe this view is utterly wrong; we believe that every dollar invested in civic improvement adds to the value of every foot of property in the city. The building of the Harnois theater made south-side property better, just as the improvement of University avenue added to the value of north-side property. Directly there is more than dollar-for-dollar gain in the value of the property improved. Here is a story told in "World's Work" which illustrates this point:

A business man went to visit Memphis not long ago, to see what advantages that city offered as a place to establish a branch of his factory. The first thing he said to the two Memphis citizens who met him at the train was:

"Now, let us hop into a machine and go out and see how you are fixed for parks and boulevards and public buildings."

"Please explain," he was asked. "Do you mean to say that you are such a lover of the beautiful that you wouldn't locate your branch in a city that has not its fair proportion of parks, or an artistic city hall, and that sort of thing?"

"That lover of the beautiful nothing!" was the prompt reply. "I make furniture. I must have plenty of good, steady help to do it. No city is a good city for the man who must have good, steady help unless it has kept step with other cities, and provided places for the help's sane and healthful recreation. That's just business. There is, also, a new day in the making of public buildings; and if a city hasn't kept step there, either, and

hasn't started a movement for fine, artistic civic buildings it is a sign that something is wrong with that community. It isn't on to its job." It may be added that the manufacturer decided to establish his branch in Memphis.

VALUABLE.

Of great historical value are the Haskin articles upon Spain which are now appearing in The Missoulian. These articles should be read by everybody who desires to be informed as to current events. They treat of the history of the Spanish kingdom, once the greatest of European powers, and they present clearly present conditions in the decadent country. The pen pictures which Mr. Haskin draws are more interesting than fiction and they are helpful in many ways to the reader and the student. We particularly call attention to this series because we believe it represents some of the best work which Mr. Haskin has done. There will be twenty-five of these articles, in all; the series is yet young and if you missed the opening articles, secure back numbers of The Missoulian and start with the beginning. After that, you will not miss one. They command interest, once you begin to read them. Yesterday's article presented the Spanish newspaper situation; this morning the educational system is the theme; these subjects are presented effectively and the contrast which is drawn between Spanish and American conditions is specially telling.

GOOD WORK.

The Missoulian's news columns last week noted the publication of a little volume by the state university, the purpose of which is to encourage college attendance. We feel that this little book merits more than the passing notice which was given it in last week's paragraph. It is a volume which we believe will attract attention everywhere in educational circles. Professor Reynolds has treated the subject, "Why Go To College?" in a manner which is original and impressive. He has departed from the stereotyped arguments and has placed the matter clearly and practically before the young man and his parents. The volume should be in the hands of every young person of college age; it should be read by every parent who has children approaching that age. Unless we are much mistaken, this book will receive attention in educational circles; we anticipate that recognition will be given this work of Dr. Reynolds which will demonstrate its value. It is more than a mere college pamphlet. It is a splendid argument for higher education, carefully prepared and forcibly presented.

The Great Falls Leader suggests that it is quite proper that President Taft now be accused of blowing up the Maine, it having been shown that he didn't write the Dick-to-Dick letter and that he didn't boost Lorimer.

If Ballinger's name hadn't been mixed up in the story, nobody would have ever given a second thought to the Dick-to-Dick incident.

But the fact that we are to have lower freight rates does not signify that we should quit boosting and working for Missoula.

The Lorimer defense consists solely of the endeavor to muddy the waters; not once has the issue been squarely met.

With the new freight rates in force and with an economical city government, Missoula should be on Easy street.

You will be entertained and benefited by a visit at any of the Missoula playground centers this week.

Invest a little time in the perusal of The Missoulian's advertising columns; it will be profitable to you.

The harder you work the class ad, the better will be the results; that's one way in which it is different.

The Nebraska democratic convention was almost as boisterous as the British house of commons.

Let the class ad page of The Missoulian help you out of your hot-weather discomfort.

The bountiful harvest of 1911 adds new luster to the fame of western Montana.

When the Montana Eagles fly to Hamilton, they will fight in a mighty fine town.

Lower freight rates will mean greater business—provided we hustle for it.

The good-roads work of the local automobile club is of the practical sort.

The way to boost best is to take advantage of every opportunity.

The Bitter Root holds its head high and it has a right so to do.

Likewise, Mr. Taft possesses a pretty strong vocabulary.

The Kingdom of Spain VII.—The Backwardness of Education

By Frederic J. Haskin

Madrid, Spain.—Seventy-five per cent seems to have been agreed upon by foreigners as the proportion of Spaniards who cannot read or write. There is usually a mild protest against these figures when the subject is discussed among Spaniards. Spain is a country where all statistics are more or less unreliable. No one really knows definitely how large the proportion of illiteracy is, but it is at any rate large enough to make the backwardness of education one of the gravest and most discouraging phases of Spain's lack of progress.

In addition to the large number of persons of the humbler classes who are wholly illiterate, there are many "upper class" Spaniards who have only a slight acquaintance with the "three Rs." There are others who read and write Spanish correctly and have a good acquaintance with French, but who are amazingly ignorant of affairs outside of their own country. This class cannot be said to be greatly useful to a country standing in need of a militant public opinion in favor of an awakening. But why conditions are as they are is more easily explained than how they can be readily and radically changed. The lack of good schools is a logical and inevitable phase of the lack of good government that holds Spain several centuries behind countries that were once her inferiors in civilization.

Elementary education has been compulsory in Spain since 1857, and for 10 years it has been free to the children of parents unable to pay tuition. Upon paper all Spanish children from the age of 6 years to 12 years are in school by law. The little progress made since 1857 shows that the educational reform has been chiefly a paper reform. For purposes of comparison, to show how tardily this European country advances, even when compared with the impassive and unprogressive orient, it may be said that education was made compulsory in Spain in the year of the Sepoy rebellion in India, yet erudition is much rarer in Spain today than it is in India and while India has made rapid strides in distributing elementary education among the masses, the situation in Spain has not been greatly changed by a half century of reform.

To bring the comparison nearer home to American readers, Cuba, where education had languished for a long time under Spanish rule, as it had in the Philippines, became a republic about nine years ago. Before the Spanish-American war about 35,000 pupils attended the 1,000 schools in Cuba, most of which were private. There are now between 3,500 and 4,000 schools in Cuba and nearly 200,000 pupils attend them. As there are only 275,000 children of school age in Cuba these figures show how education progresses even in a tropical country where republican government supplants the type of monarchy that is called constitutional in Spain. The minimum salary of a Cuban school teacher nowadays is \$500 a year. There are many school teachers in Spain working for less than \$200. The average salary, in fact, is \$300. Cuba spends half as much on education, upon one-twelfth as large a population, as is spent by Spain. This is part of what "Cuba Libre" means to the young Cubans.

Grafters steal a good deal of the school fund in Spain so that teachers are fortunate indeed if they actually receive even the pittance that is allowed them under the law. Many payments to school teachers are in arrears and the "arrears" are often in the pockets of parasites and there remain till the teachers get tired of waiting and turn to some other employment to get a good and meaty salary. School masters who keep up accounts, write letters for illiterate persons and do other odd jobs make out their expenses, are much more numerous than those who draw a salary to which they are entitled.

A story of how the schools are conducted is told in the little city of Burgos. The school teachers whose duty it was to give elementary instruction to the prisoners in the Burgos jail, receiving payment from the government, declined to teach because the jail was so overcrowded that there was no single class room. But he did not file my information to that effect when it would stop his monthly salary. For 20 years he drew his pay, such is the loose-jointed manner in which government bureaus are operated in Spain. This pedagogus probably had a keener sense of humor than of right and wrong.

The locally met, under the Spanish law, furnish the money with which teachers in local schools are paid. It must be paid to the ministry of education, which pays the teachers. It is claimed that when the local taxes were paid to the teachers by the local authorities the funds were "milked" so outrageously that only a small part of the payments were made. There is still, according to common report, a good deal of "milking." Teachers in private schools may teach without any certificate of qualification and prepare pupils for universities where they receive, in many cases, instruction from professors who are not themselves college graduates. The teachers in government schools are required to go through a normal school, but the standard of education is not high.

Where schools actually exist they are often held in buildings which would subject those in authority to arrest in America. More than 10,000 schools are in rented buildings where there is no consideration of hygiene or sanitation. The Spanish newspapers recently gave wide publicity to an official statement of the minister of education giving these figures and stating that schools are often adjacent to stables, slaughter houses, hospitals and other places not calculated to improve the health of pupils. One school is in a building used as a stable and the children occupy space that is used as stalls for open during the night. Another schoolhouse is used as a bull pen adjacent to the Plaza de Toros where bullfights are held. "The school premises," says this report, "are bad. Ninety per cent of the buildings are the worst dwellings in the towns. This is because the town councils will not pay the rent and owners of better buildings will not let them for school purposes."

The moral conditions existing in Spanish schools have been recently condemned in the public prints by a prominent educator as being responsible to physical conditions and "perhaps the most degraded in the whole world." In this way the corruption of Spanish politics reflects itself upon the youth of the country. There are no playgrounds, and no effort is made to encourage school spirit. The Spanish laborer who can raise sufficient money to emigrate to North or South America, where his children may enjoy the benefits of education under a republican government and under favorable conditions, cannot be blamed for taking advantage of the first opportunity to leave Spain.

There are many striving, sincere, wholly irreproachable schoolmasters and school mistresses in Spain. But there are also many who are lacking in both mental training and moral equipment to educate children. The



It does my old heart good to laugh this way You'll laugh too soon

Watch This Space Tomorrow For Further Details

July Clearance Sale Final Clean-Up of Women's and Misses' Colored Wash Dresses. We have just 42 of these dresses left and to close them out quickly we have divided them into two lots, and beginning today (Friday), we offer them at \$1.75 and \$2.50 Each. These prices are positively less than the eastern cost, but we want to close out the entire lot. Do not overlook this sale. It begins Friday morning.

Lawns in a Varied Assortment to Choose From. Undermuslins Will Never Be Any Lower. No woman who loves the sheer and the dainty in muslin undergarments will delay in stocking up while these unparalleled Clearance Prices prevail.

Extra Special--Big Box Stationery 39c. A large handsome box of stationery, contains twice as much paper and envelopes as the ordinary box; extra-good quality of paper. Every letter writer should have a box of this on his or her desk. Regular price 75c, special, 39c.

INTERSTATE LUMBER COMPANY Successors to BIG BLACKFOOT LUMBER COMPANY. Lumber, lath, shingles, mouldings, sash, windows, doors and mill-work; lime; hardwall plaster, Portland cement, Keen's cement and moulding plaster; building paper, deadening felts, tar papers and rubberoid roofing; oak flooring, maple flooring and interior finish; hard coal, soft coal, millwood and slabs.

Go to Lolo Hot Springs. To spend your vacation and improve your health. The grand natural beauties and health-giving qualities of its waters are well known. Fishing is fine. Hotel rates, \$2.00 per day; \$12.00 per week. Cabins, \$1.50 to \$4.00 per week. Stage leaves Lolo Monday, Wednesday and Friday, making connection with train each way. H. E. GERBER, Manager, Lolo Hot Springs, Montana.

Closing-Out Sale Evans Bros. Trunk Co. 204 Higgins Avenue Downstairs. For a Nice, Juicy Steak Patronize The Royal Cafe Under new management. H. E. CAMPION, Prop.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS. New York, July 27.—No new cases and no deaths from cholera, was the report today by quarantine officials who now believe that a further entrance of this disease had been averted. The cholera patients are all doing well.

MONTANA PENSIONS. Washington, July 27.—(Special.)—Montana pensions have been granted as follows: Louis A. Reed, \$12; Delia J. Smith, \$12; Richard H. Lease, \$12.

Fresh Country Sausage Is In Season. And long links of fresh country sausage adorn our establishment. Deliciously flavored, appetizing and wholesome, what better meal on which to begin the labor of the day? We have no apology—many a good word, rather—for the sausages we sell.

Koopmann & Wissbrod. A Store Where Ladies Can Trade. SATURDAY SPECIAL Three Quarts Solomon's Special Brew Beer 50¢

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Grape-Nuts FOR THOSE WHO LIVE BY BRAIN WORK.