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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1911.

THANKSGIVING.

"Joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving and the voice of melody." The Prophet Isaiah, we suppose, never heard of the Bitter Root valley; he didn't know a thing about Polson, Ronan, St. Ignace or Dixon; he had no idea of the possibilities of joy and gladness which exist today in Flinns and Thompson; the Coeur d'Alene district of Missoula county was to him a closed book, and when he spoke the words we have quoted, the University city of Montana was a good many years back in the womb of time.

But the prophet spoke with the inspiration born of perfect trust and complete confidence and he foretold precisely the conditions which exist on this Thanksgiving day in the region which his inspired vision beheld and of which he said: "He will make her wilderness like Eden and her desert like the garden of the Lord."

Into that happy condition have these valleys of western Montana been brought and who shall say that it was not the hand of the Lord which wrought the change and accomplished the transformation? And when we pause, this Thanksgiving morning, to consider our altogether pleasant lot, surely the joy and gladness, the thanksgiving and the voice of melody should fill our hearts. In all the world there is no region more abundantly blessed this season than this which centers in Missoula. Here, this day and all other days, exist the conditions which should prompt the most sincere expression of gratitude. There is no sky bluer than ours; there is no sunshine brighter; no mountains more beautiful than ours; no fields are fairer; no streams are clearer; no flowers sweeter; no harvests more bountiful; no increases more abundant; no daughters can compare with our own, and no sons give greater promise.

Our lines have fallen in pleasant places. True, every day should be a day of thanksgiving with us for we are constantly reminded of the blessings which have been so abundantly showered upon us, but it is well to have one Thanksgiving day, when the expression becomes formal and when we all participate. Never had western Montana greater cause for thanksgiving than today. And it follows that her expressions of gratitude should be today all the more earnest. "O, give thanks to the Lord for He is good; for His mercy endureth forever."

GOOD JUDGMENT.

In Hamilton, Saturday, there is to be a meeting at which the question will be discussed of the organization of a fruitgrowers' business association on a practical basis. The Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, with characteristic energy has taken up this matter; there is, we are told, a likelihood that the movement will this time be carried through to a successful finish. It is good judgment on the part of the fruitgrowers of the valley to get started right upon this movement, and it is good judgment on the part of the Chamber to take the lead.

The question has been so

thoroughly discussed that there can be no fair-minded orchard man who does not appreciate the necessity which exists for a business organization. The reputation of the Bitter Root valley is at stake. There must be some means adopted which will make it certain that the contents of an apple box, bearing a Bitter Root brand, are exactly what they are represented to be. One crooked shipper can ruin the whole orchard industry of the valley as a commercial enterprise. The honest shippers should band together to protect themselves and the name of their valley. It is an absolute necessity if the Bitter Root apple is to take the place which it merits in the markets of the world. President Totman of the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce merits the enthusiastic support of every man who has the interests of western Montana at heart, whether he owns a tree or not. It is the most important meeting of this year as far as the future of the Bitter Root and all western Montana are concerned.

GOOD CAUSE.

Couched in the cold language of the commercial agency, Dun's Review of the current week in its editorial column makes a presentation of the business situation which contains good cause for thanksgiving. There is abundant reason why we should be thankful, personally and as a community; the Dun reason is this:

Both in business confidence and in volume of business transactions the situation continues to improve. The gain is very gradual and conservative, and there is little disposition to go beyond satisfaction of immediate wants—but it is a gain; and the significant thing is that this improvement has now been maintained for several weeks. The cessation of disturbing international difficulties, the easier conditions of the international money markets, the growing conviction that domestic economic problems are shaping themselves for the better, and the pressing need of doing something to replenish depleted stocks, all contribute to the improvement which is being achieved. A notable development is the more active buying of rails, cars and other equipment by the railroads, a fact which imparts a decidedly better feeling in the iron and steel and supply trades. With their 344,000 miles of track the railroads, by the volume of their purchases, affect acutely, for the improvement or injury, the whole industrial situation. Railroad traffic earnings, during two weeks of November, made, however, only slight gain.

FOR OUR BOYS.

Today, on Montana field, the boys of the Missoula high school will meet the team of the Butte high school in the closing game of the local football season. We are here confronted, as Grover Cleveland would say, "by a condition and not a theory." No matter what may be our opinion as to the merits of the game of football, the fact remains that our boys are to play and it follows that it is up to us to give them all the support we can. Our boys need the presence of everyone of us on the sidelines this afternoon. Make your plans to be there and arrange to root and root hard. It will help the lads. It will do you good. Your Thanksgiving dinner will taste better and you will be in closer touch with the fellows. Get young.

We're thankful that we're able to give western Montana people so good a thing as The Missoulian class ad.

We're thankful that Montana has been recognized as the greatest agricultural state in the Union.

We're thankful that the pavement on the bridge is not the only thing which humps in Missoula.

We're thankful for a steadily increasing subscription list on The Missoulian's books.

We're thankful that the long-and-short-haul amendment has been held to be constitutional.

We're thankful that we have so many friends and that our enemies are who they are.

We're thankful that the president's message is to be only 6,000 words long.

We're thankful that there are some people who don't talk politics all the time.

We're thankful that we're going to have a high-class baseball team next year.

We're thankful that Missoula is giving more attention to musical matters.

We're thankful that Missoula has the commission form of government.

We're thankful that so many people have The Missoulian class-ad habit.

We're thankful that the Kansas tar party didn't happen in Montana.

We're thankful that Missoula is at one end of the Bitter Root valley.

We're thankful that Missoula's growth is good as well as great.

We're thankful for the finest theater and the best shows in Montana.

We're thankful that today's football game is the last of the season.

We're thankful that Missoula is becoming cleaner all the while.

We're thankful that business is getting better all along the line.

We're thankful that there's a turkey in the pantry at home.

We're thankful that the Elko building is finished.

We're thankful that turkey is only 27 cents a pound.

We're thankful that we have a good appetite.

We're thankful that the pessimist is on the run.

We're thankful that taxes were no higher.

We're thankful that we live in Missoula.

We're thankful for the Red Apple.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY

Everyone knows that it has been six years since Thanksgiving day came on November 30. Every Scotchman knows that St. Andrew's day comes on November 30, this year and every year, whether we give thanks or not.

In Scotland today there will be churchgoing, big dinners and general hilarity. From the time of King Achatus, King of Scots, an order, called the Knights of St. Andrew, was instituted in memory of an appearance in the heavens of a bright cross resembling the one on which St. Andrew (Simon Peter's brother) suffered martyrdom. This luminous cross was seen by King Achatus the night before he gained a victory over Athelstan, King of England.

From that hour, Andrew became the patron saint of Scotland, and, though the order languished at times, it was revived in 1837, and also in 1703. After Robert Burns' death and increasing fame, not only the Masonic order, of which Burns was a member, paid him respect, but the Knights of St. Andrew paid great tribute to his memory and kept steady the flame of love toward the gentle poet in the hearts of the Scottish people.

There is a little flower growing in Montana whose petals bear resemblance to the letter "X" and its name is St. Andrew's Cross. And here in Montana it was the intention to celebrate this day, this year, by a Scotch evening, especially by the giving of a lecture on Robert Burns, which would have been a rare treat to all those who love books and poets. The entertainment is necessarily deferred until December 4, but the spirit of the occasion will not be lost.

LIBBY DIRT DEAL.

Libby, Nov. 29.—(Special).—C. E. Lukens of Cut Bank, Mont., has purchased the interest of John T. Town in the Libby Realty company, owners of the Libby townsite. Mr. Lukens already owned one-fourth of the company's stock and this gives him a half interest, the other half being owned by L. H. Faust.

Mr. Town is extensively interested in mining in the Libby district, to which he will give most of his attention in the future.

LICENSED TO WED.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Claude C. Felts and Freda Cady, and to Arthur W. Bussard and Minnie A. Lucas, all of Missoula.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton.

Thanksgiving Time. Oh, let us all be thankful, light-hearted, glad and gay. Because it gets us nothing to be the other way.

Bill Taft has said we've got to, the governor has too. It really looks as though there is nothing else to do.

So place a second mortgage upon your house and lot.

And go and buy a turkey with all the dough you've got.

Be not so pessimistic. 'Tis no time for the hearse.

There's never any fracture when things could not be worse.

According to Uncle Abner.

The feller that invented derby hats certainly handed civilization a jolt that set it back about 400 years. I don't believe the suffragettes will ever wear suspenders.

A feller either gets about 16 pairs of slippers for Christmas or he doesn't get any. There should be a happy medium.

But then, the feller that gets shot by mistake for a deer has the satisfaction of knowing that he resembled a very graceful and handsome animal, if that is any consolation, which it is not.

The feller who goes to a dinner party to listen is never disappointed, but a feller who goes to a dinner party to eat, sometimes is.

I never see a white horse that was with a durn fur anything exceptin' haulin' a hearse.

The milkmaids in musical comedy don't look much like the ones you see in real life around our township. The feller who gets up the costumes for 'em never lived on a farm.

A feller who is authority on every subject under the sun ain't very often good for much else.

The ones that grin and smirk when they go to a party are the ones who are tryin' to bust into society.

Job may have gone through a good many ordeals and retained a cheerful disposition, but he never took the job of janitor of one of them 23-family, steam-heated apartment buildings.

What has become of the dudes who used to part their hair in the middle and brush it up into a curl on each side over their forefinger?

There ain't nothing much more embarrassing than a photograph of a feller took with his graduatin' class.

When you see a feller with green whiskers you can safely bet he has been monkeyin' with some hair dye.

The Tariff Board

I—Its Forthcoming Report.

By Frederic J. Haskins.

Shortly after congress convenes next week the tariff board, created for the purpose of studying matters relating to the enforcement of the maximum and minimum clause of the Payne tariff law and for the further purpose of gathering information upon which congress and the president can act in making the tariff laws, will make its report to the president, and through him to congress, on the results of its investigations with reference to the woolen and cotton industries of the United States. The work of investigating these industries began a year ago. With reference to the woolen industry, it has been the purpose of tracing the costs of production from the back of the sheep to the back of the man.

The first task which confronted the tariff board was to devise a set of schedules which would enable the woolgrower and the woolen manufacturer so to segregate all the various items of his work, that the tariff board would be able to ascertain the exact status of every feature of the industry. In making up the schedule on wool it employed the services of an expert from the department of agriculture, one from the forest service, and professors of sheep husbandry from several state agricultural colleges. It was assisted in this work by expert accountants and the members of the board believe that the resulting schedules have been successful in elucidating the information desired by the tariff authorities.

With this schedule in hand, drawn somewhat differently for the eastern states than for the western states in order to meet the varying conditions of sheep husbandry in the two sections, agents of the tariff board visited some 1,200 ranches and farms in various parts of the country. One set of agents studied eastern conditions and another set western conditions. Those investigating the western situation began with the shearing season in Texas and followed it north through the great sheep country of the Rocky mountain section. Other agents were sent to Argentina, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Australia and New Zealand. Here they studied the foreign wool-growing industry at close range and endeavored to secure the same kind of information that was sought from the American growers.

A member of the board went abroad and visited many consular officers in countries where special agents were not sent, for the purpose of ascertaining what information the consular officials might be able to secure. These men gathered their information along the same lines as those who were the special agents of the tariff board. In the United States the western schedule contained eight pages of questions, while that used in the east contained a little more than four pages. These embraced interrogatories as to the amount of land in each ranch or farm, and the character of the growing (whether mainly for lambs or for wool, or for both). Other questions related to the value of the land and equipment and the proportion of it chargeable to the growing of a sheep. These were also questions intended to disclose fully the operating expenses of the ranch, the output of the various items during the year, the cost of marketing

wool, the number of sheep lost, the number sold and the number on hand. There were also questions with reference to the possibility of bringing sheep runs under cultivation and of increasing the output of the industry in the neighborhood of the ranch. A supplementary schedule was sent out to be used in showing what portion of the activities of a ranch or farm engaged only partially in sheep raising were devoted to that industry, so as to divide both expenses and income between the various kinds of stock raised and marketed.

The work of gathering the data concerning wool growing has been practically completed. While it is admittedly a very difficult thing to ascertain the exact cost of a pound of raw wool in the United States and abroad, the tariff board feels that the information it has secured along these lines is the most accurate in existence. It believes that its inquiries have brought out facts which never before were available for the information of the tariff makers. Its officials declare that they have found everywhere a readiness to meet their desires in the way of information, and that while many farmers could only give approximate costs, their figures are substantially representative of the industry.

When the tariff board came to investigate the question of costs in the production of woolsens, it first went into the market and bought at retail prices of every principal kind of cloth sold in the United States. These samples were selected by experts in such a way as to give an accurate line upon the retail prices of every important kind of goods sold in this country. These samples were cut up into small pieces, so as to make quite a number of smaller samples. A full list of these smaller samples was sent to the Textile school in Philadelphia and a like list to the one in Lowell, Mass. The experts of the tariff board also took a set of the samples, and thus, three independent analyses of them were made.

These samples represented about 120 mills in all. After the analyses, the agents of the tariff board carried them to about 150 representative manufacturers and requested them to estimate how much they would charge to produce 1,000 yards of each kind of goods represented. The agent carried with him a schedule of questions designed to bring out the exact cost of each item entering into the estimates furnished by the manufacturers. Samples of the various kinds of cloth were also submitted to a number of European woolen mills. In all cases the estimates of cost were to be based on an arbitrary cost sheet of wool and yarns so that all mills, both large and small, would be on an equal footing in this particular.

In addition to these investigations of the cost of producing the given kinds of goods, the agents of the tariff board carried schedules designed to elicit full information with reference to the actual operations of the various mills in the past. A large majority of the manufacturers gave those agents permission to go through their books and to get out of them everything which would throw light upon the problem.

In addition to all of these, engineers were asked to prepare plans and estimates for mills of the usual types, and to study from every angle the question of depreciation of property. The agents of the tariff board also carried schedules of questions relating to the cost of producing yarn, knitted underwear and carpets. Another line of investigation had to do with the ready-made clothing industry. In each case the schedules of questions were framed by expert accountants in such a way as they thought would give them all the information necessary in arriving at accurate statistics of cost.

One of the most interesting lines of inquiry pursued by the board related to the efficiency of labor in the woolen industry. A long list of questions was framed designed to ascertain the pay of labor, the relative efficiency of each individual and a hundred other kinds of information upon which to predicate a judgment by labor. Letters were also written to many manufacturers inquiring of them what protection of the lack of efficiency in given instances they attributed to the equipment and what to the operator. In nearly every case more than 90 per cent of the efficiency or lack of efficiency on the part of the operator has been attributed to him, the remaining small percentage being divided between bad machinery and poor yarn.

The tariff board feels that if it has not succeeded in doing anything else it has succeeded in mapping out a system of cost keeping for woolen and cotton mills which will enable them to better fix all their unit costs of operation. This belief is strengthened by the fact that many manufacturers have adopted the schedules of the tariff board as the basis for a revision of their cost-keeping systems. Manufacturers have been the more willing to give the information desired because of the fact that the schedules are all given only under identification numbers and that the actual figures of their operation are regarded as confidential by the tariff board. After the returns all came in they were tabulated and gone over with great care by a retired woolen manufacturer and a certified public accountant. In this way they were able to check discrepancies and to discover whether a manufacturer was telling the true story of his work or not.

The process of ascertaining costs in the cotton industry was the same as that pursued in the woolen industry, with the exception that the inquiry begins at the cotton mill in the case of cotton, and on the back of the sheep in the case of wool. The reason for this is that raw cotton is now, and probably always will be, on the free list and that statistics as to the cost of producing raw cotton are not essential to an ascertainment

of the cost of producing finished goods. Opinions always will differ as to the relative value of inquiries made by a tariff board or commission and those by congress itself. The present members of the tariff board declare that it has been their sole effort to secure information without any aim to bolster up the cause of a protective tariff or of a revenue tariff. They assert that their province is neither to propose nor to dispose, but simply to disclose. They feel that in their forthcoming report they have succeeded in living up to this laudable summary of their duties.

Tomorrow—The Tariff Board. II—Its Plans for the Future.

BOZEMAN ELKS' MEMORIAL.

Bozeman, Nov. 29.—(Special).—Rev. G. G. Bennett, who recently accepted the pastorate of the St. James' Episcopal church at Bozeman, will deliver the annual memorial address of the local Elks' lodge next Sunday afternoon. As there have been no deaths in the lodge during the past year, the services will be confined to the Elks' hall. Music and the usual ceremonies of the lodge will complete the program.

UNION SERVICE IN BOZEMAN.

Bozeman, Nov. 29.—(Special).—Thanksgiving day will be observed in fitting manner in Bozeman and

DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder. Is a protection and guarantee against alum which is found in the low priced baking powders. To be on the safe side when buying baking powder, examine the label and take only a brand shown to be made from Cream of Tartar.

Thought for Today. Other Phases of Habit. By Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette.

Those trying to improve their physical condition almost always ask, in a spirit of discouragement, "Must I keep up this effort forever?" A woman starts in to reduce her weight, and to restore the youthful waist line. She diets and walks and works vigorously, taxing her will and nerve to the limit, until she achieves a certain degree of success; there she stops and ever after she tells the depressing story of her experience. "It did no good," she says. "I went right back after I quit dieting, and gained when I left off exercising."

It is not necessary to keep on working tremendously hard forever, but in forming a new habit we must continue our effort and watchfulness for a period of time after the desired result has been obtained in order to fix the modification and make the habit constitutional. How long it will take can only be determined by observation and experience; it may be a few weeks or it may be a year.

Even after the stable point is reached, we must guard against perfdicty of habit, of which the occasional "spree" is an example, and against recurrence, which is a common and very important characteristic of habit. We have all observed how a disturbance in physical condition—a change of environment, a fit of illness, will cause a former habit, apparently in no wise related, to reassert itself.

It is as though the nervous force was like a stream of water flowing along a well defined course; a wall is built, it is forced into a new channel; a flood comes and takes away the barrier; it returns to its former course. Those who have conquered lung trouble, indigestion, the flesh habit or other ills, as well as those who have mastered habits of dissipation, must always fortify themselves against the danger of recurrence.

the churches have decorated their buildings for the occasion. Union services will be held by the Methodist Episcopal, South, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Christian churches in the Baptists' new building on South Grand avenue. Rev. Mr. Bartlett of the Methodist Episcopal church will preach the sermon and music will be provided by the regular Baptist choir. Schools and colleges will be closed from Wednesday evening until Monday morning.

ANYONE accustomed to cooking knows that the flavor of a dessert comes almost entirely from the extract used.

Burnett's Vanilla. with its smooth and delicate aroma will flavor your desserts most deliciously. JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY Boston, Mass.

No More Cold Hands. PERFECTION OIL HEATER. A woman often does not notice what a cold day it is so long as she is bustling around the house. But when she sits down to her sewing and mending, she soon feels chilly. It is then she needs a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater. Its quick, glowing heat warms up a room in next to no time. That is the beauty of a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater. It is always ready for use; you can carry it wherever you please; and you light it only when you want it.