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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1917.

OUR OLD FRIEND.

Wu Ting Fang is the man who gave us our first clear understanding of the fine mind and the refined tastes of the high-class Chinaman. As minister at Washington Wu burst into the limelight by reason of his scholarship and his gentle manners. As a nation, we realized then for the first time that the coolie is not the Chinese type. Wu has had varying political fortunes; he has been recalled and then sent back here and then recalled again; he has been opposed to the Manchu methods and has, all along, hoped that his country might eventually see the light. In the face of dynamic hostility, this gentleman and scholar had succeeded in forcing some measure of reform upon the government of his country. His avowed participation in the present revolutionary movement, which is admitted by him in a dispatch published this morning, was to be expected. He is the type upon which China must depend and in which she must trust if she is to emerge from the darkness of the past.

STILL A CHANCE.

Colonel Henry Watterson believes that the able journalist still has the opportunity to make a reputation, despite the plea that the modern newspaper is said to kill individuality. "Marne Henry" argues as follows: "The 'personal journalist' of which we read so much as a memory of bygone editorial glory is somewhat misunderstood by the younger men who write about it. Not one star differeth from another more in quality and characteristic than Greeley and Bennett—Evan Greeley and Raymond—than Samuel Bowles and Joseph Medill, than Charles A. Dana and Murat Halstead. Each of them was in his way an editorial writer.

"All of them had under them at one time and another editorial writers of the first order of writing ability who worked and went to their account without distinction; not that they were suppressed or over-shadowed by their official chiefs, but that they lacked the individuality, maybe the opportunity, which made a Greeley, a Raymond, a Bowles, a Medill, a Dana and a Halstead. Back of these latter were Ritchie and Crossland and Blair and Prentice, and back of them the men of a still earlier day, like Freneau and Callender, who made things hum for old John Adams and Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson.

"The disappearance of the one-man power from the newspaper is a part of the universal decline of individualism in contemporary society and affairs. It is the offspring of conditions inevitable to the centralizing tendencies of modern invention and the leveling influence of population and wealth so vastly multiplied in the world centers of life and thought. There is no longer a Clay or a Webster in the senate, a Booth or a Jefferson upon the stage. Carnegie and Morgan and Rockefeller are but figures of speech. The ownership of newspaper properties has passed from the founders, who possessed each some idiosyncrasy of his own, into the custody of estates and corporations.

"Yet, if a man of the signal gifts of

the men of the times of Clay and Webster, of Booth and Jefferson, should appear—his methods adjusted of course to the changes and ever-changing public requirement—he would lack neither for recognition nor primacy."

AS TO BOOZE.

Those busy little statisticians, the clerks in the census department, have been figuring up our consumption of alcohol in its alluring forms. Their calculations disclose the fact that there is more beer consumed in the United States than in any other country in the world; also, they make it appear that we drink more distilled spirits than any other nation except Russia. The quantity per individual, however, is not as high in the United States—in the matter of beer—as in Belgium, Great Britain, Germany and Denmark; in the per-capita consumption of spirits, we are led by Denmark, Hungary, Austria, France, Netherlands and Sweden; when it comes to wine we are distanced by France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Austria and Hungary as to the consumption by each individual and in the wine total we are left behind by Portugal, Spain, Germany and France.

The quantity of malt liquors consumed in the United States in 1910 was 1,851 million gallons, against 1,704 million in Germany and 1,397 million in the United Kingdom, that of Austria being 493 million, Belgium 412 million, France 374 million, and Russia 231 million gallons. Of spirits the quantity consumed in the United States was 133 1-2 million proof gallons, against 232 3-4 million in Russia, the per capita being in each case 1.43 gallons, against a little less than 1 gallon in the United Kingdom. The quantity of beer per capita consumed in the United States was, in 1910, 26.99 gallons, against 31.44 gallons in the United Kingdom and 26.47 gallons in Germany. In the consumption of wines France leads the world, 1,541 million gallons, or \$5.28 gallons per capita in 1909. Italy in that year consumed 31.47 gallons per capita; Portugal, 27.89 gallons; Switzerland, 14.55 gallons, and the United States, in 1910, only 6.66 gallon per capita. Comparatively little beer is consumed in Italy, Roumania, Serbia and Russia; less than 2 gallons per capita annually, as against 20 in the United States, 26 1-2 gallons in Germany, and 31 1-2 gallons in the United Kingdom. The principal countries in which wine consumption averaged less than one gallon per capita in the latest available year include Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, New Zealand and the United States.

In the case of Peking however, there appears to be no doubt as to what the final returns will be. In this respect the Chinese are more fortunate than the Maine people.

Maine's governor was in some sense on trial in the prohibition election, but he also had the pleasure of acting as final judge in the case and he surely cleared himself.

Always, the home merchant is the man to patronize and never was this more emphatically the right thing to do than now in Missoula.

Spend your money at home and some of it comes back to you; send it to a mail-order house and you see the last of it.

Furthermore, we find the Pinchot assertions were not as wild as some of the enemy professed to regard them.

There is no uncertainty as to the results of using The Missoulian class ad. The returns are unequivocal.

The Maine prohibitionists are in the happy situation of having the best laugh because it is the last.

As long as laws are laws, they must be obeyed. If they are not good laws, they should be repealed.

We're mighty sorry for the states which have to go through the election process every year.

Admiral Sah is cut off from supplies. He is lucky that he is not cut off from his head.

The best way to get what you want is to use a class ad in The Missoulian.

The Maine folks, however, will never be quite certain how the election went.

Missoula county mines are lining up to rival the orchards.

Also, Maine is next door to New Brunswick.

The Butte football boys don't talk fair.

PLENTY OF TURKEYS.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Turkeys in abundant supply and at the old-time prices in the forecast for the Thanksgiving dinner table, according to local merchants. The best qualities are quoted at 17 and 18 cents, with a prospect of prices becoming lower. The only drawback that the merchants can see now to the Thanksgiving day feast, is that there is likely to be a shortage of cranberries.

SUFFRAGIST GETS JOB.

San Bernardino, Cal., Nov. 7.—Mrs. Havilah Hayward Sawtelle, a well-known suffragist of this county, will be the first woman in the state to serve on an election board. Mrs. Sawtelle has been appointed a commissioner to serve in the election December 11.

National Municipal League

By Frederic J. Mashkin.

At no time has the desire for more efficient government been so keen as at present, but the desire, to be productive of the best practical results, must be intelligently guided. This work is being carried on by various organizations, one of the most effective of which is the National Municipal League, which will hold its 17th yearly convention in Richmond, Va., next week.

Believing that the enlightenment of public sentiment is the true means of improving existing conditions, the National Municipal League proceeds with a thorough inquiry into and study of conditions and suggested reforms, and through its various agencies disseminates the information thus acquired. It is a clearing house for the interchange of ideas, suggestions and propositions. Its activities are purely educational and strictly non-partisan. Its influence in the 17 years it has been a factor for the advancement of better things has been tremendous.

At present, its active membership is near 3,500, mostly men and women prominent in affairs in all the leading cities of the country, all of them voluntary workers and many of them acknowledged experts in some phase of the municipal problem. In addition, there is an affiliated membership of 135,000, represented by the various local civic associations attached to the national organization.

The National Municipal League was the outgrowth of a national conference held in Philadelphia in 1896, when the question of better municipal government and administration was considered. Former President Roosevelt, Carl Schurz, former Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, Richard Watson Olden and other distinguished men participated in the preliminary meeting. It was then recognized that however great the diversity of opinion as to the precise methods of procedure, a sustained effort was necessary to success.

As the yearly conventions were shifted from city to city, public interest in the league's work increased, and thoughtful and influential men and women everywhere gave indorsement to the educational policy of the organization. In a general way, its work may be thus summed up:

First, through its yearly conventions it enables workers for better municipal conditions to meet together and discuss their views and experiences.

Second, through its active committees, each one of which deals with a leading phase of the municipal problem, the league brings together the most prominent experts and publicists of the country, and obtains reliable reports which are the basis for practical procedure.

Third, through its executive officers, the league is in constant touch with every movement, local and national, which is concerned with city-building, and it thus supplies the needed co-ordination and co-operation between organizations of sundry types and the various communities working toward higher standards. It puts the experience of all communities at the disposal of each, and thus an efficient and helpful relationship.

In addition to being the oldest organization of its kind, the National Municipal League probably has the most widely distributed membership, and it deals with more phases of the municipal question than any similar association. On questions of policy, the league's entire membership acts in the yearly convention, but the principal conduct of affairs rests with the executive committee of 45. There is also an advisory committee of 65 members, which sounds public sentiment in various communities and makes suggestions. A committee of civic secretaries, all actually engaged in civic work, is another adjunct. To facilitate a proper understanding of municipal questions, exact and trustworthy information of the experiences of cities is obtained. This is committee work, and the reports are of great help to all engaged in the work. One of the best-known pieces of work of the league is its municipal program, which was adopted at Columbus in 1899, and which has since been the guide in charter-making in more than 150 cities. This program comprises a charter, and a constitutional amendment defining special legislation, and establishing the principle of "home rule." This program is eminently practical; there is no point that has not been well considered, and no provision which has not been a conspicuous success in some community.

Other committees dealing specifically with the administrative and fiscal side of municipal government are: City finances and budgets, of which George Burnham, Jr., president of the Philadelphia City Club and treasurer of the National Municipal League, is chairman; municipal franchises, with Robert Treat Paine, of Boston, chairman; municipal reference libraries, Dr. Horace E. Flack, of the Baltimore Library, chairman; taxation of benefits caused by the growth of cities and excess condemnation, Lawson Purdy, president of the New York board of assessments, chairman; municipal health

and sanitation, of which Dr. M. N. Baker, of the Montclair (New Jersey) board of health, is chairman; police, Professor Frank J. Goodnow, of Columbia university, chairman; municipal efficiency, Dr. W. F. Willoughby of President Taft's committee on economy and efficiency as chairman.

There is also a committee on school education, with Dr. Edward J. Ward, of the University of Wisconsin, as chairman. Another committee deals with civic education, and one of the most important reports to the Richmond meeting will be that of its chairman, Arthur W. Dunn, author of "The Citizen and the Community." A committee on electoral reforms, which has accomplished much in behalf of honest elections, has Horace B. Deming, an eminent New York lawyer, formerly chairman of the league's executive committee, as its chairman.

Taking cognizance of the relation of the liquor traffic to the municipal problem, the National Municipal League has made systematic inquiry, and one of the reports to be considered in the convention will be that of Camillus G. Kilder, chairman of the committee on liquor questions. Mr. Kilder formerly was chairman of the excise board of Orange, N. J.

By way of stimulating interest among college students, the league conducts a yearly contest, offering a prize for the best essay written on some selected subject. This is known as the Baldwin prize. A prize is also offered for the best essay submitted by a high school student. This is known as the Richardson prize and was first offered in 1910. Both of these contests attract earnest young men and women.

To maintain the interest of magazine

On the Spur of the Moment

By Ray K. Moulton.

When Father's Got a Cold. He's as sad as any mummy and he thinks he's going to die. No one else seems to be worried and he vainly wonders why.

Where there should be tears and sadness, everything is light and gay, and it sort of peevish the patient who's about to pass away. It is naught but base ingratitude for them to treat him thus. And it's very strange that no one seems inclined to make a fuss. He demands all the attention that the home folks can bestow. But it's hard to see them happy when they should be bowed in woe. Guess they do not seem to realize that no one ever had.

In the centuries of history a cold one-half as bad.

It requires the patient efforts of a family of five. Just to bolster up his spirits and to keep the man alive. Every time he coughs a little and nobody starts to cry.

He becomes straightaway indignant and he plainly asks them why.

He is of the firm conviction every success will be his last, and he starts in ruminating on the record of his past. Then his worries lest the doctor will be 15 minutes late. And accuses all the relatives of gloating over his fate. With heart bowed down in deepest grief, he sits and holds his head and says we will all probably be glad when he is dead.

He looks up his life insurance and sits down and writes his will. And he tells us we must not forget to pay the doctor's bill. He does not forget to figure up his balance at the bank's. And he fixes up most everything except the card of thanks.

In no patient mood is father and he keeps us on the run. When we think we've satisfied his needs, we find we've just begun. Everything about the house is wrong, and nothing suits him, quite. And there always is a question whether he'll pull through till night. Oh, there is no joy in living and no peace within the fold: It's a howling pandemonium when father has a cold.

According to Uncle Abner.

It is about time to begin to hear from the long-lost relatives and to save up for Christmas presents. Hank Lucas has received a letter from his son, Willie, who is at Kibosh college this winter taking a course in broad jumping and hammer throwing. Hank says he has got into the football and is playing on the right end. Hank says he is glad of that, for from what he has observed a good many of 'em play on the wrong end, and land on their heads. Ame Hilliker has lived in this town 40 years and ain't never rode on a railroad train or seen "Sis Hopkins." Grandma Perkins has been barred out'n polite society in our town beka-

Thought for Today

Christmas Shopping.

By Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette.

For years the Consumers' league has been trying to educate the public to early Christmas shopping, because the present plan is such a strain on shop girls and calls for great numbers of extra helpers on small salaries, who are soon out of a job and join the ranks of the unemployed. It is not the shop girls alone who suffer. If you happen to be in the stores at holiday time as a spectator, you will see that tired as the women are behind the counter, they are not as nervous and distracted as those who are buying—trying to select something for this one and that one and when the selection is made, very likely regretting something else was not chosen. Why not adopt better standards of Christmas giving? First of all, no woman should give more than she ought of her strength and money to it. Often the same gift may be sent from year to year, where one is found especially pleasing and adapted to the person remembered. It may be a pound of tea, a bit of fancy work or a Christmas letter. Children enjoy quite as much their surprise, expected gifts—a new dollar bill, a book or toy. Another wise expedient is to select some gift that will be generally appreciated and instead of making tremendous effort to think of something different for everyone, send the same gift to a number of friends. Flowers, books, stationery, handkerchiefs fit into this plan.

How much better for merchants if there were more of this standardized shopping. They could anticipate the holiday trade without risk of loss and waste in left-over novelties. It would not lessen trade. More money would be expended with very much less nervous strain and much greater happiness for those who give and those who receive.

and newspaper editors in progressive policies, a series of clipping sheets is issued during the year containing the latest information on a variety of topics. Pamphlets and leaflets relating particularly to some question of immediate interest, discussed either technically or in a general way, are circulated among the organizations to which they appeal, including commercial associations, civic leagues and clubs active in a branch of the municipal betterment movement.

Outside of its own membership, the league's most important proceeding is its yearly convention, which draws publicists and experts from all over the country, and which deals with questions at issue that pertain to the welfare and progress of the great majority of communities. Usually, animated discussion follows the presentation of a subject, and it has been the history of the convention that all its sessions attract the public of the city in which the gathering is held.

William Dudley Fouke, an editor of Richmond, Ind., formerly a civil service commissioner, is president of the National Municipal League. He was elected last year to succeed former Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte who, having served seven years, declined re-election. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, one of the ablest civic workers of the country, prominent as a writer and lecturer, and president of the personal registration board of Philadelphia, is the secretary. George Burnham, Jr., formerly of the Baldwin Locomotive works of Philadelphia, is the treasurer. Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard university, is chairman of the executive committee.

The league derives its income from membership fees, five dollars being the yearly fee. It has a budget of about \$13,000 a year, which is inadequate for the constantly increasing work of the organization.

Tomorrow—Men and Religion Movement.

she smokes a pipe, but she says, by gravity, she may smoke a pipe, but she ain't never kissed a poodle dog yet.

Miss Euphemie Perkins our poetess of passion, has wrote a great poem which she expects to get published in one of the 35-cent magazines before she dies. We know it is a great poem bekaus nobody kin tell what it is about. It don't never pay to make fun of anybody's religion or criticize the way a feller has his hair cut. A feller's religion and his hair is two subjects that is very close to him. Since Grandpa Perkins has had the creepin' paralysis he has had to go around on his hands and knees.

The Saddest Words. The saddest words of tongue or pen they claim are these: "It might have been."

But I do not agree that they are saddest that have come my way. More melancholy ones I hear. Quite often as I pound my ear. The words are these: "Get up, you lout, The doggone furnace fire is out."

The Song of the Hookworm.

Hook, hook, hook. On that old tight gown. Oh, gee! If I only dared to niter. The thoughts that arise in me. Hook, hook, hook. We are late wherever we go. It's been years since I have seen The first act of any show. Hook, hook, hook. From the bottom up to the top It seems like a good long mile. With never a chance to stop. Hook, hook, hook. With fingers weary and worn With temper that's sour and depressed. And nails that are twisted and torn. Hook, hook, hook. We get it all done and then We find that we started wrong And must do it all again. Hook, hook, hook. I hope that before I die I get just one crack at the mitt Who invented the hook and eye.

VIGILANCE PREVENTS JAILBREAK IN HELENA

Helena, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Two inmates of the county jail, both federal prisoners and in for six months, were almost successful in a wholesale jail delivery here last night. One of the men, David Clark, was caught sawing the bars over a window in the rear of the jail, and his partner, George Smith, was found to be in possession of a wooden key which would unlock the doors leading into an outer corridor. Clark, who was a "trusty," stole the saw from the kitchen, and after its disappearance he was closely watched.

FIREBUG IS SOUGHT BY WALLACE POLICE

Wallace, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—The police are searching the city and enlisting the aid of peace officers in every part of the district, in an effort to find the man who attempted to set fire to the Cameron building, a business block in the heart of the city, and adjoining the Wallace hotel, Sunday night. He was seen by several at sufficiently close range for a good description to be obtained. The attempt to set fire to the building was the third within two weeks, all proving futile. The last, however, came near being a success, owing to the large quantity of oil distributed over the roof before the match was applied. Peter Polay, a jeweler, who happened to be up late, heard the man walking over the roof. He went up to see who it was and was in time to see the man leaping and applied. His alarm frightened the firebug, who

Mammoth Jewelry Display WE HAVE been fortunate in having Mr. Mason call upon us at this time with the famous Hayden W. Wheeler, New York, stock of fine Watches and Jewelry. This is without a doubt the largest and finest line of Watches and Jewelry in the country and he will be at our store ALL DAY TODAY If you are thinking of something nice in this line for Xmas now is the opportunity—you may select the article from this larger stock and have it laid aside until you want it. Remember, every article selected is sold under our personal guarantee. If you are thinking of some special design in Jewelry we would be glad to have you call and we will give you all the information. Designs furnished free of charge George L. Flaherty JEWELER Two Doors South of Montana Block

A Base Burner FOR Soft Coal It keeps the house warm day and night. With it you have the same cosy, cheerful fire that you have known with hard coal, but you use Montana soft coal. McGuffey Hardware Company Penwell Block Missoula

DON'T EXPERIMENT You Will Make No Mistake if You Follow This Missoula Citizen's Advice. Never neglect your kidneys. If you have pain in the back, urinary disorders, dizziness and nervousness, it's time to act and no time to experiment. These are all symptoms of kidney trouble, and you should seek a remedy which is known to act on the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills is the remedy to use. No need to experiment. It has cured many stubborn cases in Missoula. Follow the advice of a Missoula citizen and be cured yourself. F. A. Matichewsky, 618 Phillips street, Missoula, Mont., says: "About 10 years ago I injured my back and was laid up. After that my back was weak, and although I doctored and tried a number of remedies, I steadily grew worse. Doan's Kidney Pills were finally brought to my attention and I began their use. They relieved me promptly and on occasions since then I have taken them with good results." The above statement was given on December 14, 1907, and on December 3, 1909, Mrs. Matichewsky said: "I am pleased to corroborate the public statement I gave in favor of Doan's Kidney Pills two years ago. The relief they brought at that time has been permanent." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other. For coughing, dryness and tickling in the throat, hoarseness and all coughs and colds, take Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Contains no opiates.—Smith's drug store.