

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 1510

MISSOULA OFFICE
129 and 131 West Main Street.
Hamilton Office
121 Main Street, 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—United News Co., 219 North Fourth street.
Salt Lake City—MacGillis & Ludwig.
San Francisco—United News Agents.
Portland—Consolidated News Co.
Seattle—Eckart's News Agency, First avenue and Washington; W. O. Whitney.
Spokane—Jamieson News Co.
Tacoma—Trego News Co., Ninth and Pacific.

SUBSCRIBERS' PAPERS.
The Missoulian is anxious to give the best carrier service; therefore, subscribers are requested to report faulty delivery at once. In ordering paper changed to new address, please give old address also. Money orders and checks should be made payable to The Missoulian Publishing Company.



MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1911.

WRITE OFTEN.

This week, in New York, the Montana exhibit at the great land show in Madison Square garden is being arranged for display. The western Montana section of this exhibit is in charge of the secretary of the Missoula Chamber of Commerce and two associates. It has been prepared, however, without any regard for sectionalism; the products shown will set forth the advantages of the Mission valley, the Roman country and the Bitter Root and Blackfoot districts, just as prominently as they advertise the resources of the Missoula valley. It is desired that as many persons as possible see this display. To that end, the secretary of the chamber of commerce has suggested that all persons in this region who have New York correspondents write at once and call attention to the display, urging a visit and an inspection of the products of western Montana's valleys. It is an excellent plan and it should be followed out; write today to your New York friends and ask them to go around and see the western Montana show. It will help and surely we are all willing to help whenever we can.

AN ANNIVERSARY.

This week is the fourth anniversary of the "Bankers' Panic" of 1907, which was started in New York as a seemingly direct result of the Helms crash and which, before it had passed, had affected the entire American financial world. The assistant secretary of the treasury has given out some interesting figures in connection with this peculiar panic, figures which were not given much publicity at the time, probably because of the suddenness of the advent of the panic and its almost equally precipitate passing. It is stated by the assistant treasurer that there was "panic money" issued to the amount of half a billion dollars; some of this currency had little back of it but it served its purpose as the public was willing to accept it. Another remarkable feature of the progress of this "panic" was that it gave rise to the longest holiday on record. This was in California, where holidays were declared almost continuously from October 21 to December 21 in order to enable the banks to decline payment and to prevent the forcing of collections which would have driven many business houses to bankruptcy. In other states similar holidays were declared for shorter periods. Discussing the cause of the panic, the secretary says that it was primarily due to the existing defects in the banking and currency system. There was a shortage of funds and the banks began to scramble for cash which exaggerated the actual conditions and forced uneasiness where there should have been none. In the retrospect which this analysis brings, it is pleasing to recall that conditions in Missoula were such that there was not at any time during the period of alarm any resort to substitute currency or any business over the local financial institutions. In few other cities of the country, at that time, were there handled such large

amounts of real money; the millions of dollars which were required for carrying on the railway construction work on the roads which centered in Missoula were forthcoming on each disbursement day. Missoula, thanks to her banking institutions and to the men in charge of the construction work, never knew there was a panic except as she read of the conditions in other towns.

ADVERTISING.

"A head writer in The Sporting News perhaps did not realize what a body blow he was giving Butte, Mont., when a letter telling that the town had contributed but \$8,051 to its ball club all season as against \$175,000 to a 20-day racing meet, was captioned 'Butte's Shame.' Those two words have been used for a text in nation-wide criticism of Butte's choice of 'sports,' until 'Butte's Shame' has become almost a byword. Perhaps the town deserves it, but all is not lost if the sinner shows repentance and reform in 1912."

The above is the editorial comment of The Sporting News on an article it printed several weeks ago, the story being reprinted in The Missoulian at the time. It shows, in a concrete form, the status of feeling in America in regard to sport. The nation stands for baseball; from coast to coast the great game is loved and played. The racing game is all-wed in but few states and is losing its hold in those. Baseball was never stronger, or racing in worse repute. That the country thinks it a sign of degeneracy that a city turns down baseball for racing is evidenced by the article in The Sporting News.

This is a busy week for Missoula Methodists, but the whole city stands ready to render any assistance that may be desired in connection with the church dedication, just as it was in the matter of building.

The men who say they will be able to get all the Sunday booze they want after the new ordinance becomes effective, either do not want any or are figuring on a blind police force and a blind tiger.

Seattle is interested in the case of a man whose life four fourteen years has been a blank. There are a good many men who have lived blank lives for much longer periods than that.

Missoula has good reason to feel proud of the showing made by all her football boys this season. High school and university, alike, have showed the right spirit.

There were important events in the world's happenings Saturday afternoon; many of them were of local interest. You got the news of them Sunday morning in The Missoulian.

Since the California ruling that women, in order to vote, must tell their real ages, the suffragists are not as enthusiastic as they were.

If Mr. Taft does not get any other kind of a gold brick than that which was handed to him in Lead, S. D., he will be all right.

The advertisers in The Missoulian are the men who merit your patronage; the local merchant should receive all the local trade.

The growth of the schools in the reservation districts indicates that the development there is in the right direction.

There was enough blue sky in western Montana yesterday for a whole series of championship games.

The Missoulian class ad helps him who writes and him who reads. It is a good thing to get the habit.

Likewise, the country is willing to give Illinois credit for having some of the biggest liars in the world.

The notices of the county and city treasurers are the only files in the Thanksgiving ointment.

Missoula will greet Katie Putnam cordially and will refrain from any reference to her age.

ELY BURIED.

Oxford, Iowa, Oct. 22.—The funeral of Eugene Ely, the aviator who was killed at Macon, Ga. Thursday, was held from the home of his mother here this afternoon.

Thought for Today

Improve in Health.
By Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette.

An able physician, speaking of the health of women, said: "Why, if they were to change their habits of life it would ruin our business."
When we consider how much ill-health there is among women and its serious consequences to home and society, we hardly need the observation of this wise doctor to prove the need of more healthful life habits.
Most women nowadays take for granted the advantage of intellectual effort. Some of us live in terror lest we lose a single opportunity for mind culture. We join clubs, attend lectures, take up new studies, read books, all in the hope that we may not grow rusty, out of date, but may keep the mind alive, under control, ready for use.
Is there any reason why physical training may not do as much for the body as intellectual training does for the mind? I remember years ago being impressed with the significance of a recommendation of the war department to members of congress that they make their appointments to West Point by competitive examinations, as it had been found easier to overcome physical defects than mental disqualification. Experience and observation have strengthened my belief in that principle as applied to persons of all ages and vocations.
Every woman if she has no serious organic ailment, can by persistent effort, improve in health and strength. She may not become as strong or stronger than some other woman, but she may become stronger than she herself now is. "I keep about the same" should not be a cause for complaint, but a ground of hopefulness and spur to renewed effort for improvement in health. But remember no one can acquire health vicariously. A good groom can do much for his horse, but he cannot take his exercise for him.

The Audubon Societies

By Frederic J. Haskin.

From a purely scientific organization, its objects altruistic and sentimental rather than practical, the National Association of Audubon Societies has grown into a mighty power whose actions have a potent bearing upon many matters of public importance. At the annual meeting of the association to be held in New York next week several new plans for the extension of protective measures for the birds and animals of the United States will be considered.

Considerable attention will be given to the two recently enacted laws secured through the Audubon association in New York state and to the bill proposing one of these laws, which it is expected will be presented in the state legislature this winter. These three legislative acts are known as the Bayne law, the Shea law and the Levy bill and are attracting much attention at present, since their influence affects several other states.

The Bayne law limits the sale of native birds in the market, whether coming from within or without the state of New York. It also prohibits the sale of all game birds imported from foreign countries unless they are properly tagged and labeled and the said tag must not be removed until the bird is to be consumed. Exceptions to the law are made for accredited persons authorized by the "Forest, Fish and Game Department" to breed game birds and animals in captivity. When such animals are ready to kill, a permit for the killing must be secured from the magistrate and the killing must not be done with a gun, pheasant, mallard ducks and field ducks, when properly tagged and sold in New York market between October 1, 1911, and March 1, 1912, after which the Bayne law becomes effective.

The Shea law, which went into effect the first of last July, relates entirely to the protection of those native birds whose plumage is used for millinery purposes. This law prohibits the sale in New York of heron, egrettes and also of the plumage of any native game birds. It was stoutly opposed by certain millinery interests. The Levy bill was intended to nullify the Shea law. It was presented to the New York legislature last spring and lacked only seven votes of being passed. Since it is to be brought forward again this winter, the national association will consider means of strengthening the forces that oppose it.

The prohibition of the sale of this character of plumage in New York led to the formation of a large concern which began business a few weeks ago in Philadelphia. This company will handle the forbidden plumage and send it wherever it can be received. But New York is not the only state having restrictive laws upon that subject. Egrettes and the plumage of native game birds are not allowed to be sold in Massachusetts, Ohio, Missouri, Louisiana, Washington, Oregon and California. When it is considered that these states include Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Cincinnati, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and other large cities, the effect of the restrictive laws on that branch of the millinery trade can be realized.

Public sentiment is rapidly coming to the support of the Audubon societies. Women are finding that it involves no real hardship to relinquish certain kinds of plumage and the demand for the egrette and other forbidden products is less than formerly. The fact that the Audubon society in most cities is popular with the most prominent society women has induced many leading milliners to substitute their ornaments for the egrette. In New Orleans, especially, has this been noted, and an egrette-trimmed hat in the head of a visitor to that city is likely to create immediate comment.

The restrictive laws do not apply to all classes of feathers. Ostrich plumes, the many fancy feathers in demand, the breasts of ducks and certain other birds are unrestricted and may be worn without compunction by the most tender-hearted woman, since they involve no needless suffering and loss of bird life. Many of the fancy feathers are manufactured from chickens and other domestic fowls. Even the bird of paradise egrettes are still unprohibited, although most members of the Audubon society would be glad to see some restrictive legislation covering them.

While the Audubon societies are usually supposed to offer protection only to birds, animals also are included in their consideration. Squirrels and deer especially receive their attention in different states, and the societies always assist the enforcement of game protection laws. When these are insufficient, the Audubon society seeks to improve them and the Audubon model game laws have been adopted in many states. The National Association of Audubon Societies was especially helpful in bringing to a

SENTIMENT IN BOZEMAN IS FOR CLUSTER LIGHT

Bozeman, Oct. 22.—(Special)—Petitions are being circulated on Main street here today to discover the attitude of the business men toward the proposed installation of the cluster street-light system. The matter was informally considered at the last council meeting and the general sentiment seemed to favor the lights. Several business houses have already voluntarily installed these clusters, and the advantages are readily apparent. E. Broox Martin, one of these proprietors, is thoroughly in accord with the movement by the council and anxious to see Bozeman adopt that system. It is generally admitted that the appearance of the business street would be much improved, and the extra cost seems to be the only obstacle. These carrying the petitions report favorable progress and the backers of the scheme predict its adoption.

MASONS HONOR FOUNDER.

Washington, Oct. 22.—More than 100 Scottish Rite Masons who have been attending the biennial convocation here joined today in a pilgrimage of tribute to General Albert Pike, the founder of the order, and placed a floral wreath on his grave at Glenwood cemetery in the Washington suburbs.

SEARCHERS CANNOT FIND WILD MAN

SKIN-CLAD MYSTERY OF MIDDLE CREEK CANYON CONTINUES UNSOLVED.

Bozeman, Oct. 22.—(Special)—Unsuccessful in their attempts to locate the wild man said to live in Middle Creek canyon, though having secured one brief glimpse of the man, a party of investigators returned to this city today. In the party were Horace Davis, James Powers, Oscar Johnson and Ed Stewart, all of whom had been in the canyon before and knew its fastnesses.

The cabin was found, as previously described, and it bore evidence of being the regular habitation of the wild man. Also several caves thought to be used as refuge by him, were explored. Early one morning shortly after the search was begun, a fleeting glimpse of the skin-clad fugitive from man was had by Davis, but all efforts to trail him were futile.

A new theory has been advanced by the searchers. It is now thought that the man is William A. Wiley, whose whereabouts are worth \$3,000 reward. Wiley is heir to a fortune of \$50,000 left by G. A. Davis, of Chicago, a distant relative of the Davis of this party. All efforts to locate Wiley have failed. He and the deceased Chicago man were partners in Alaska in the early years of this century and after separating, Davis picked up a lucky claim. At his death his old friend and partner was remembered to the extent of \$50,000. Wiley had in the meantime come to Bozeman and later disappeared. Last spring it was reported he had been found in Alaska, but later developments proved it to be a different man. Now it is thought he is the Middle Creek canyon wild man. Those who knew Wiley always considered him peculiar and moody and there is reason to believe he is the fugitive in Middle creek.

Acting upon this theory the party of investigators made every effort to get into communication with their man, but were eluded at every turn. E. A. Metz, of Chicago, is in charge of the estate left for Wiley and it is by him that the \$3,000 reward is offered. The searchers state that it is a difficult task to corner anything in the region roamed by the wildman, but are firmly convinced that he is Wiley all right. They believe him to be insane and have about decided to let somebody else get the reward for his capture, or for authentic information concerning him.

It was first thought that the man's name was Henry Nelson, as a board with that name carved on it was found in his cabin, but this theory has been abandoned. Local officers and newspapers have received many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people who had lost relatives by that name, but none fitted his description, excepting that of a woman from Great Falls, who warned the officers to look out for the wildman, that it was her husband and he was a bad man. Other searching parties may be formed in the near future to investigate the wild man, but for the present the unsuccessful search attempt of the party returning today has discouraged others from the attempt.

EXPERT TESTIMONY IN DILLON'S TRIAL

Wallace, Oct. 22.—(Special)—Judge Woods of the district court yesterday afternoon issued an order granting the request of the prosecuting attorney for an examination of John Dillon, accused of murder, by an alienist. The examination was conducted this evening by Dr. W. T. Williamson of Portland, and he will be a witness for the state when the trial is resumed Monday. The feature of Saturday's proceedings was the submission of a hypothetical question to Dr. Kimball, an expert in mental diseases, by Attorney Efriman, for the defense. The question, written out, filled 12 pages of closely typewritten matter, and required nearly 20 minutes to read. It embodied practically every bit of the testimony submitted to date since the trial began. Dr. Kimball, in answering, gave it as his opinion that the person described in the hypothetical statement was undoubtedly of unsound mind.

NATURE TELLS YOU

As Many Missoula Readers Know Too Well.

When the kidney's are sick, Nature tells you all about it. The urine is nature's calendar. Infrequent or too frequent action; Any urinary troubles tell with kidney pills.

Doan's Kidney Pills act on the kidney. Missoula people testify to this. James Knowles, 1014 Howell street, Missoula, Mont., says: "The public statement my wife gave two years ago, concerning Doan's Kidney Pills, was correct. For many years I suffered from kidney and bladder trouble, the first symptom being an inability to control the kidney secretions. I also had a weak back and was unable to stoop or lift. About two years ago I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at the Missoula Drug Co. and I was entirely cured. I have had no recurrence of kidney complaint and I therefore highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan—and take no other.

Clean floors and doors with GOLD DUST

Add a little Gold Dust to your scrubbing water, and you can clean your floors, doors and woodwork in a jiffy. Gold Dust is such a superior cleanser that it does the hardest part of the work, and requires little scrubbing. It does the work; you simply aid it.

Gold Dust will do the work better than soap or any other cleanser, making your woodwork look like new.

For cleaning anything and everything about the house nothing is so quickly effective as Gold Dust. It's the cleansing marvel of the age!



Do not use soap, naphtha, borax, soda, ammonia or kerosene with Gold Dust. Gold Dust has all desirable cleaning qualities in a perfectly harmless and lasting form.

Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work!

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago Makers of Fairy Soap (the oval cake)

You Can Earn \$50.00 IN TWO DAYS

If you secure an option on a Fort Fraser lot today or tomorrow, as the prices will advance \$50 on the 25th, Wednesday.

\$50 Saved Is \$50 Earned

A. M. STEVENS

Rooms 70-71, Higgins Block

The Evening Trade

Will find that a "TUNGSTEN" shows fabrics in their TRUE colors for the radiant, white light of the

TUNGSTEN

Is a superb substitute for the glorious sunlight.

Mr. Merchant, why don't you come out in your true colors by lighting your establishment with "TUNGSTENS"? They will increase your trade, hold your trade and impress your place of business on the public's mind. How about it?

Missoula Light & Water Company

International Correspondence School

There are but three sure things in this world of ours—death, taxes and the I. C. S. The I. C. S. will make the other two easy to meet. See Bisbee, the I. C. S. man, for particulars.

"Subway" B. & A. Building

Bell Phone 529 Black. Postoffice Box 1056

Advertise in the Missoulian