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TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1912.

THE RESULTS.

First off, the results of yesterday's election are to be accepted—and we are sure they will be accepted—as expressing the sentiment of the voters of Missoula. The campaign was conducted along lines which left the electors free to speak for themselves. We believe that the sentiment of Missoula is more than ever favorable to the primary-election features of the commission government.

In the second place, we are sure that the selection of Messrs. Rhoades, Price and Houston as the members of the new commission will be found to be wise and for the best interests of the city. They are men whose interests are the city's interests; they are familiar with conditions and they are acquainted with the city's needs. And which counts for most—they are the choice of the majority of the voters of Missoula.

In the third place, the people of the city spoke positively in regard to the Sunday-closing proposition. It is better this way. It was a wise plan to refer this ordinance to the popular vote. Had it been left to the new commissioners to determine what form the ordinance should take, it would have been embarrassing to the administration. Now the commissioners have the law before them as the people have declared they want it.

Now for a successful administration.

THEY'RE OFF.

The first league schedule for the 1912 season begins today. The first games of the Pacific Coast league are listed for Los Angeles and San Francisco. The first "play ball" call of the year, then, will be sounded on the western coast. But it will be taken up and echoed in all parts of the country before long. Before the diamonds are abandoned next fall something like 2,000 scheduled contests will have been won and lost. The American association will be the next to get under way, starting on April 10, one day earlier than the National and American leagues, the Cotton States and the Southern. The Texas league will begin its season April 12, the Northwestern league April 16, the International league and the South Atlantic league April 18, the Southwestern league April 19, and the Western league and New England league April 19. The last week of April will see the start in the Virginia league, Texas-Oklahoma league, Ohio State, New York State, Connecticut and Central leagues and Carolina association. The Blue Grass league will play its first games on the first day of May and the Central association, Tri-State and Wisconsin-Illinois organizations will start the same day. The following day will see the opening of the season for the Three-I league and the Western Canada league. The Southern Michigan league season will begin May 4, the Canadian league May 14, the Ohio-Pennsylvania league May 15, the Appalachian league May 16, the "Kitty" league May 28, and the Mid-Coast league June 1. The Union association season will start the last week in April.

"MISREPRESENTED."

Under this caption, the current issue of the Northwest Tribune dis-

usses the Ravalli-county side of the state-committee meeting. The remarks of the Tribune are direct and clear; they require no comment; here they are:

Is there one man in Ravalli county that condones the policy adopted by its representative from this county in the republican central committee meeting at Helena, last Saturday? If there is let him speak and we will cheerfully publish his reasons for speaking.

Is there a voter in Ravalli or Missoula counties, who favors the recall of all officials? Well I guess there are and many of them would like to have heavier punishment than mere recall meted out to the misrepresentatives of our people. This course work of representatives is what astounds and awakens people to the true state of affairs. Our revolutionary fathers never would trust such shirkers of duty and supple acrobats of the interests of Great Britain to be placed on any vantage ground during their struggle for freedom. Our republican friends are to be pitted for the little sense exercised in putting forth bodyguards for the responsibility of such an undertaking as that of any interest of the people. Wall street, New York, knew just what would be the result of Saturday's meeting long before our modern "Judahs" left the valley. The Tribune always condemns wrong and upholds the right. And is ready to lead you out of the wilderness my republican friends. Get busy and see that only the right kind of people go to the conventions, and you cannot fail. Get your men out to the primaries and send none that are untrue to the people, to the convention. They all will be well with you and yours.

The same influences will be brought to bear at the meeting of the democratic central committee. Let us watch for the outcome and I want you all to holler loud and long at the "Judahs" who may go over there from this part of Uncle Samuel's vineyard.

We appreciate the friendly spirit of Hamilton, but we are glad the Bitter Root metropolis concluded not to elect Blankenship mayor yesterday. We need him here.

Having failed on numerous occasions to verify the report that he was dead, Emperor Franz Josef concludes to get out of the way by abdicating.

If you are sincere in your notions about patronizing home industry, you will come to The Missoulian office for your printing.

The fact that Bitter Root has a fine new church adds to the reputation of the pretty town as a good place to live.

It is now up to Missoula voters to see that good men are elected to the school board at the polls next Monday.

There is no doubt of the welcome of "Fiddling Bob" Taylor in heaven. There was real music in his soul.

Missoula will continue to demonstrate the advantages of the commission form of city government.

The visit of President Hall of Clark university was an important educational event in Missoula.

The best way to make the new city government a success is to co-operate in every way possible.

The Missoulian class ad campaigns the whole year and it is an effective campaigner in all lines.

No town can attain the full measure of its possibilities if its people have the mail-order habit.

Also, there are several participants who have learned something about campaigning.

There is a lot of work ahead now. The new commission will be busy all the time.

It was quiet, all day. The people are getting used to the new system.

Now that it's over, the thing to do is to drill for the good of the city.

The paving and the tree-planting are the immediate calls.

Some guessed it right and, as usual, some did not.

Vox populi has spoken.

DICKENS' WIT AND WISDOM

By Mrs. Hogue Stinchcomb.

Frankness and Friendship. "Do not allow a trivial misunderstanding to wither the blossom of spring."—Bleak House.

It is his intimate knowledge of the human heart that will make Dickens always beloved.

You cannot read any one of his books and not find this wonderfully keen insight and sympathy.

Always he counsels frankness among friends, as well as among enemies. He was, without doubt, a good hater—he could be kept almost to cruelty—but he could be kind!

Doubtless he suffered much from misunderstandings, for he is faithful in his admonition to speak boldly when a misunderstanding occurs.

Many of his most touching situations hang on a lack of ingenuousness.

A SHORT POLITICAL CREED.

In the current number of The Outlook there is an editorial article by Theodore Roosevelt which presents the issues of this campaign clearly and concisely. It is a valuable contribution to the literature of the year. It dispels whatever of fog the opposition has raised to cloud the real issue. No man can read this statement and have any doubt as to what this campaign means. It is more—much more—than the candidacy of a single man. It is a contest for a great principle. Read this catechism and you will understand just what the principle is:

A good friend of mine who has been asked many questions about the political philosophy which I endeavored to interpret and formulate in my Columbus speech has put those questions in the form of a short catechism; and in answering them I have endeavored to outline the philosophy.

What is the aim for which political progressives are striving? The promotion of genuine popular government in America, the defense of human rights, and the establishment of social and industrial justice, so that every force in the country may be directed towards securing for the average man and average woman a higher and better and fuller life in the things of the body no less than those of the mind and soul.

Do you believe that the pursuit of this aim requires the adoption of new and radical principles? No, I believe it requires a new and radical application of the old principles of justice and common honesty, which are as eternal as life itself. New methods and new machinery are needed for carrying these principles into our national existence; and also a broader sympathy, so that our justice may be generous and human, and not merely legalistic.

Do you believe in a short ballot? I do. I consider it one of the most important methods to be adopted. By the "short ballot" I mean the principle of electing few men to important offices and making more administrative officer appointments. This is the method that is pursued in our federal government. The people have nothing whatever to fear from giving any public servant power so long as they retain their own power to hold him accountable to them. You will get best service where you elect only a few men, each of whom has his definite duties and responsibilities, and is obliged to work in the open so that the people know who he is and what he does.

Do you believe in direct primaries? I do. In the state the primary should be of the simplest form (consistent with preventing fraud) that will enable each individual voter to act directly on the nomination of elective officers; in the nation presidential primaries should be so framed that the voters may choose their delegates to the national conventions, and at the same time express their preference for nominees for the presidency. At the present moment our political machines are using their power to defraud the people out of their right to make nominations.

Do you believe in the election of United States senators by the people? I do. I think the people are just as competent to elect United States senators directly as they are to elect governors or representatives in congress or state legislatures.

Do you believe in the initiative or referendum? Yes, under certain definite limitations. Action by the initiative or referendum ought not to be the normal way of legislation; I think the legislature should be given an entirely free hand. But I believe the people should have the power to reverse or supplement the work of the legislature, whenever it becomes necessary.

Do you believe in the recall? I believe the people should be provided with the means of recalling or un-electing important elective administrative officers, to be used only when there is a widespread and genuine public feeling for such a recall among a majority of the voters. I believe that there is scant necessity for using it in connection with short-term elective officers.

Do you believe in the recall of judges? I believe that the evils which have led to the very widespread proposal to recall judges are very real. If they are competent to elect judges, they are not also competent to un-elect them. I think the judiciary should be made clearly to understand that they represent justice for the whole people. Personally, and having in view the success of the Massachusetts system, I am at present inclined to believe that judges should be appointive. Then we can apply the principle of the recall to the appointive judges.

In addition, I would have the appointive judges removable; and, in feeling our way to a proper solution, I would try having this done by a majority vote of the two houses of the legislature, as may now be done under the Massachusetts law, whenever the people through their representatives feel that the needs of the people require such removal. But this is merely my preference; and, moreover, my prime concern is with the end, not the means. I wish to

the flesh, fester and poison all existence. Be frank. Ask why—and, if you are wrong, be forgiven. If your friend is wrong forgive and be happy in doing it.

Forgiveness kills. The old time ache, and covers up our wounds; Forgiveness cleanses like a spiritual flame, and washes all the heart breaks of the world."

UTAH DEBATORS WIN.

Logan, Utah, April 1.—Proving to the judges that corporations doing business should be incorporated under federal charters, the debating team of the Utah Agricultural college won last night from Montana Agricultural college orators, who had the negative side. Horace Davis, Willard Adkins and Harry Deltz were the contestants from Montana, and Truman Cole, Charles Rees and M. S. Smart represented Utah.

CLINTON NOTES

Clinton, April 1.—(Special)—F. C. Hughes, second trick operator, was a visitor in Missoula Monday.

Mrs. Frank Harlow has accepted a position as third operator for the Puget Sound Railway company at Clinton. Many good wishes go with her.

Ralph Coon was a visitor in Missoula Friday.

A fine social entertainment was given at Mr. and Mrs. Toby's Thurs-

day evening, Mrs. R. Coon winning the Whist club prize.

Mrs. Bert Griswald was again taken suddenly ill at the home of Mrs. Coon Friday.

R. Dwight returned home Monday. Elmer Haigan contemplates a trip to Lavena, Mont., Monday.

Southern Commercial Congress

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Thousands of people from all parts of the country are now turning toward Nashville, drawn thither by the many interests represented by the Southern Commercial congress, which will hold its fourth annual convention in that city next week. To many persons the term "commercial" will seem a misnomer as applied to this congress excepting in its broadest sense, for the convention will embrace every subject which will tend to help the development of the constructive progress now being made in the south.

Agriculture, in its various departments is receiving special attention and the men interested in the growing of any kind of crops will find in this congress some aid for their particular needs. Following closely upon the week-long session of the Lubin rural finance conference and also the conference for education in the south, the commercial congress will derive additional impetus from each and its attendance will include many persons who have taken the journey southward because of their interest in finance or education.

As an organization, the Southern Commercial congress is unique. It is purely ethical in its aims, striving to secure the highest types of development for the people of the south, mentally, morally and financially. It is not a business organization and yet it promotes business of every kind. It has not a foot of land for sale and yet it creates a demand for southern land. It is not interested in any educational institution but it increases all of the educational facilities of the south by bringing together the recognized needs and the means for improving them. It suggests the changes, activities and the uses which should be made in the south without having any pecuniary interest in any project.

The organization sprang into existence at a meeting of commercial secretaries held at Chattanooga, in August, 1908. The men who decided that certain conditions, both in the south and out of it, could only be met by a union of forces and that if such a union were made it could achieve results in a short time which would be impossible in a century, if the effort was to be made state by state.

The organization of the Southern Commercial congress resulted from this idea. The fact that within three years it has become known throughout the entire country speaks well for the foresight of the men who conceived the idea, as well as for the active cooperation they received from the citizens of all of the southern states. The congress held its first meeting in Washington in December, 1908, and the city was chosen as its permanent headquarters.

Without any official guarantee of support by the southern states and without any money to start with, the Southern Commercial congress was incorporated in July, 1911, and has now one of the finest large commercial buildings in the national capital. The prominent feature of this building is its spacious exhibit hall, with 16 stately columns, representing the 16 southern states. Along the walls and around these columns is space provided for the permanent exhibition of the products of the mines, factories and fields of the south, and of the attractive features of the southern cities.

Although so recently established, there is no doubt but that the exhibit hall of the Southern building will eventually become one of the popular places of interest to all strangers visiting Washington.

While the meetings of the Southern Commercial congress have all been for the general purpose of demonstrating the contrast between things as they are in the south and things as they were, the five annual conventions held from 1911 to 1915 will especially emphasize this feature. These will be known as the "jubilee years," in recognition of a half century of peace, and each one will be intended to show a special victory of achievement. The first, held last year in Atlanta, recaptured the south's physical recovery.

Atlanta was chosen because it was a city which had been almost removed from the face of the earth at the close of the war and thus lent itself to strongest contrast between the conditions of 1861 and 1911.

The one to be held in Nashville will show the agricultural and educational recovery. Nashville was chosen because of its situation in the heart of the Mississippi valley, representing one of the largest agricultural areas of the United States. At this convention will be demonstrated the aid the south received from the influx of men from other states.

Next year the convention will be held in a seaport town along the Atlantic or Gulf coast and will carry out the idea of "the south's commercial recovery," using the Panama canal as a means of increasing the importance of the southern states as related to the commerce of the world. The convention to be held in Oklahoma, in 1914, will express the idea of internal development, the rapid growth of Oklahoma in its 25 years of life being regarded as typical of the country. The close of the "jubilee" conventions will be held either in Washington or Richmond in 1915, and will express or demonstrate all that is included in the words, "The victories of 50 years of peace."

In its representation of educational and agricultural victories there will be a number of special conferences, each in charge of an expert upon that subject. "The Better Baling of Cotton" is one of these. It is estimated that at least \$75,000,000 is lost to the south every year because of the defective methods of cotton baling, most of which could easily be overcome.

Under diversified farming, attention will be given to increasing the number of crops raised on a farm instead of confining it to one crop, the custom now prevalent in the cotton states. This will enable the farmers to raise more of their own supplies. Crops and their requirements for cultivation will be considered at meetings held under the direction of representatives of the United States department of agriculture. Small grains are included in these crops.

Hoe raising is another matter to which the southern farmer's attention is being directed. It is said that there is no other part of the world in which it would be possible to raise large quantities of pork at an expense of three cents per pound. Yet

this can be done in the southern states because of the large growths of green stuffs which could be used for food. Aside from its value in their own food supply, pork raising as an industry for southern farmers will be exploited at the Nashville congress.

Good roads will be considered with special reference to the issuance of public bonds for their construction. A parade of 700 automobiles will be a feature of the demonstration upon this subject. Real estate exchanges will be discussed. It is not generally known that the increase of land values in the south was over 100 per cent during the last 10 years.

Beef and dairy cattle will form the subject of a special conference, and in addition to this Dr. Maurice F. Egan, United States minister to Denmark, will deliver an address upon the cooperative dairy system of that country. Nut growing, poultry, sheep and goats, apple and pear culture are among the other topics to be presented which will be helpful to the small farmer who desires to take home from the congress some practical idea which will help him to increase the profits of his own acres.

The south's educational recovery will be demonstrated by a stirring meeting in which the superintendents of public instruction from the 16 southern states will each tell just what practical results in education are being wrought in his own state. The subject of vocational education will be considered with special reference to the Page bill which will be discussed at a separate conference. The Page bill, which was introduced in the United States senate by Senator Page of Vermont, contemplates a gradual increase of expenditure for education until 1921, at which time a maximum of expenditure shall be reached, and

this shall be applied to provide additional equipment for fitting the children in the public schools for vocational work. Even the maximum will amount to only about 15 cents per annum per capita. Funds for this purpose could be distributed to the states desiring them on the same general principles as for the Merrill or Hatch bills so that the states desiring to give vocational training to their children may be aided in the preparation of teachers for this purpose. The Southern Commercial congress will endeavor to create influence in support of the measure.

The heart interest of the congress may be said to center in the memorial exercises, held in honor of the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who is credited more than any other one man with the advance of agricultural education in the south. Dr. Knapp was a northern man and had been a teacher in Iowa for a number of years. He moved to Louisiana and made investigations regarding rice culture which have resulted in hundreds of thousands of acres of rice fields along the Gulf coast which are considered as monuments to his memory. The terrors of the boll weevil were lessened by the improved agricultural methods which he introduced. His established demonstration farms throughout the south instead of impractical experimentation regarding rice culture, the adult mind led him to conceive the idea of the Boy's Corn clubs which have been so distinctly successful. Just before his death last year, he completed plans for the organization of Tomato clubs and Domestic Science clubs for girls and these are now being put into effect by his successors. No man in the south was ever better beloved and this memorial exercise, conducted by southern men in a southern city, in recognition of a debt they owe to a northern man, is another evidence of the fact that the barriers are broken down and that the unity between the north and the south exists in truth as well as in theory.

Tomorrow—Population in Big Cities.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

The Pessimist. I don't care who's elected; It cuts no ice with me, I ain't no politician.

Let others go the howling, And carry on the war, There's really nothing in it That is worth fighting for, No matter who's elected 'Twill be the same old game— For me it means no letup I must work, just the same.

According to Uncle Abner. Elmer Jones has secured a lucrative position as chauffeur for Anse Judson on the latter's traction engine. Elmer has bought a cap and a muffer, as he heard that all up-to-date machines have mufflers.

There was to have been a violin recital last Wednesday evening at the T. H. B. hall by Mr. Art Tilton, our gentlemanly barber, but the latter bustled his G string while tuning up and could not find a cat in time to hold the recital, so the same was postponed.

Partin's his name and his hair in the middle don't help a feller much in a business way, no more than rollin' his pants up at the bottom.

Our town was thinkin' of holdin' a homecomin', but refrained from doin' so for fear some of 'em might come back.

Of course there is some slight excuse for a feller wearin' mufflers if the weather is chilly and another good thing about it is that he can walk down town without bein' able to hear what the neighbors say about him.

Mrs. Anson Judson says she will never be satisfied until she entertains with a musical tea. Most of the folks around here don't know what musical tea tastes like.

Generosity. A friend of John, the bartender, came into the "place" one day and had a good, long, old-fashioned visit.

When he had the misery in his back He looked for a job as a lumberjack. He didn't set 'round and whine and pine, But went right to work and beat it out.

When other sick folks was a-droppin' off You should jest of heered the old man scoff.

When the last one's gone, it's a good safe bet That old Hiram Binks will be workin' yet.

No anxiety on Baking-day if you use DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

Insures light, sweet, wholesome food. A pure Cream of Tartar Powder

No Alum No Lime Phosphate