MISSOULA PYTHIAN LODGE PREPARING TO DEDICATE ITS FINE NEW CASTLE, A CREDIT TO THE GARDEN CITY

VIEW OF THE LODGE HALL

THE PYTHIAN CASTLE.

A CORNER IN THE PYTHIAN PARLOR.

One week from tomorrow, Monday, February 19, the members of Laurel lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, will celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the order under circumstances which are auspicious. The leading event of the interesting program which has been prepared for the day will be the formal dedication of the new castle of the local lodge, a substantial, commodious building on East Front street, which is Laurel lodge's own home. February 19, 1864, in the city of Washington, the order of Knights of Pythias was established. The observance of the anniversary in Missoula this year will be the most notable in the history of the local lodge.

There were 13 members in the original lodge which was founded in 1864. Justus Henry Rathbone, a native of New York, was the originator of the order. His father was a distinguished jurist and his mother was a descendant of that eminent New England divine, Jonathan Edwards. One of the personal friends of Rathbone has characterized him as a man of emotional temperament, passionately fond of music, of a roving disposition and possessed of much dramatic ability. He had been upon the stage and was teaching school when the civil war broke out. He at once entered the service of the government, in the hospital department. This took him to Washington and there, amidst the stirring scenes of the war days, he conceived the idea of a fraternal organization which should bind together loyal men in personal friendship and in social unity. Witnessing a performance of the drama, "Damon and Pythias," he seized upon its fundamental theme as the basis of his organization.

Laurel lodge, No. 11, of Missoula, was organized May 9, 1885, by the then grand chancellor, Lee Mantle of Butte. Writing to the local lodge regarding the approaching dedication Mr. Mantle says: "It would indeed be a great pleasure to be present. I am delighted to learn that the Pythians have built themselves a hall and a home, and I wish you every success and an enjoyable time upon the occasion of your dedication."

The lodge building was constructed during 1911 and has been occupied for a few months by the lodge, though its formal dedication has not taken place. The date of the order's anniversary was decided upon as the appropriate time for this event. George Briggs, who was chiefly instrumental in achieving the ambition of the lodge to have a home of its own will not be present; he is out of town for the winter. However, before he went away, the lodge took occasion to express its appreciation of his services and presented him with a loving cup in memory of his good work.

Program:

The general arrangements for the celebration and dedication have been in the hands of efficient committees and all details have been carefully arranged. The program for the day is as follows:

1:30 p. m.

Opening lodge by C. C. John W. Reely. Receiving grand lodge officers in due form.

Opening address by C. C. John W. Reely, introducing Grand Chancellor W. E. Garley. Officially dedicating the new Pythian home.

Recess of 10 minutes.

Closing in due form.

2:15 p. m.

Dedication services public.

Tylar B. Thompson, chairman, opening address.

Prayer—Rev. H. S. Gatley.

Music—Fadette orchestra.

Address—W. H. Reid, "Our Pythian Home."

Vocal solo—L. C. Pettitt.

Address—Grand Chancellor W. E. Garley "The Standing of the Order in Montana."

Music—Fadette orchestra.

Address—J. S. Hammond, past supreme representative of Butte, "The Supreme Domain."

Address—John W. Stanton of Great Falls, supreme representative, "Judiciary."

Music—Fadette orchestra.

Address G. E. Palmer of Butte, supreme representative, "Montana Grand Lodge."

Vocal solo—Mrs. Paul Phillips.

Address—Mrs. Ida Woodson, grand chief, "Pythian Sisters in Montana."

Address—W. E. McMurray of Hamilton.

Music—Fadette orchestra.

Address—Mayor J. M. Evans, P. G. C. "The Ladies."

Address—John H. Vogel of Butte, "Pythianism in Butte."

Vocal solo—Mrs. Paul Phillips.

Address—Judge J. L. Sloane, P. G. C., "Early Pythianism in Missoula."

Address—Mrs. Clara L. Lawyer, "Pythian Sisters."

T. B. Thompson, chairman, closing address.

Banquet.

T. B. Thompson, toastmaster, address.

W. L. Murphy, "Pythianism in Public."

Supreme Representative G. E. Palmer of Butte, general talk.

Past Grand Chancellor Will Cave, "The Social Side."

E. C. Baxter of Two Dot, Mont., general topics.

James Quain of Anaconda, "Uniform Rank."

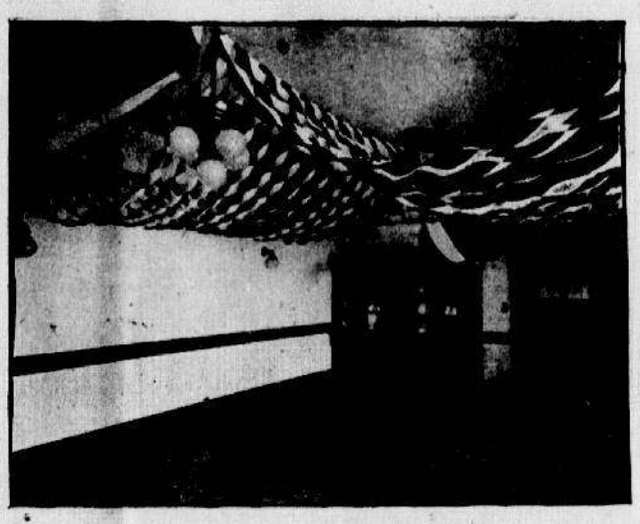
Fred Zeh, grand outer guard, "Missoula Pythians."

Past Grand Chancellor L. A. Walker of Helena, general talk.

Judge D. M. Durfee of Philipsburg, "The Jolliest Knight in Montana."

The Committees.

Invitation—Will Cave chairman; T. B. Thompson, Fred Zeh, P. B. Thornton, W. H. Reid, J. A. Baker, Chris Anderson, G. C. Mapes, W. W. McCormick, Joe Hoskins, John Maloney, C. W. Hedger, Dan Heyfron, C. H. Hall, J. M. Keith, Harry Van Wart, J. B. Boyd, Hugh Campbell, George Briggs, W. H. Beacom, E. A. Winstanley, J. L. Sloane, L. H. Van Patten, C. W Tubbs, Carl Logan, Sid. J. Coffee, George Heimbach, W F. Dodge, L. Humphreville, H. C. Wilkins, F. W. Drewry and M. R. Hardenburgh.



A SECTION OF THE BANQUET ROOM.

Printing—A. B. Maxwell, D. Van Blaricom, P. B. Thornton, F. C. Stoddard, F. W. Zeh, L. A. Abbey, J. A. Baker and Tom L. Bisson.

Reception—J. M. Evans, chairman; G. C. Mapes, J. W. Reeley, F. M. Ingalls, W. H. Reid, T. B. Thompson, P. B. Thornton, Will Cave, Chris Anderson, F. C. Stoddard, F. E. Ward, Harry Van Wart, W. J. Babington, J. L. Sloane, George Briggs, J. M. Keith, O. G. England, Charles Dorman, W. H. Houston, Horace Allen, Charles Johnson, Charles H. Hall, F. M. McHaffie, Sid. J. Coffee, Charles Stillinger, E. A. Winstanley, A. L. Stone, George Freisheimer, C. A. Jakways, Charles Dallman, John Hicklin, Otis Worden, Hugh Kennedy, Dr. F. D. Pease, Dr. E. G. Ellis, T. G. Hatheway, Jr.; John King, H. A. Chase, D. Van Blaricom, Al. Hutton, W. F. Dodge, C. B. Effinger, Thomas Chester, C. J. Dougherty, Chris Frey, James Froman, Charles Ferguson and H. B. Campbell.

Initiation—Fred Zeh, chairman; James Baker, Charles Hedger, W. G. Reed, F. M. Ingalls, G. C. Mapes, Joe Hoskins, C. H. Mott, W. D. Kendrick, Thayer Stoddard, Will Cave, W. H. Reid, P. B. Thornton, James Dowe, W. E. Gaily, Lee Denniff, George Palmer, David Hopkins, E. A. Ford, John Vogel, Clem Vogel, Harry Thompson, Harry Van Wart, Charles Schrage, Fritz Larson, L. Humphreville, George Pringle, J. Harrington, W. F. Dodge, A. M. Getchell and H. Gilbertson.

Finance—Charles Schrage, chairman; Sid. J. Coffee, J. M. Keith, George Briggs, O. G. England, George Freisheimer, E. A. Winstanley, Otis Worden, F. C. Stoddard, Warren Shopp, T. G. Hatheway, Jr.; J. A. Baker, William Kendrick, Harry Van Wart, Joseph Oettinger, Dr. F. D. Pease, G. L. Steinbrenner, John Dahlgren, John King, Dr. E. G. Ellis, T. B. Thompson, Hugh Kennedy, F. M. McHaffie, G. C. Mapes, M. R. Hardenburgh and John Hicklin.

Decoration—C. F. Dallman, chairman; J. A. Cavander, Elmer Collar, A. K. Fox, L. C. Perley, W. G. Reed, E. B. Herd, A. A. Howard, Thayer Stoddard, J. E. Dean, C. H. Dinsmore, J. P. Grady, W. W. White, H. Eastridge, J. F. Harrington, H. L. Van Patten, Roy Robinson, John Maloney, F. E. Ward, Walter Jones, F. A. Knisely, H. R. Kern, Carl Logan, C. H. Mott, J. A. McIntosh, Fred Perley, William Reeley, Clarence Tubbs and John Woodson.

Speaking—T. B. Thompson, chairman; W. H. Reid, J. M. Evans, Will Cave, F. C. Stoddard, F. M. Ingalls, A. L. Stone, Fred Zeh, G. C. Mapes, J. W. Reeley, D. J. Haviland, W. D. Kendrick, C. H. Hall, Dan Heyfron, Al. Hutton, J. Harrington, J. R. Lattimer and J. L. Scott.

Music—Charles Johnson, chairman; Hugh Campbell, J. R. Daily, Edward Fox, H. W. Thompson, Frank Gleason, George Heimbach, Dan Heyfron, O. M. Elton, H. B. Kern, G. C. Mapes, W. G. Reed, J. F. Logan, Clarence Tubbs and F. C. Stoddard.

Banquet—F. M. Ingalls, chairman; Fred Zeh, W. H. Reid, J. A. Baker, Charles Hedger, George Briggs, Joe Dean, W. W. McCormick and Peter Flury.

Dancing—W. G. Reed, chairman; Arthur Higgins, W. T. Delaney, Walter Jones, Chris Anderson, W. F. Dodge, Fred Zeh, Thayer Stoddard, Joe Hoskins, Peter Flury, Charles Hedger, Hugh Kennedy, H. Eastridge, Fritz Larson, F. H. Knisley, Carl Logan, W. W. McCormick, C. Tubbs, C. H. Mott, Frank Gleason, John Harrington, D. Van Blaricom and W. E. Stillwell.

General Appointive committee—G. C. Mapes, chairman; Tylar B. Thompson, W. W. McCormick, F. M. Ingalls and F. C. Stoddard.

Old-Timers.

There will be a good many of the older members present at the dedication. The lodge is anxious that all its members attend and that all visiting knights make themselves known, in order that they may paticipate. Other Montana lodges will be represented. The original membership of Laurel lodge, it will be seen from the following list, included many men who are yet prominent:

Charter Members.

F. G. Pettibone, W. W. Burke, F. T. Kegler, F. C. Stoddard, E. A. Winstanley, M. D. Smith, F. S Hedger, J. L. Sloane, R. L. Lane, F. G. Calhoun, J. J. Layton, D. J. McNally, D. D. Bogart, W. H. Houston, William Cave, C. F. Hawkes, J. M. Keith, C. F. Davis, John Morgan, M. Dillon, J. E. Krichbaum, John Duffy, R. G. Monroe, O. M. Osborne and Thomas Keating.

Half the space back of the dashboard in a new automobile is utilized for a seat large enough for a child.

Libraries and Their Work

IV.—Other American Libraries.

By Frederic J. Haskin

For years the building of the Boston public library was celebrated as the most beautiful in America and it may be considered as one of the first monuments to the modern library movement in this country. It was opened to the public in 1895 and combines most of the features of modern library requirements. Architecturally the building is modelled largely after the Bibliotheque Sainte Genevieve of Paris. Its decorations are chiefly the work of well known American artists. The Quest of the Holy Grail by Abbey and the Triumph of Religion by Sargeant, this last including the well-known freize of the prophets, have been widely copied. Over the main stairway are mural decorations by Puvis de Chavannes representing allegorical subjects. Among its special architectural features are the grand staircase, the interior court with stone benches and a fountain, and the reading room known as Bates hall which has been pronounced the most beautiful public room in America. While the building as first planned is not well adapted for library purposes, the Boston public library takes high rank among those of the country. It cost about $2,500,000 and has over 1,000,000 books. Its circulations last year amounted to 2,000,000 volumes and its annual expenditure will soon reach $500,000.

The new public library of Brooklyn covers 100,000 square feet of space, being next in area to the Library of Congress which covers 160,000 square feet, the New York public library occupying only a little more than 90,000 square feet. The Brooklyn library is almost triangular in shape, the shape of the lot calling for special consideration on the part of the architect. Before its plans were completed a committee of architects was sent abroad in quest of new ideas in library architecture. The building is simple but imposing in its structure. The cost of the building was $3,000,000 and its total floor space is equivalent to six acres. The book stacks are well arranged with ample provision for future additions. It now has about 600,000 books and its circulation last year was 3,342,124 volumes. A large percentage of the readers of this library are of foreign birth and there is a demand for books in many languages.

The public library of St. Louis is similar to that of Brooklyn in its style of architecture, but its beauty is enhanced by broad marble terraces. The building cost $2,000,000 and houses 250,000 books, the circulation of which was 1,326,777 last year.

The Chicago public library in Dearborn park near the lake front is easy of access because of the excellent means of transportation. The building is modern and imposing in appearance. This library was founded shortly after the great fire by collections contributed chiefly by Englishmen. The circulation last year amounted to 1,611,645 volumes. The Chicago public library makes a special effort to advance its work in technology and has also a large number of foreign readers.

The Cleveland public library, which was founded in 1864 merely as a help to the teachers in the public schools, has lately been moved into an exceptionally well appointed building on the lake front. Although in point of size the Cleveland library is below many others, its book circulation last year reached a million and three quarters and it has developed to a high standard its children's department as well as other new features of library work.

The Philadelphia free library has, as yet, no suitable building. It circulated nearly 2,000,000 books last year from an over-crowded, ill-arranged building near the center of the city. Philadelphia has a number of beautiful modern branch library buildings, several of which have bene built by Mr. Carnegie, but it is a matter of regret to all those interested in library development that the library generally recognized as the parent of American libraries should still remain in such poor accommodations.

These are only a few of the more important city libraries of the country which are supported by the public funds of their municipalities. In addition to them there are a large number of other libraries the privileges of which are more or less available to the public, but which are supported by private means. These include special libraries of various kinds, subscription libraries and others. The tendency of the age is towards consolidation, and in many cities these special libraries are uniting with the public libraries, thus economizing their expenses and enlarging their channels of usefulness. The New York public library is the best example of this system. It was formed by the consolidation of three distinct corporations: the Astor library, incorporated in 1849 with Washington Irving as the first president of the board of trustees; the Lenox library, incorporated in 1870; and the Tilden Trust, incorporated in 1887. Its legal name is the New York Public library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations. There is a strong feeling in Chicago towards a similar consolidation of the John Crerar library, the Newberry library and the public library.

Among the interesting subscription libraries of the country is the Athenaeum in Boston which was founded in 1807. Its membership is still almost entirely confined to the families and friends of its original subscribers. This institution contains the bulk of the orginal library of George Washington, several of the famous Stuart portraits and many other treasures.

The New York Mercantile library was founded in 1810. It has nearly 500,000 books and is said to be the largest subscription library in the country. The Philadelphia Mercantile library, founded in 1807, is still an active subscription library and like the Athenaeum is largely supported by the descendants of its founders. The Ridgeway library of Philadelphia was founded by Dr. James Rush with a bequest of $1,000,000. This library has a fine fireproof building containing many valuable books and historic papers, but the regulations governing it are so restrictive as to limit its usefulness.

In Charleston there is a library founded in 1725 by South Carolina citizens who organized a library society. Before the revolutionary war, the Charleston library had accumulated over 5,000 volumes and had also gathered the sum of $10,000 with a view to establishing an educational institution in connection with the library. In 1778, a fire destroyed the bulk of the library, only 185 books out of more than 6,000 being saved. It was not until the beginning of the nineteenth century that any steps were taken towards restoring the library, but by 1811 7,000 volumes were collected and at the time of the civil war the library numbered over 30,000. The eminent French naturalist Andre Michaux was for many years greatly interested in this library and made it many gifts of books and documents.

There is one American to whom credit must be given for a large amount of the library progress, not only in America, but throughout the world. During the past quarter of a century Andrew Carnegie has placed the means for a public library within the reach of every town whose citizens desired it. According to a recent report, Mr. Carnegie has given $55,475,153 for library buildings. These include provision for 2,047 public library buildings and 115 college libraries. While the largest proportion of these benefactions have been located in the United States, the Carnegie library movement is rapidly extending throughout the English speaking world. The American philanthropist has built libraries in South Africa, New Zealand and British India, as well as in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and Canada.

Mr. Carnegie's gifts are the most practical that have ever been made for library purposes and are a convincing proof of the business astuteness of the man. He does not erect a building without providing for its proper maintenance. Many other library bequests have failed of their object because of the lack of such foresight on the part of their donors. If a library building is given to a town as a private memorial it is not likely to be supported by public funds unless some provision has been made to that effect.

Mr. Carnegie will erect a building only upon the express condition that the municipality (in which the title is always vested) execute a contract to support the library by an annual grant of not less than one-tenth of the value of the gift. As a matter of fact one-tenth is often insufficient to meet the public demand and usually the city receiving a Carnegie library supports it liberally. In New York, where the average value of a Carnegie branch library building is $80,000 the average cost of maintenance is $12,000 or 15 per cent. In St. Louis the two-fifths of a mill tax levied for the support of the public library brings in $200,000 annually, whereas the amount given by Mr. Carnegie for the library building was only $1,000,000.

While there are undoubtedly a few towns which have accepted Carnegie libraries when they could not afford the 10 per cent condition there is no doubt that the Carnegie libraries have already proved a boon to hundreds of towns. Whatever critics may say regarding Mr. Carnegie's gifts being made with a desire for advertisement, it must be said, in fairness, that not one of them has been accompanied by any request that the name of the donor should be in any way connected with it or that his name should appear upon the building.

In 1850, only four libraries in the United States had over 50,000 books. These were the Library of Congress, the Boston Athenaeum and the Harvard and Yale college libraries. In 1908 8,000 organized libraries were reported with buildings valued at $60,000,000 and an estimate of 40,000,000 books. Since then the number of libraries has increased to 9,000 and the library property of the nation is valued at fully $100,000,000. There are 132 libraries reporting an annual circulation in excess of 100,000 books. In addition to these must be reckoned the enormous number of branch libraries, school libraries and the many small collections of books.

Tomorrow—Libraries and Their Work.. V.—Origin of Libraries.

So that it will present a minimum of resistance to the air all the stay wires and other angular surfaces of a new French aeroplane are enclosed within a scientifically designed curved body.

NEW SPRING SUITS

All the new spring suits made by French tailors have slashed skirts; and many of the American suits follow the slash idea at a distance—that is, they slash the skirt and then insert some constrasting fabric in the opening. The suit pictured here is an early spring model of prune colored serge with trimmings of white terry cloth—the new fabric that looks like Turkish toweling—and white pearl buttons with dark shell rims.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton.

The Good Old Winter Time.

I love the good old winter time,
I love to shovel snow
And fuss around the furnace fire
And try and make her go.
The biting winds they just suit me,
They cannot blow too cold,
When I confront my coal bin, I
Am hopeful quite, and bold.
I like a good, old snappy night
When water pipes all crack,
I love to call the plumber in
The morning to my shack.
I do not fear the plumber's bills,
But pay 'em with good grace,
I meet him at my front door with
A smile upon my face.
I dearly love to slip and slide
And fall upon my ear
When I walk down town every morn
That's crisp and bright and clear.
I love to hear upon the snow
The heavy wagons squeak,
I love to wrap my head up so
I will not freeze my beak.
I love the good old winter time
Of it I never tire,
But still, I think that I can hear
You softly whisper: "LIAR."

Some Leap-Year Suggestions.

When you call at his home to see him don't stay until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning and run up a gas bill for his parents.

When they ask if you can support him in the manner to which he has been accustomed assure them that you can, whether yau can or not. After you get him it makes no difference. His pride will keep him from going back to live with his folks.

After you get him get him a job teaching school and then you won't have to work. All you will have to do then is to sit around with the girls and talk politics.

Caught on the Fly.

King George killed three rhinoceroses and 18 tigers, but he overlooked the important part of the trip. He isn't getting $2 a word from any magazine.

Now they say the German crown prince smokes cigarettes. There is evidently nothing too mean to say against royalty these days.

Scotland is selling potatoes to the United States. Between the potatoes and Harry Laudier Scotland will probably acquire all our visible assets ultimately.

There seems to be some doubt in certain quarters whether to regard the colonel as a former or a future president.

Mr. Edison says he doesn't like to think when he reads. Well, any one of the romantic novels of the present year will do him.

German suffragets want to join the army. Well, perhaps their husbands will be perfectly willing.

Secretary Stimson says this country is in no shape for war. Good, then we simply can't have one.

Grand Junction, Colo., has a citizen 114 years of age. When he dies Grand Junction will have hard work staying in the newspapers.

Andrew Carnegie says he looks forward to a very happy winter. Uncle Andy is one of those who are sufficiently well heeled to look forward with impunity.

It Might Be Worse.

Say, what are you kickin' about,
anyhow,
Though down below zero the records
drop?
Just think what you've got to be
grateful for,
You might be a corner cop.

Why twist up your features and
grumble and growl
And swear until all of the epithets
fail,
Because you must shiver when first
out of bed?
You might be peddlin' milk.

Why curse at the climate from morning
till night,
Because it's a snappy and blizzardly
day?
You might be a whole lot worse off
than you are,
You might be drivin' a dray.

A Good Cold-Weather Yarn.

A colored man, who had never been out of his native state of Mississippi, was brought north to Duluth by his employer and experienced cold winter weather for the first time.

They found him lying in the snow and thought that he had frozen to death. It was decided to cremate him and he was placed in the crematory furnace.

After he had been in the furnace about half an hour the attendant opened the door and peered in to see if the process of incineration had been completed. As he opened the door the colored man looked at him reproachfully and said:

"Fo' goo'ness sake, shet da do' and keep de draf' out of yere. Dis am de first time Ah has been wahm since Ah lef' Mississip'."