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SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1912. IN JULY DAYS

We—all of us—do a good deal of talking about patronizing home institutions. Some of us practice as well as preach this doctrine. But there is one home institution which we are prone to overlook when we take down the railway map and folder, to figure upon vacation plans. That neglected home institution is the home vacation. If we could only obtain for local consumption some of the literature which the railways circulate in the east regarding the summer charms of Montana, we would wonder that we had so long overlooked the attractions of our own neighborhood. We would lay aside the plans which we had formed for a trip east or west or north or south—we would decide that there is nothing like a home-made vacation and that if Montana's summer advantages are strong enough to attract folks from the far east, they are strong enough to hold us here for our period of rest and play. Of course, the railways must live—they must have some travel or they will have to shut up shop. We are not disloyal to the roads in this plea for the home-made vacation, but we think that the man whose outing season is brief is silly to waste half of it or more in traveling to and from the place where he is to obtain strength and vigor for another year at the mill. We are for the home vacation for the home folks.

HAPPY CONDITIONS — Even the fellows who have to make a newspaper seven days in a week, every week in the year, can have a vacation in western Montana. It may be only in one-day instalments, but it is of greater benefit than a much longer vacation spent in some other places, where the conditions are not as happy as they are here in our region. For here in western Montana, we have vacation spots so near to home that we can reach them without wearisome effort and can enjoy them without the exhaustion which comes from a long, hot ride in the summer. We overlook these conditions—a good many of us. We do not appreciate what nature has done for us; we have for our own and for the asking, the very pleasures which bring people thousands of miles. There are no streams more beautiful than ours, there is no scenery more impressive, there is no climate more delightfully exhilarating than our own. There is summer comfort to be had here in any quantity which is convenient. From the one-day picnic, the enjoyment may be extended just as long as the personal arrangements of the vacationist will permit. But it is here and we are foolish if we overlook the opportunity for its enjoyment. Our scenery and our climate are matchless; they are one of our greatest assets; the combination is something upon which we can draw indefinitely and continually without exhausting the supply; it is always there for our own enjoyment and invigoration, as well as for the pleasure of those who come long distances for privileges which we have at hand.

FISHING—Farther back than the oldest resident can remember, the streams of western Montana have been

THE CALL OF THE STREAM

Upon another page of The Missoulian this morning are some pictures and a little story which deal in a general way with the lure of the trout-stream. In these pictures and in this story there are suggestions which we hope will be considered seriously by those who read The Missoulian this morning.

The July days are so well advanced that the vacation season may be said to have fairly arrived; during the week just past, the weather man has taken a new look at his calendar and has adjusted his heater so as to conform better with the desires of the fortunate ones whose playdays are at hand.

In office, in shop, in kitchen or in sewing room there are times when the call of the stream becomes irresistible and now is one of the times. Happy are we, here in western Montana, who have not far to go in order to answer the call. Right at our doors run the streams whose call we hear; for us it is not a question of a long journey; all we have to do is to pack a lunch and hike to the creek or the river.

When the cobwebs clog the think-machinery and when the zest is lacking in labor, when long application has made occupation dull and when there is no charm in work—then is when the call of the stream should be heeded. There is nothing so good as a change to revive the activity of mind and body when both have gone stale. There is no change as effective as a little trip to the trout stream; there is to be found no inspiration which is better tonic than the water, the trees, the fresh air and the bright sunshine. The doctor who prescribes a tonic based upon these ingredients is certain to be successful and he is the doctor whom we all want.

If you can get a month away from your work, that month can be spent to good advantage to yourself in a camp in the western Montana woods; if your holiday is a week long, that week will benefit you greatly if you spend it beside a stream, under the pine-trees; if you can break away for only one day, take the full limit of time which that day affords and enjoy it in the hills, where the air is heavy with the odor of balsam and where every breath puts new life and vigor into your system.

Nowhere else in this or any other country is there a district which affords so many opportunities for rest, recreation and rejuvenation. Western Montana folks are fortunate in having, right at home, the advantages to attain which many people are compelled to journey half around the world.

You desk man, tired with the effort of running up and down your long columns of figures, break away from your office chair long enough to fill your system with the tonic of out-doors. You salesman, discontented with the long service you have had at your counter, go out into the woods and let the wind blow the cares from your being. You merchant, worn with the strain of business, close your desk and get into the hills as fast as your automobile will carry you—there tasting the elixir of the glorious country in which you live.

All of you will return to your posts, to find that work is a pleasure, that it is no longer irksome, that there is real joy in living. Right at hand is the medicine you need; there's no need to journey far to find it. It is here in the woods of home, in the streams which are your close neighbors, in the glorious hills upon which you look every day.

For the taking—that is all—health and pleasure are yours. Just a drive of a few hours will take you to the finest camping grounds in the world. A shorter drive, if your time is limited, will take you to a delightful spot where you have a breathing spell—get out into the woods, get acquainted with the hills which have so long begged your closer friendship, learn to know the hills and the woods and their ways.

Listen to the call of the stream. It will give to you "the old-time pep."

famed for the sport of fishing which they afford. With the passing of years and with the constant attacks of enthusiastic fishermen and of those to whom the fish were a source of sustenance and livelihood, the angling in these rivers and creeks of ours has maintained its reputation. And not in three decades, at least, has the fishing in this region been as good as it is this summer—a fact which is good ground for the statement that we shall always have good fishing here if we take care of it. There are streams within easy walking distance, where the fishing is good and where the catches of this season have demonstrated that time does not cause the supply of trout seriously to deteriorate in quantity, and that the quality of the fish for sport and for food remains good. Missoula is unique in at least one feature of her location. Running through the city, almost through its center, is one of the best trout streams in the world. The Rattlesnake furnishes splendid sport and yields some magnificent trout. And, in extending radius from Missoula there are scores of other streams, clear and cool and pure, the natural home of the trout. There are sloughs where the trout like to live and there are lakes in which they attain fine size and great numbers. In any direction which you may travel from Missoula, you will find good fishing—and you will catch fish if you try.

KEEPING IT UP—In western Montana we are fortunate in another respect—there are some earnest, influential men among us who have early enough realized the necessity which exists for keeping up the supply of trout in our streams, and who are zealously endeavoring to see that young trout are planted in sufficient quantities to maintain the supply.

The Western Montana Anglers' association has done great work for several seasons and is planning even more extensive undertakings this year in the matter of stocking the streams of this district. It is a wise plan. It will provide good angling for the home folks, which means that we shall keep well and strong if we follow the trails to the streams. It will attract many visitors who will be drawn here by love of out-door life and of good angling. There are some states a good deal older than Montana who have made a financial success of the stream-stocking business; they have made the fishing so good that thousands of visitors have been attracted by its allurements. There are states whose revenue from foreign fishermen runs well into the millions each year. Montana does well to pattern after their example before her streams have become depleted. Combined with the wonderfully fine scenic attractions of western Montana, with her fine climate and with her delightful summer charms of all descriptions, good fishing will populate our summer resorts in a fashion which will surprise those who have given no study to the subject.

TOURING—Some there be who cannot find—or do not—enjoyment in fishing. But surely there are none to whom the scenic charms of western Montana do not appeal and who do not find complete enjoyment in touring the valleys and in scaling the hills of this favored region. Each year finds the roads better here; there is an earnest effort in this direction. Each season it is easier to tour western Montana and, to find happiness in driving with team or automobile among her varied attractions. There are many people this year who are taking their vacation trip in this manner; the distances are no longer great in western

Montana; the settlement of the country has brought good stopping places nearer together and has destroyed none of the native charm of the region. In every direction from Missoula there are roads which invite the tourist; he can find enjoyment upon any one of these highways. Each one of them leads through a region which possesses some special charm and has its end in some spot which is a delightful traveler's rest. There are new life and new strength in a tour of this sort; there is endless variety in such a journey so that it never becomes tiresome; there are cordial people with true Montana welcome, ready to greet the traveler and to make provision, if necessary, for his comfort. The beauty of such a tour is great; it may be extended indefinitely or it may be shortened to the span of a day or two. Long or short, it is certain to prove a pleasant experience.

RESTFUL INNS—Western Montana has another valuable asset in her inns. The traveler along the beaten trails of this region will find delightful hospitality dispensed by a royal lot of hosts as he journeys from town to town. The Ravalli hotel at Hamilton enjoys a national reputation for the charm of its administration; the quality of entertainment dispensed here is something always to be remembered by him who has had the rare privilege of its enjoyment. Another famous hostelry is the Bitter Root Inn at Bitter Root; here there is an air of hospitality which envelops the sojourner and like the fabled lotus makes him forget there is any other place in the world; he would linger always. In the historic old town of Stevensville there is a homelike tavern, where the comfort is complete. Each of the Bitter Root towns has its hotel or more, where enjoyment is assured. There are roadside inns all through the Bitter Root, whose fried chicken is something to be treasured as a precious memory. Down in Sanders county there is the Ward hotel at Thompson, a rare good place for summer headquarters. There is also the McGowan hotel at Plains, famous for its hospitality for these many years. Up in Granite county, especially at Drummond, there is a beautiful board spread for him who travels. It is the same in the reservation country. For him who travels in western Montana there is no need for anxiety as to eating and sleeping. And it is well, for the air of western Montana inspires a desire for both eating and sleeping.

HOT SPRINGS—Bubbling out of the rocks of western Montana, on the summits of her mountains and in the recesses of her valleys, there are many groups of hot springs, possessing each some special medicinal quality and having all the power to renew youth. In the west are the famous Paradise springs, where there is comfortable and restful provision for him who sojourns in this altogether delightfully situated spot. There are also the Camas hot springs in the western part of the reservation country, where the Indians—long ago—stayed for the benefit of the remarkable curative qualities of the waters and where the white man may now learn what the aborigine knew ages ago. Up near the head of the trail which Chief Joseph made famous, are the wonderful Lolo hot springs, gushing forth from the granite rocks; they are beautifully located and they are wonderfully effective. Up the Bitter Root there are the Sleeping Child springs, the Medicine springs and other groups—all situated near fine fishing and with every facility for recuperation. These springs are becoming better known and more fully appreciated each season. One day they will form one of the chief attractions of this wonderful country of ours. Now they provide one more phase of the home-made vacation which is not to be overlooked.

EXPLORE—Indefinitely might the list of western Montana's attractions be extended and they would not be exhausted in the enumeration. There is the crest of the continent in Glacier park; there are the wonderful glaciers which give the nation's new playground its name. Endless is the list in length and in variety. The vacation spent at home may well and profitably be devoted to exploration and to the discovery of places which are possessed of charm. There are many of them. There are mountain trails, old and new, which will afford the most thorough enjoyment of which we know. Once get the spell of these western-Montana mountains about you, and you will agree with us that the home-made vacation is inexpressibly the vacation which is best. Wonderfully has nature provided for our enjoyment, here in western Montana, as well as for our material prosperity. And, as these July days bring restlessness and a longing for a change, pack up your gripsack and fare forth to a home vacation spot. It will make a new man of you and it will give you a better realization of your good fortune in having your lines cast in these pleasant places.

The open season for picnics is the open season for happiness. Answer the call of the woods. Blow the dust out of your brain.

Glad to Get Back to Beverly



TAFT FAMILY AT BEVERLY.

Beverly, Mass., July 12.—(Special.)—"It's good to get back to Beverly again," declared President Taft as he and his family returned to "Parrametta," their summer home here, the other day. Then the president told his old neighbors how much better Beverly was than Washington as a place in which to live during the summer. Mr. Taft was not joking; neither was he attempting to flatter the good people of Beverly. He enjoys life to the full in this quiet Massachusetts town. The Myopia golf links are not far away, and here the president frequently goes to play his favorite game. The cool winds blow in freshly from the ocean, making pleasant the hottest

days of summer. And Parrametta and its environs are so charming that it is easy for one in their midst to forget the cares and perplexities of official life. In the quiet places about Parrametta Mr. Taft quickly recovers from the fatigue which the duties of his office bring upon him. Mrs. Taft, too, whose health is none too good, appreciates the quiet of Beverly after the rather strenuous social season at the capital. Even Helen, the daughter who it might be supposed would prefer the excitement of Washington, is glad to be here during the hot months. Nothing would delight the president more than two months of solid rest at Beverly this summer. The hard

work he has done during the past year has had its effect upon him. He admits to his friends that a long rest would do him a lot of good. "The prospects are, however, that this will be the most strenuous summer he has had in years. Congress will probably remain in session until August, and that will make it necessary for him to be in Washington a good share of the time. And then there is the campaign, which gives promise of being a hard and trying one. Yet the president will come out to Beverly every week-end for a two or three days' stay. His wife and the children will remain here constantly until fall.

America's Endowments V.—The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

By Frederick J. Haskin

When Andrew Carnegie decided to establish a great fund for the pensioning of teachers engaged in the higher educational institutions of the United States, Canada and New Foundland, his motives were less those of charity than of a higher standard for the profession of teaching more attractive by giving it rewards more commensurate with its importance and thus attracting to it more capable men; and in return for this he planned to have the foundation insist to the limit of its power upon the institutions which would receive benefits from the foundation measuring up to the standard the foundation would set. It was in this way that he expected to see it converted from a mere fund for helping worthy men in their old age into one that would stand for the advancement of teaching, the while affording this help as well. That the trustees of the foundation are succeeding in making the fund stand for all that the name implies is clearly shown by the work that has been accomplished. The most notable result has been the banishment from the realm of respectability in the educational world of those pseudo-educational institutions whose diplomas and degrees are awarded for money and not for merit. Illuminative of this result is the work done in the investigation of the medical schools of the country. Primarily this work of investigation was conducted to ascertain just what schools are worthy to be placed in the list of institutions whose teachers ought to be entitled to the benefits of the pension system of the foundation. But while it was being done there was revealed a long list of so-called medical colleges which had neither the facilities or the ability to fit men for the practice of medicine. Where, in 1905, there were 169 medical colleges in the United States, with a total enrollment of 26,147, and with 5,599 graduates for the year; in 1910 there were only 129 such schools, with a total enrollment of 19,786, and 4,273 graduates. Twenty-five ill-fitted schools passed out of existence in a single year.

At the time the Carnegie foundation brought out its report upon medical education in the United States, the city of Chicago had more proprietary medical schools than any other city in the world. The report pointed out that no effort had been made to compel these schools to live up to the requirements of the law with regard to entrance examinations, and although the report was severely criticized it resulted in the going out of business of five of the fourteen medical colleges of the western metropolis. What has been done toward purging the country of those medical colleges which were unworthy of the name is also being done toward advancing the standing of legal education. The investigations of the foundation lead to the conclusion that the legal profession is badly overcrowded, and that this is made possible largely through the existence of inferior law schools. When the investigation into the annual supply of physicians was made by the foundation, it was shown that an annual graduating class of 2,000 would furnish an abundant supply of new physicians to fill the places left vacant by death and otherwise, and also to keep pace with the growing demands. Assuming, and the foundation declares this an obviously extravagant assumption, that the proportion of lawyers to the total population ought to be as great as the proportion of physicians, it would re-

quire only 1,700 new lawyers annually to maintain even the present crowded state of the legal profession. And yet the foundation finds an annual output of more than 4,000 new lawyers from the law schools of the country. It finds 12,000 practicing lawyers in New York city alone. The foundation is laboring for a higher standard for law schools and for admission to the bar. As it recently investigated the medical schools of Europe in order to get a comparison with our own, it now is undertaking an investigation of the law schools of Europe.

The foundation was established in 1905, with a gift of \$10,000,000. Later, in 1908, Mr. Carnegie, whose first gift had excluded teachers in tax-supported schools and state universities from participation therein, decided that they should be provided for as well as teachers in the other higher institutions; therefore he announced an extra gift of \$5,000,000. Since that time over \$1,000,000 has been accumulated in unexpended income, so that the total capital of the foundation is now over \$16,000,000. Mr. Carnegie has not turned over all of the later gift as yet, but the income of the foundation from the total capital in hand now amounts approximately to \$600,000 a year. Of this amount \$41,000 goes to the pensioning of teachers in institutions measuring up to the foundation requirements, and \$46,000 to widows of teachers of these institutions. The trustees of the foundation recognized that there were teachers in institutions which do not meet with the requirements of the foundation who deserve the pension, so it gives \$122,000 annually in retiring allowances and pensions to them as individuals, and \$18,000 to widows of others who were connected with such institutions. The expenses of administering the foundation are a little more than \$50,000 a year.

The total number of beneficiaries of the foundation on the rolls last September was 273, and the general average of their retiring allowances was \$1,931.20 per year. The rules under which teachers are retired or their widows given pensions are broad and comprehensive. In the first place the requirement regarded as the first essential is that the teacher shall have been connected with an institution which requires for entrance, graduation from a four-year high school course or equivalent training. No institution making a religious test, either in the choice of trustees, officers, or teachers, or for the admission of students, or teaching denominational doctrines or tenets, is eligible. An institution not supported by taxation must show an endowment of \$200,000, or more, and above indebtedness, to be eligible, and those supported by taxation must enjoy an annual income of \$100,000. In those institutions which measure up to the required standard any teacher who has had not less than 15 years service as a professor or less than 25 years service as instructor and professor, at the age of 65 is entitled to retirement pay ranging from 90 per cent of the active pay of the low salaried individual, up to \$1,000 a year for the maximum. A thousand dollars a year is the retiring pay of a teacher drawing an active salary of \$1,200. For salaries above this, up to the maximum allowance of \$4,000, the retiring teacher gets \$1,000 to which is added \$50 for each extra \$100 of active salary received before retirement.

The other class of teachers entitled to retirement pay in the accepted institutions are those who have served 25 years as professors or 30 as profes-

RANCH BUILDING BURNS.

Shompson, July 13.—(Special.)—The beautiful ranch home of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Green, situated on the banks of the Clarks Fork river west of White Pine, was totally destroyed by fire Friday afternoon. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue and was first discovered soon after dinner, when Mrs. Green came in from the yard and found the ceiling in flames and burning material dropping to the floor. The fire had gained such headway that none of the contents were saved and in 20 minutes the entire house and contents were a mass of smouldering ruins, also destroying a large number of his best fruit trees. It was fully covered by insurance.

BISHOP WARREN ILL.

Denver, July 13.—Bishop H. W. Warren, recently retired by the Methodist Episcopal church, is reported distinctly ill with inflammation rheumatism at his residence here.