

RESOLUTION PASSED TO LIGHT AVENUE

LARGE BEVY OF PROTESTORS ATTENDS THE MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

"Much Ado About Nothing." If old Bill Shakespeare, the bard of Avon, could have been present at yesterday's session of the council, he would have had plenty of material for another play and its title would most assuredly have been the same. Yesterday morning was the time set for hearing objections to the lighting of Higgins avenue and property owners were there in an immense throng.

Major Evans called the meeting to order and stated that, as far as his vote was concerned, there would have to be a reasonable amount of unanimity on the proposition before his vote was recorded in favor of the passage of the resolution.

proposition passes or not, the paving will go down just the same. City Clerk Murphy then read the resolution and followed it by reading the protest, which represented approximately 1,200 feet of the 3,200 feet on Higgins avenue.

"It wasn't the proposition of lighting the avenue that caused the protest," said Mr. McHaffie, "but it was the amount of the expense that the city apportioned to itself. There was a meeting called some time ago and there wasn't a property owner present who thought that 25 per cent was a fair basis. This is what the protest is based on and not on the matter of lighting the avenue."

Evans Counters. "At the meeting to which Mr. McHaffie refers," said Mayor Evans, "there were about a dozen property holders present. Half of them were for lighting if the city paid 33-1-3 per cent and the other half were not for lighting unless the city paid it all. I went to the light company and it agreed to shut off the majority of the lights at 1 o'clock. This reduced the amount to be paid to exactly what it would have been had the city agreed to pay 33-1-3 per cent. It appears to me that the people in the city of Missoula are getting to be a lot of spongers. When this city needed a bridge, it went out and begged the county to build it. The high school derives its support mainly from the county, which pays two-fifths of its expenses. The county sends about 15 or 16 children to school there and the city sends over 200."

McHaffie came back and asked the mayor to take a look at the county books.

Thomas Holds Forth. Frank Thomas next wiped his hands in the dirt and stepped up to the plate. "Missoula must take some stand," said Mr. Thomas. "We must either become a backwoods town, or push ahead and make this a town of which we can be proud and which will rank among the progressive cities in the state. Other towns are exceeding Missoula in growth because they get out and do something. Whether the city pays 25 per cent of the cost of lighting or whether it doesn't has no effect on the lighting of Higgins avenue. We must be able to say to the people that come to Missoula, 'We can give you just as good attractions as you will find anywhere.' We are up against a condition, not a theory. We don't want the car line to turn down Pattee street. I am heartily in favor of taking a stand here today which will lead to a better and more up-to-date Missoula."

Car Company's Position. J. M. Lucy asked that Sidney Ineb, manager of the street car company, outline the position taken by it in this matter. Mr. Ineb said: "The street car company has not

given out any information in regard to its plans for looping down Pattee to the papers, or to anyone else. We are not making threats and we are not trying to ram this proposition down anyone's throat. It isn't our intention to build a loop down Pattee street in case the lighting proposition does not carry. It is, however, our intention to single track the avenue. For a good many years, a single track will serve our traffic, but the time will undoubtedly come when the single track will not take care of it. Then it will mean looping on Pattee street or Stevens street because the time for doubletracking will have gone. This is a veiled threat. We are prepared to give you an up-to-date lighting system as you can find. We have offered to install it and simply ask you to pay for its maintenance. I assure you that you will not be paying any more than the people in other cities. The property owners will save more in the paving than they will be forced to expend in lighting the avenue for three years.

"The system we offer to install here has been in operation for about 60 days. The lamp to be used here has been perfected by the General Electric company recently. It is an inverted lamp and lends itself much more readily to producing an artistic effect. Notwithstanding the fact that it will cost about \$15 per foot, we have decided to use this lamp. New Haven and Rochester are the only two cities in which it is now used, as it has just recently been perfected. In New Haven they had a big celebration at the time of its installation. Seven brass bands, the governor and a parade with over 100,000 people in line celebrated its appearance in New Haven. We are offering you this same lamp in this little Montana town. If you turn down the proposition and we singletrack the avenue, don't say that we are making threats."

Bickford Talks. "The car company is not seeking to make any profit at present," said Judge Bickford. "Of course we hope for ultimate results, but our main object is to place Missoula on an equal footing with other towns. There has not been one thought that has been disconnected with the primary idea of aiding the city of Missoula and any thought of coercing the people into something they didn't want has been far from the thoughts of the officials of the car company. At the time the car line was discussed, it was decided to run it on Pattee street. This decision was induced by various reasons. The big reason was that Higgins avenue was to be paved and the sewer was to be constructed. All of this would make us pull up our tracks and cause expense. I will leave it to the representative men here whether the money expended here has not been in favor of the citizens of the city. The line on Higgins avenue has been constructed. The track has had to be torn up for the pavement and sewers. We have expended \$600,000 in the city of Missoula. You have not heard a murmur from the officers that it doesn't pay. We stand willing to do anything for the city and the people which will ultimately result in the welfare of all concerned. This proposition was made prior to the granting of the franchise. We said that if Higgins avenue were lighted, we would doubletrack the avenue. The proposition was made with the idea of beautifying the street. The statement that we would loop on Pattee street was not authorized. We cannot afford to antagonize the people of Missoula. We might as well pull up our tracks and forfeit our franchise. We don't want the appearance of coercing the people of the city. It is a question of making Missoula the beautiful and progressive city that she should be. It is a bigger job for the car company to raise the money than for some of the men who will help to defray the expense. Some people think it is just a bluff. The matter is exactly as I have stated and we will continue to stand by what we believe to be the wish of the people of Missoula."

At this juncture in the proceedings, Wallace P. Smith called attention to the fact that the property owners on the avenue would really have to pay nothing for the lights during the first three years, owing to the difference in the cost of paving. He said that the city attorney had told him that at the end of the three years the lighting system could be abolished by 51 per cent of the property owners. This, he said, would really mean that the people could have the system on three years' trial and at the end of that time, they could accept it or not.

Light Is Explained. C. H. Alexander, manager of the Montana office of the General Electric company, explained the advantages of the new light. He compared the lighting in Missoula with that of Great Falls, Miles City, Libby, Helena and other towns and the Garden city did not show up well in the figures given by Mr. Alexander. He stated that in these other cities the expense had been apportioned among the property owners of the street. He showed how eminently fair was the proposition made by the company. The new are which will be used in the local lighting scheme will give the city three times the amount of light that could be obtained by the use of the Tungsten light. He stated that Missoula would be among the first few towns in the United States to install this new system of lighting. He explained that the new light illuminated the buildings clear up to the top, whereas the Tungsten lights only lighted up to the first story. He also stated that he had received letters from several towns in the state asking about the cost of changing from the Tungsten lighting to the new form.

The meeting commenced to get down to brass tacks, and after several other people had spoken and all had advocated the raise in the percentage to be paid by the city, Mayor Evans asked Ronald Higgins if he would take his name from the protest, provided the city paid the 33-1-3 per cent, which would amount to about \$600. Mr. Higgins signified his willingness to do this and removed his name. A five-minute recess was then called and

was spent in taking names off the protest. All the protestors present removed their signatures from the document and stated that they were positive that the others would follow suit as soon as they could be seen. When the meeting was again called to order, Mayor Evans stated that the city attorney was of the opinion that the resolution would have to be republished provided the rate to be paid by the city was raised. The general opinion, however, seemed to be that this should be done and the resolution was adopted with the understanding that the city is to pay 1-3 per cent more than the rate in the resolution. The approximate cost of the new lighting system will be \$25 a year for each 30-foot lot.

ANSWERS

Editor Missoulian:—The questions of our near-Missoulian friend which appeared in your issue of February 13, were so framed that their purpose is evident.

1.—Instead of questions for information they are merely a rhetorical device for raking together all that can be said or insinuated against the president. While I cannot claim as long a residence in Missoula as our near-Missoulian, yet I can claim as great an interest in the university's welfare and more reliable information. My residence has been long enough to learn previous conditions and progress under the present administration. So I venture to ask you to allow me to present some answers and correction of errors, first stating that I do this without consultation or solicitation.

2.—Neither "vague and intangible reasons" nor "substantial and tangible ones" are sufficient reasons for removal of the president or any members of the faculty, but they have the right to be heard in a hearing, and stating the reasons and giving opportunity to refute them before the removal is made.

3.—No one questions the legal right of the board to employ and dismiss members of the faculty, but they have no moral or rational right to do either without adequate reasons.

4.—No other wise and honorable course was open to the president than to put the matter before the public after members of the board had deceived him and when there was no promise or suggestion of secrecy on their part in the notice sent to him.

5.—Protests against a wrong are the best means of preventing a repetition of it and of changing conditions which permit the wrong, even if that particular wrong act is irreparable.

6.—No president or any faculty member should be removed without adequate reasons and without opportunity to be heard. In this case less than an hour was given in secret session to the whole business, because members wished to catch a train. They shot this important matter through as though it were a vote of thanks for entertainment at the close of a convention.

7.—There is such solidarity and unity of interest among the colleges of the country that the action of the Montana board cannot escape notice in educational periodicals and it is eminently proper to have it correctly stated. A request to do this could not properly be ignored.

8.—The person responsible for the statement of the real cause of the president's dismissal is as unknown to me as to "Inquirer." But this is of no consequence provided the statement is true.

The action of the board was based upon the report of a committee; this committee was caused by a letter; the senders of the letter were instigated by a member of the board; witnesses

Mean suspicions reveal the nature of the person originating them. We certainly do have some persons among us with a powerful capacity for meanness.

18.—The real trouble is that a president whose administration had been so successful as to receive commendation in June was dismissed in December without warning or charges; and that he has friends who have enough red blood in their veins to denounce the action and give it such publicity that it will not be likely to be done again.

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were selected and in some extent evidence arranged by a member of the board, who had failed to obtain a place in the law school for his candidate and thereafter changed from a friendly to a hostile attitude towards the president. The trail leads straight and plain to the cause stated. Of course this cause was not given by those inspired by it and some other causes were worked up to get the action sought for.

9.—The board is responsible for introducing the personal equation. A statement concerning the president's unpopularity was made that should have ample and reliable evidence to sustain it.

The president's suggestion was proper and reasonable. So far as any responses have been made, they contradict the statement of the board; and they are not from Victor and Stevensville alone.

The most emphatic contradiction was made by the teachers of the state in their assembly at Great Falls. But the greatest refutation is the fact that the freshmen classes of the past three years have been by far the largest in the history of the university and the enrollment has increased 30 per cent.

11.—The suggestions in this question are amazing, as coming from a person professing interest in the welfare of the university. There has been in the past too much incitement of students to criticize proper authority, but no one before suggested that taking a vote of approval or disapproval of the authority which must be respected and obeyed or anarchy follows. This is recall gone to seed.

12.—That group of local alumni which coupled censure of the board with disapproval of annulling its action, gave no reasons for doing either. Friends of the president may conceive of some kind of reason and enemies another.

13.—But granting that all at that meeting were pure university patriots, with no personal grudges on account of discipline received or favors sought but not received with no prejudices from sneers and falsehoods so long industriously circulated in Missoula, granting all this the question remains whether a group of alumni or students should be taken seriously as proper authority for making and unmaking presidents. If they should, then indeed, a president's position is precarious and he must be as careful to avoid giving offense to those arbiters as he is to perform his duties.

14.—Does "Inquirer" know that no one of the alumni of the last three years is not protesting? He should not assume this unless he knows it to be true; probably it is not true.

15.—In this question the insinuation that Mr. Greenwood is a puppet whose strings have been pulled is an unwarranted insult to him and to the president. When the Greenwood letter came, the story was at once started that it was prepared in Missoula and the lie has been or is often repeated that the original liar or liars and some other people may now believe it. Some people in Missoula have been making much history by Napoleon's formula that history is fiction believed in. The president's enemies do not seem able to conceive that the president has friends who do not want to be asked to speak in his defense; and that good men, not personal friends, can be moved to voluntary expression of indignation. The president is noted for his frankness of speech and action and stories to the contrary are very unlikely to have any truth in them.

16.—The members of the faculty, as I have been told, have agreed to stand together in abstaining from making public statements which might bring them into the controversy at this stage of proceedings. They were not consulted and given opportunity to express opinions when such opinion might have influenced action and since the action there has been enough publicity without their assistance.

17.—This question is based upon a lie whose exposure I read in the Kalmian several weeks ago and supposed it was dead by this time. A long time ago, before December, a students' petition was presented to the faculty asking to have the management of the Kalmian transferred from the Press club to the A. S. U. M. The faculty directed the president to present this matter to the two organizations. This he did, and immediately another lie was started that the president was trying to get control of the Kalmian.

18.—The real trouble is that a president whose administration had been so successful as to receive commendation in June was dismissed in December without warning or charges; and that he has friends who have enough red blood in their veins to denounce the action and give it such publicity that it will not be likely to be done again.

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anxious to learn. They approach knowledge in the right way and are willing to accept the truth on any subject although it may be contrary to all their former teachings.

Sunday, February 25, is woman's day and all local are requested to observe it. A program is sent out by the national office outlining the subject to be given, yet leaving the locals free to change it if they find it desirable to do so. This year's subject is "White Slavery," which is rapidly "breaking up the home" and forcing thousands of innocent girls to lead lives of shame. White slavery is a growing menace to the country, but which as this evil is by political machines and business interests. No spasmodic reform measures can do much to check it; publicity alone will make it possible to remedy it. For this reason the socialists intend to let the people know the facts concerning this horrible traffic in human beings.

One of the readings to be given Sunday, by Missoula local, is a selection from the report of the vice commission of Chicago, which report was suppressed until the order was rescinded in response to the protests of socialists, clergymen, settlement workers and others who believe that there must be a correct diagnosis before a disease of society can be intelligently treated. After the program coffee, sandwiches and doughnuts will be served, the proceeds from the refreshments to be used in the purchase of literature, etc., for the school. A cordial invitation is extended to all who care to attend. School opens at 1 p. m.; business meeting of the local at 3 p. m., and at its conclusion the program will be given. Eagles' hall is the place of meeting.

What would be thought of a monarch who deliberately ruined his own people by taking away from them the means of earning a livelihood? And yet that is just what our own rulers are doing today. Everywhere the American workingman is hunting a job, and this because he possesses the very characteristics that are thought to make for success. He is intelligent, honest, manly, industrious, and all the rest of the category of business virtues, but—and here is his weakness—he demands a higher wage than his brother from over the ocean. Therefore the American workingman must go. This is no imaginary condition; from all over the country comes the same story. At the Bowery mission came a call for 200 workers; 200 Americans responded and were rejected as Italians would be cheaper and easier to manage. From our neighboring city of Butte we hear the same report. It

is so in every state in the Union. What is the result of this policy? The men who are searching for employment from coast to coast are not foreigners, but Americans. They constitute the great body of tramps whose existence is so much deplored by smug statesmen and the bourgeoisie who never take the trouble to learn the reason for this industrial crusade.

NORTHERN GROWN TREES. Northern grown, non-irrigated trees on hardy roots are long lived. They come into bearing early and bear heavily. First prize exhibit Spokane National Apple show. We can supply standard varieties. A 1 apple tree, one-year-old at \$2 and up. We grow ornamental stock, shade trees, small fruits, forest seedlings, etc., in quantity. Send for catalog. The Jewell Nursery company, Lake City, Minn. Established 1863; 1500 acres.

WHY NOT? Editor, Missoulian:—Have you noticed the men employed by Commissioner Price, working hard to keep the crossings clean on Higgins avenue, (which at this date are ankle deep in mud)? Perhaps not; but I did, and I saw them shoveling the slush just a few feet from the crossing onto the street to be promptly carried back by the vehicular traffic of the avenue. Why not cart the mud away and make room for more or, failing the dump-cart, why not sweep it into the gutter where it might get the chance of exit via our new storm sewers?

INQUIRER. Missoula, February 24, 1912.

Scratched Forty Years. Scratched forty years—then cured in a few weeks. This is the actual experience of Anne Croman, Santa Rosa, Cal., with the wonderful wintergreen and thymol compound known as D. D. D. Prescription. Thousands of cures have been brought about by D. D. D. in the past ten years. The itch is stopped at once—the first day—this much we know. And furthermore all the cures seem complete and permanent, too—some of them the very worst cases we have ever seen in eczema. If you have any skin trouble, drop into our store today and let us tell you more about this wonderful remedy. Missoula Drug Co.

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SOCIALIST NOTES. Missoula local has the pioneer socialist school of the state. The work is taken up elsewhere—mainly in the large eastern cities—but it is still in the experimental stage and those engaged in it must blaze their own way. From all over the country come inquiries as to our method of conducting the school and words of encouragement from comrades who would like to have us successful in this undertaking. Undoubtedly the near future will see a school in connection with most of our Montana locals. This will be due to the fact that the socialist party is a great educational movement and that socialists are always

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Indicate your choice by a cross (X) in the square after the name you wish to vote for.

REPUBLICAN First Choice. Second Choice. Taft [] [] Roosevelt [] [] La Follette [] [] Cummins [] [] Hughes [] [] DEMOCRATIC First Choice. Second Choice. Bryan [] [] Harmon [] [] Wilson [] [] Clark [] [] Folk [] [] SOCIALIST First Choice. Second Choice. Debs [] [] Berger [] [] Name Address Conditions Any voter may send in a ballot, whether he is a subscriber or not. "Split Tickets" may be voted. If your first choice is a republican, and your second is a democrat, you may mark your ballot in that way.