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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1912.

GET BUSY.

The Missoula County Roosevelt club will meet tonight to perfect a permanent organization. The club decided to wait for the definite answer of Mr. Roosevelt in regard to the nomination before going ahead with its campaign plans. Now that the answer has been received, there is nothing in the way of a beginning in the good work for which the club was formed. There is every incentive to energetic activity and, with permanent officers and organization, the club will, after tonight, be in shape for effective work. The membership of the Roosevelt club is influential; it can do much good if the right start is made and if the activity is maintained. There should be a good attendance at tonight's meeting and, when the session adjourns, everybody should get busy.

A GOOD PLAN.

An interesting method of educating the public in the prevention of street accidents, which possesses possibilities in other directions, employed by the Boston Elevated Railway company, is commented on in a recent number of the Journal of the American Medical association. The railway company offered a large number of prizes to high school pupils for the best specimens of verses containing instruction and caution in the way of prevention of traffic accidents on the streets, which would appeal particularly to children. The plan created great interest among the school children, and a large number of answers were received. The company awarded about 200 prizes, the largest being for \$50. It is safe to say that practically every pupil in the Boston public schools knew of this contest and its purpose; and interest in its object was thereby communicated to the parents. The company printed a number of the poems offered, the pictures of the authors and a list of the prizewinners in a neat pamphlet. By this plan practically the whole population of Boston was taught a useful lesson in caution.

SUSTAINED.

We hear a good deal about the impetuosity of Roosevelt; those who do not favor the candidacy of the colored tell us that he is so impulsive that he is not reliable. Yet, when you ask them for definite instances, it is not easy to find them. In this connection it is interesting to note that the supreme court of the United States has just sustained Mr. Roosevelt in one of the most radical of his acts when president. It is a good story and it is well told in the current issue of Munsey by Judson C. Welliver.

"Roosevelt repeatedly recommended proper protection for wage-workers, to guarantee compensation to those injured or killed in industry, or to their families," says Welliver. "In cooperation with Senator La Follette, he secured the passage of a measure dealing with accidents to the employes of interstate carriers. Some months after he had ceased to be president, it was invoked in a personal injury suit in Connecticut. Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, head of the supreme bench of Connecticut, wrote an opinion in

the case, holding broadly that the federal law was unconstitutional. Later, Judge Baldwin was nominated for governor of Connecticut. Roosevelt vigorously assailed him because of that decision, denouncing its reasoning as archaic and impossible. Judge Baldwin defended himself in kind. The exchanges developed such acrimony as to attract national attention. The incident dropped from sight; but meanwhile, that same employes' liability act which Judge Baldwin had held invalid was pressing its devious way toward a decision in the supreme court of the United States. The decision came a few weeks ago. The supreme court held that Roosevelt was right, Baldwin wrong!"

WHY NOT ALL?

Gay society in many cities is at present present wasting much valuable time in an endeavor to originate dances, which, to say the least, are quite suggestive. Some of the latest creations such as the Bunney-Hug, the Grizzly Bear, the Wild Cat and the Anglemew Wrangle, are unquestionably risqué. That is putting it rather mildly. In elite hall, where the ten-cent dance is a favorite, such exhibitions are considered out of place and are not permitted under penalty of expulsion from the dance. It seems, however, that in what is termed good society, there is not quite as much objection to these various forms of perverted dancing. It is condoned, as evidenced by the fact that it can be found at any and all dances. At the elite hall dances, the guilty parties are asked to leave the hall. Why is this not done at some of the affairs, which, while they are not public dances, are as much of an influence on morals as the elite hall dances?

We have not heard, however, that Judge Baldwin of Connecticut tendered to Mr. Roosevelt the apology which was clearly due when the supreme court decided that T. R. was right.

When a man can't recall the name of his bride, it is a sign that he is either weak as to memory or else does not know the girl as well as he should.

Everything decided, there should be an immediate assembling of material so that the paving and the lighting may be done without delay.

The chill of winter winds is nothing compared with the chill which the Roosevelt letter sent chasing up and down certain lumber spines.

Italy says she didn't bombard Beirut and the inhabitants declare they were shot by somebody. The alibi will be hard to establish.

But—that's what a good many of them said when they read Teddy's answer and proceeded to revise all their plans.

The Missoulian class ad works right through Lent. It may help your observance by giving you more time for thought.

But, again, what do we want Mexico for? If we invade we may be forced to stay and think what that would mean.

The best thing—in fact, the only thing—about the mud this spring is the fact that it is the last we shall have.

If we had our choice, we would rather receive the message of spring from a butteer than from a milliner.

Developments show that Roosevelt's impulsiveness was more deliberate than was thought.

The western-Montana pull-together is certain to start things the right way.

Never mind the soft weather under foot, as long as it stays soft overhead.

The democrats fail to discover any cause for elation in the Roosevelt letter.

Every new commercial club means one more leave in the pull together.

It looks, after all, as if Lieutenant Field had the right idea.

We are nearing the open season for the million-dollar rain.

T. R. is for the rule of the people and we are for T. R.

Also, the dry goods stores proclaim the advent of spring.

The Roosevelt message was good news to many people.

Oyster Bay had an early spring opening this year.

NARROW ESCAPE. Phillipsburg, Feb. 26.—(Special.)—What proved to be a miraculous escape from serious injury, if not death, was the fall late Friday evening of Will McClean, from the 300-foot level through the manhole to the sill of the stop, a distance of 80 feet, where he started to leave the mine for the day, at the Bi-Metallic. His foot slipped from the rung of the ladder and his hand gave way at the same time, precipitating him to the bottom. He fell feet first and struck the slide which in a measure accounts for his escape from more serious injury. Young McClean is a lad about 13 or 15 years of age and hails from Butte. When he struck bottom he was very much frightened and cried for help, which came immediately. Not knowing whether or not he was injured the men brought him to town and placed him in bed at the Valley hotel and summoned medical aid. A thorough examination revealed no serious injury.

Revising the Calendar II.—Past Revisions.

By Frederic J. Haskin

The modern system of time-reckoning, used in Europe and the Americas, came to us from Egypt, by way of Greece and Rome. It is very different from the Egyptian system, and bears little resemblance to the Julian system. It is said that one of the first things Romulus did, after founding the city of Rome, was to establish a calendar. This calendar consisted of 10 months, the year being made up of 304 days. Soon thereafter Numa undertook a reformation of the Roman system of time-reckoning. He spent 25 years studying the calendar, and the result was the addition of the month of January and February, in 713 B. C. In his revision January was placed before March, and February after December.

This system of months continued unchanged until 452 B. C., when the Decemvirs decided to switch things around and they laid out the months in the order they come today. Under the calendar as it then existed, the months had alternately 29 and 30 days—354 days in all. A little later it was thought that odd numbers were luckier than even ones, so the year was made to consist of 355 days. In order to keep the calendar measurably coincident with the seasons the Roman authorities occasionally added a few extra days. At one time a 13th month was inserted, alternately 22 and 23 days long, to fall every alternate year between the 23rd and 24th of February. By that means the average of four years showed 355 1/4 days to the year. This was the true tropical year, was partially corrected by making every third period of eight years have only three of these extra months, each of them being 22 days long.

This system of arbitrary date-fixing led to a great many abuses. Rulers so abused it as to lengthen their own terms of office. Days were omitted in order that some favored person might quit a foreign post before his duty expired. All sorts of manipulations of the calendar were resorted to, and the power was so grossly abused that Julius Caesar decided to put an end to it once and for all. He commissioned a great Alexandrian scholar Sosigenes to make a study of the calendar, and to prepare it in such shape that it would serve to keep the seasons coincident with the days of the year. The proposed change took place in the year 45 B. C. One of the first things Caesar decided was that the spring equinox should be restored to March 25, which was then regarded as the proper date. He also decided that in order to adjust the calendar and start it off right, the year that we now denominate 46 B. C. should be made 445 days long. This year was called, "the year of confusion." This revision was the first one which used the leap year occurring every fourth year.

In his new system Caesar changed the beginning of the year from March 1 to January 1. The proposal was that the months should alternate between 30 and 31 days, starting January with 31, the single exception being that February should have 29. This arrangement saved the lives of many million recruits of "thirty days hath September, April, June and November," by those who cannot otherwise remember which months have 30 and which 31 days. When Caesar Augustus came along, he saw that July, which had been called "Quintilis," was changed in honor of Julius Caesar, so he decided to change "Sextilis," to August and to make it just as long as the month of July. This made three months of 31 days together, and made the quarter 93 days long. This set up all interest and other calculations that an uproar arose, and the result was that Augustus made matters by taking a day off each September and November and adding them to October and December. Julius Caesar fixed his leap year between the 24th and 25th of March, creating it by counting the sixth day of the "kalends" of March twice, hence the name "bissextile," as applied to leap year to this day. Fractional error by adding a leap year every four years was such that by the time of Pope Gregory XIII, the equinox had retrograded to March 11. In order to restore it to its true date, March 21, Pope Gregory, in 1582, decided that the calendar should be moved up a few notches. Therefore, he caused the fifth of October to be called the 15th of October. He further provided that the errors of the Julian calendar should be avoided in the future by making three out of every four of the centennial years plain years instead of leap years. This was nearly making the calendar coincide with the tropical year that only once in approximately 4,000 years will a single day be counted. If the Gregorian calendar had provided for the intercalation of 31 days every 128 years, instead of 32 as at present, the calendar would be so nearly exact that the error would not amount to more than a single day in 100,000 years. Whether this matter will be considered by those who will try to revise the calendar at the Geneva convention this year, is not known. It has been proposed that if the Gregorian rule should be simply extended, so that every year exactly divisible by 4,000 shall contain only 365 days, the error in the Gregorian year would be only one day in 20,000 years.

Before the reform of Pope Gregory many abuses had crept into the calendar similar to those which existed before Julius Caesar took up the matter. The authorities of the church claimed the sole right of fixing the calendar, and anyone else was fined for compiling one. It is asserted that this was done in order to force the people to give proper attention to the interest of the church, since, being dependent on the church for their seasonal information, they could not neglect it. Sometimes special days were inserted, and sometimes they were taken out. The matter of time-reckoning came up prominently again in 325 A. D., when the council of Nice took up the matter of fixing the Easter date, upon which practically all of the other movable festivals of the church were dependent. This date had been fixed therefore, mainly to suit individual desires. It was proposed that thereafter Easter should fall on the Sunday

following the first full moon on or after the vernal equinox. This law of Easter fixing has, from that time to the present, permitted it to come on widely varying dates. It may come as early as March 21 and as late as April 25.

The calendar reform of Pope Gregory XIII was stoutly resisted by the Protestants and the Eastern church. In fact, from that time to the present day, the Eastern church never has recognized the Gregorian calendar. Time is still reckoned by the Julian calendar, and it is now 13 days behind our system of time reckoning. This applies to Russia as well as Greece, although Russia is now preparing to adopt the Gregorian calendar. It was not until 1751 that England adopted the Gregorian reform. Prior to that time the year in England had begun on March 1. In adopting the Gregorian system England changed the beginning of its year to January 1 and provided that September 3 should be regarded as September 14. This gave rise to an outcry among the masses that they be given back their 11 days.

Many thought it was an effort to cheat them out of 11 days' wages. The publication of the calendar under the Christian era, is said to have occurred first in 304 A. D., when Flavius got the dates and posted them. It was more than 1,000 years before the first printed almanac appeared in Europe. This date is fixed at 1457. The first printed almanac in England appeared in 1497, five years after the discovery of America. Queen Elizabeth was a friend of the almanac-maker and granted to two members of the stationer's company the exclusive right to print and publish almanacs in England. This monopoly, created by Queen Elizabeth, was enjoyed by the families of these two printers well into the 19th century. In those days when no person in the United States is remote enough from civilization to be out of the reach of the calendar, whether it comes in the shape of a patent medicine advertisement, a New Year's present or a big office calendar, we can scarcely appreciate how much our system of time reckoning means to us and how handicapped the people of today would be were they to be deprived of it. Practically our whole commercial system is based on the calendar.

Tomorrow—Revising the Calendar. III.—Ancient American Systems.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton.

Romance. (A sweet young thing named Arabella has written and asked us to pen a great romantic poem, one that will go thundering down through the ages along with "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha." We have never written any poetry, and February is a poor month for thundering purposes, but will do our best for the young lady. Angels could do not more.)

Oh how well do I remember It was in cold December When my Arabella said she would be mine. Oh, I had no need to worry, She accepted in a hurry, For my Arabella then was 29, Oh, my life was sweet as honey And 'twas always bright and sunny And she made me out a hero all the while. Oh, my heart beat like a hammer Like the heroes in the drummer. And I used to pose and try to show my style.

And whenever she said suthin' Though it didn't 'mount to nothin' I agreed with her and we did never fight. Oh, she let me do my braggin' And she showed no sign of naggin' For she seemed to think that all I did was right. Oh, at last we two were wedded And the final words were saided And the married folks all sadly shook our heads. Oh, delicious joys and blisses, We would live on love and kisses, And the future for us two was simply grand.

Now, accordin' to the rumor, I'm an ultimate consumer, And it savors every little of romance. Ever since we left the rectory, I've been dodgin' bill collectors, And I've got a lot of patches on my trousers, And my handsome Arabella, She ain't so soft and meller— She is gettin' so that she kin see my faults. Oh, when the gits good and busy She can talk until I'm dizzy, And I feel like I was turnin' somersaults. Oh, of course it may sound funny, But it ain't all milk and honey. When a couple has been wedded 20 years, There's a lot of pain and sorrow That you do not have to borrow. And a lot of little chances for the erra. I ain't swimmin' no Atlantic Or ain't doin' things romantic, And she don't call me no hero now-a-days, But I love my Arabella, And I'm still her stiddy feller, And we've traveled on together quite a ways.

Caught on the Fly. The question has been raised as to why so many authors' wives are getting divorces and the answer probably is because they married authors. No other excuse is necessary. Champ Clark says the republicans will be split and will nominate two candidates for president. Well, it would be some consolation to Champ to know that only one of them can win. Reports from France say there is a scarcity of wild ducks, but there will always be one wild duck while Bonnie de Castellane is on earth. Mr. Carnegie is probably convinced by this time that peace and simplicity are two things that the world doesn't want. A rich vein of soft coal has been discovered at Flint, Mich. A rich vein

Thought for Today

Real Use. By Mrs. Robert M. La Follette.

A fine little woman who believes in the new education, is asking the authorities here in Washington to allow the boys of the manual training school to build a house on one of the school garden plots where it is needed for shade and shelter. Many experiments are being tried along the line of applied manual training. I have read that at the Springfield, Massachusetts, vocational schools, the boys have built a four-room cottage for the use of the domestic science department. At Tuskegee institute the first six grades are kept not in a schoolhouse but in the children's house, where the girls learn not only the common school branches, but all the various arts of housekeeping, and in the shops the boys make furniture for the house. Gary, Ind., Rochester, N. Y., and other places are working out similar ideas. Dr. A. E. Winslow says: "It is clearly demonstrated that a boy at the bench half the time can get as much scholarship power in the other half as though he had spent all his school time at books, and had found his recreation at football or on the running track." It is found that boys and girls enter very much more heartily into the spirit of vocational education when it is of actual use—girls caring for a house, boys building one, do not shirk, but are enthused and inspired by their work. Useful results are even more needful as an incentive to children than to grownups. Think of the enormous waste of energy in the long period devoted purely to book education if half the time could better be employed in industry. The organization of the school on the plan of real helpfulness, actual usefulness to the community life, while learning to read and cipher, is the beginning of better balanced education.



DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. Made from pure, grape cream of tartar. FOREMOST BAKING POWDER IN THE WORLD. Makes home baking easy. Nothing can equal it for making, quickly and perfectly, delicate hot biscuit, hot-breads, muffins, cake and pastry. Protects the food from alum.

ELEVEN JURYMEN SCHOOL DISTRICTS SECURED SUPERINTENDENT BAILEY-LAW OF RAVALLI COUNTY TAKES DECISIVE STEP.

SPECIAL VENIRES ISSUED TO GET JURY TO TRY GAGNI IN HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Feb. 26.—(Special.)—All of today was consumed by the district court in getting a jury for the trial of Mike Gagni, accused of the murder of Charles H. Heer above Medicine Springs late in August. When court adjourned tonight 11 Jurymen were sent to the jury room to remain in the custody of Bailiff Smith until court is called tomorrow. It is possible that three of these will be rejected by counsel for either the state or the defense as the former has one peremptory challenge left while the defense has two. So many veniremen were rejected that it was necessary to call two special venires. A list of 45 was called this morning and late this afternoon a special venire of 20 was called. This list was soon depleted and another special venire of 15 was called to report tomorrow. The jurors sent to the jury room this evening are R. D. Wetstone, J. Mace, George Flisk, Alfred Wood, Frank Williams, Roy Pierson, F. Bailey, John Peterson, J. Smith, Frank Cotterell and J. Cross. Attorneys Taylor and Johnson had been entered as counsel for the defense, but W. Perry Baker was entered as associate counsel today.

With his arrival in the case County Attorney H. C. Packer enlisted the assistance of J. Edwards on behalf of the state. It is expected that the defense will put Gagni on the stand in his own behalf, but an interpreter would be required as the prisoner has maintained a front which denies any great knowledge of the English language.

NEW HOTEL'S START.

Helena, Feb. 26.—(Special.)—The contract for the demolition of the old buildings on the site of the new \$500,000 hotel was awarded today by the Hotel Investment company to Pat McKeown and John Carlson, who agreed to do the work and take all the materials for \$805. Four other bids, all from Helena, were received. Work is to be started at once and finished in 30 days.

HEART FAILURE.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 26.—One man leaped to his death and another died of heart failure in a fire early today which destroyed the upper stories of the Gilman hotel in this city. Other than those and several other persons who suffered painful burns, the more than 100 guests of the hostelry escaped without injury. The financial loss was \$50,000.

ORE ON EXHIBIT.

Some of the ore from Captain W. C. Hosking's mine on Eight Mile near Florence, was brought to the city yesterday and is now on exhibit in P. M. Reilly's windows.

NAPHTHA GOES UP.

New York, Feb. 26.—The Standard Oil company today announced an advance of half a cent a gallon on all grades of naphtha.

Advertisement for Patrick's Overalls, featuring an illustration of a man in overalls and text describing the quality and durability of the product.