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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1912.

Then to side with Truth is noble when we share her wretched crust. Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and his prospectus to be chosen. Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside. —James Russell Lowell.

AN EXPERT'S COMMENT.

Commenting upon Governor Wilson's criticism of minimum-wage legislation, H. LaRue Brown, chairman of the Massachusetts minimum-wage commission, says he takes no stock in the democratic argument that the effect of the minimum wage will be to level all wages to that minimum.

Commenting upon Governor Wilson's speech in Buffalo devoted a paragraph to some criticisms of the minimum wage plank in the Roosevelt platform.

The movement for minimum wage legislation has never been a matter of party politics and in the passage last spring by our general court of the law establishing the first American permanent minimum wage commission it was a matter of great gratification to those interested in the bill that it met with favor and support from republicans, democrats, socialists and progressives alike, as well as coming with the approval not only of students of industrial conditions, but of practical business men and prominent leaders of organized labor.

Mr. Wilson suggests that an establishment of a minimum wage would have the evil effect of depressing wages of all workers to that level.

It is perhaps a sufficient answer to point to the fact that in many trades a minimum wage already has been firmly established by organized labor, but the wage is well above it. This argument about the tendency to level up wages has been worn threadbare by opponents of organization of labor, but those who work seem well satisfied on the whole as to the benefits of organization.

The most significant answer to the criticism, so far as it affects the particular proposition of wages of women—and it is only to the cases of women and minors that our Massachusetts law applies—is that our investigations have shown that in the industries most in question wages already are at a dead level, and that level is below the cost of existence.

When in a specific industry 80 per cent of the young women employed receive between \$6 and \$7 a week, and practically all less than \$8, there is no room for any leveling-down process. The use of such an argument against the trial of corrective legislation under these conditions would simply indicate that here was one social question which the critic has had no opportunity to study.

FIRE FIGHTERS.

In Denver, this week, the fire chiefs of the country are holding their annual convention. The program for the meeting, which is the fortieth annual gathering of the firemen, is interesting. It is gratifying to note that the fire chiefs are taking up, more and more, the study of prevention of fires. The inspection of buildings, the system of fire-proof construction, the protection of build-

ings from fire—these are themes which will make the meeting helpful. The losses from fire each year in this country reach an astounding total. Were the millions thus lost conserved, the effect upon the business of the nation would be vastly for the better. And, manifestly, the study of prevention of fires is in line with the modern spirit of conservation. The fire chief who seeks always to inspect his territory so closely as to reduce the danger of fire to a minimum, is doing more good than the man who devotes his energy entirely to the consideration of how to extinguish a fire that has started. We are just beginning to realize the full force of the old adage which deals with the relative value of prevention and cure.

POSTPONED.

A change in dates, which appears to have been unavoidable delays the address of Senator Miles Poindexter in Missoula. This was to have been given last night, but yesterday morning brought telegrams which announced a change which will bring the Washington senator to this city later in the week. Definite announcement will be made tomorrow, but it is understood that Senator Poindexter will be here Friday. It is unfortunate that the original plan was interfered with, but the Neighborhood club is in no way to blame. The announcement of the change was not received until yesterday morning.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Fifty years ago today was fought the battle of Antietam, which turned back the first attempt of the confederates to invade the north. In this engagement between Lee and McClellan more men were killed than in any other single day in the whole of the terrible war. The confederate loss was greater than that of the federals; though the terrific all-day fighting resulted in no change of position with either army, it forced the retreat of Lee and the abandonment of the proposed northward invasion. The federals had somewhat the advantage in point of numbers, but this was more than offset by the superior position of the confederates. His failure to act more promptly and vigorously has been the cause of much criticism of McClellan and was the prime cause of his subsequent removal from the head of the Army of the Potomac. On the field of this terrible battle, in beautiful Maryland, there will be recognition of the anniversary by the placing of flags and wreaths upon the thousands of graves and by informal exercises.

But there has been nothing in the career of Mr. Rockefeller to cause even his foes to believe that he would ever be troubled with snakes. You never can tell, though.

The farmer and the pavement man join in praise of the weather man, but the small boy wonders why there could not have been more such days during vacation.

There are evidences that the Amalgamated boodle campaign is about to be launched and that the head will be knocked out of the barrel right soon.

The hum of the thresher is one of the happy notes in the harvest chorus and it is louder than ever in western Montana this fall.

Western Montana's part in the state fair will be creditable. It will be amazingly impressive if everybody who can will participate.

We are assured, however, that there will be a carnival and that there will be a completed street for the carnival to celebrate.

Following Governor Wilson's visit, Syracuse had a tornado. This is a case when democracy ran true to form and precedent.

Some of the boys have reached their hands into the barrel before time was called, which is not giving the bunch a square deal.

John D. Rockefeller knows now what it is to be up against a combination that is a cinch. He has been bucking a snake trust.

The Groves family seems quite numerous, but there is not as much of it at large as there was last week.

The Vancouver men who have leased the racetrack at Mexico City have a faith which is admirable.

"Yale needs a quarter," says a sportsman. Yale, in this particular respect, has nothing on us.

The Missoulian class ad is a great help in Indian summer. It is a great help in any season.

The annual banquet of the western-Montana anglers promises to furnish some good sport.

The pennant was won just in season to give us time to consider the football situation.

Delayed in transit, Indian summer is thoroughly appreciated now it has arrived.

The season of 1912 will be remembered in western Montana for the good-road work which it brought. Ed Cooney "is for the ticket." You bet he is—with an axe.

THE PROGRESSIVE PLATFORM

I.—The Trusts.

Among the Sunday political observations which Woodrow Wilson fed to the press reporters was the assertion that the progressive party has abandoned the discussion of the trust question. This remark is on a par with Governor Wilson's attack upon the minimum-wage plan—it reveals the fact that he is either ignorant of the situation or else that he is mendacious. And nobody believes he is ignorant.

As a matter of fact, the progressive platform deals directly with the trust question. The regulation of the trusts is one of the issues which the progressives have placed at the head of their list of vital questions. And there is no evasion in the progressive declaration as to the manner in which the trust question should be handled.

As another matter of fact, the country does not know where Governor Wilson stands upon the trust question. Much of the democratic platform he has repudiated. Whether or not the trust plank is in the discard, is as yet a matter for conjecture. The remedy which the democratic platform proposes for the trust problem is to bust the trusts. Experience has shown that this plan is unscientific and impossible as a remedy, the Bryan platform to the contrary notwithstanding.

When an economic law and a statute law come into conflict, the statute law goes under, every time. Suppose, for instance, that it were possible to bust the steel trust. Do the advocates of the trust-busting plank of the democrats believe that if the steel trust were resolved back into the Carnegie Steel company, the Federal Steel company, the American Steel and Wire company, the American Bridge company and the other component parts of the trust, the remedy would be effective?

In the case of the Standard Oil company, we have seen how futile is the dissolution of the trusts. We have seen that the employees have not been bettered, the consumer has gained no advantage, while the stockholders have profited amazingly. Yet this is the remedy which the democratic platform offers for the trust question. This trust-busting program is like the proposition of the man who would stop speeding by destroying all the automobiles.

The progressive plan for regulating the trusts is definite and positive; it is to regulate by regulating. Instead of destroying the trusts, the progressive plan would control them and this control would be so directed that the savings made by cutting out duplication, inefficient mills, selling forces and over-production, would be to the benefit of the people as a whole as well as to the stockholders.

The regulation of the trusts is not impracticable. Once it was thought that the regulation of railways was impossible—now we find that it is not only possible, but that it is for the benefit of the railways as well as the public. And the railways admit it. Similarly, the trusts could be controlled by a national commission. And this is exactly what the progressives propose. Their platform is clear:

We demand that the test of true prosperity shall be the benefits conferred thereby on all the citizens, not confined to individuals or classes, and that the test of corporate efficiency shall be the ability better to serve the public; that those who profit by the control of business affairs shall justify that profit and that control by sharing with the public the fruits thereof.

We do not fear commercial power, but we insist that it shall be exercised openly, under publicity, supervision, and regulation of the most efficient sort, which will preserve its good while eradicating and preventing its evils.

To that end we urge the establishment of a strong federal administrative commission of high standing, which shall maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce, or such of them as are of public importance, doing for them what the government now does for the national banks and what is now done for the railroads by the interstate commerce commission.

Under such a system of constructive regulation legitimate business, freed from confusion, uncertainty, and fruitless litigation, will develop normally in response to the energy and enterprise of the American business man.

Hygiene and Sanitation

II.—The Hygienic Division Program.

By Frederic J. Haskin

The program laid out for the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography promises to bring out a large number of new ideas upon methods of preventing disease. The first meeting of the congress will be a session of the entire body. Dr. Max Rubner of the University of Berlin, who is president of the permanent international commission of the congresses of hygiene and demography, will deliver an address, which will be followed by another on "Dust and Pumes as Pests of Industrial Life," by Sir Thomas Oliver of England. Dr. Jacques Bertillon, founder of the famous Bertillon system of identification, will also address the congress, discussing the causes of death and diseases in the different professions.

The medical officers of the United States government will figure largely in the proceedings of the congress. Dr. John F. Anderson and Dr. Joseph Goldberger of the hygienic laboratory, will discuss their investigations into typhus fever and measles. Measles hitherto has been considered merely a disease of childhood which needed comparatively little attention. Yet, the investigations of Drs. Anderson and Goldberger show that, when considered in connection with the train of other elements which follow in its wake, it is one of the most dangerous diseases in the catalogue. They will also present to the congress the results of their investigations into the problem of typhus fever, showing that it, like yellow fever and malaria, is transmitted by an insect host. These investigations promise to be nearly as far-reaching in their results as the discovery of the germ theory of yellow fever and malarial transmission.

Dr. Peyton Rous of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, will bring to the congress a report upon the transmission of malignant tumors by certain viruses in the blood. It is believed that his investigations tend to lay the foundation for a discovery of the cause of cancer, and that they will point the way toward a cure for this terrible malady.

A number of authorities will discuss the history and mode of transmission of what is popularly known as "infantile paralysis." It has been demonstrated that certain sanitary measures put an end to epidemics of meningitis, and a number of authorities will lay before the congress the results of their studies in this direction.

The germs of typhoid fever will claim the attention of one session of the first section of the congress, while the different kinds of preparations for growing germs in the laboratory will be taken up during one afternoon.

The hygiene of diet will command the attention of another section of the congress. In these days of the high cost of living the matter of knowing just what kinds of food will give the maximum results for a minimum cost is an important one. The hygienists of the world have been studying carefully the influence of food stuffs upon heat production and the building tissues. While the work of the men who will address the congress upon these questions does not seem to the layman to have so practical an application as this, yet they are hoping that out of them will come great changes in the national diet. The cost and nutritive value of foods, the choice of food stuffs in relation to disease and the influence of the preparation of food upon its nutritive value are among the dozens of subjects which will be considered by this section of the congress. The hygiene of ventilation and exercise will occupy the attention of a large number of specialists from all over the world.

Infant, childhood and school hygiene will get the entire attention of one of the eight sections of the congress. How to care for city babies will be the subject of an address by a German authority, while three French doctors will present the result of efforts in France to prevent tuberculosis among children. Miss Ellen Dabbott of the Russell Sage foundation will tell the congress what has been done by some of the leading American cities in the conservation of infant life. More children in the United States die between birth and the ages of two years than adults between the ages of 20 and 50. A baby-saving show was held in Philadelphia this year, and a discussion of that

novel exposition will be a feature of the program of this section of the congress. School building hygiene and the care of school children will receive much attention.

One of the problems of the country today is the constantly increasing number of feeble-minded people. In no other way may one get a better idea of the strenuousness of our present mode of living than through an investigation of the statistics of the feeble-minded. So alarming has been the development in this direction that a national committee on mental hygiene has been established and is laboring in the direction of preventing feeble-mindedness. Dr. Thomas W. Salmon and Dr. Henry H. Goddard will tell the congress what are the preventable causes of mental disease and how to prevent feeble-mindedness.

Another section of the congress will be devoted to the hygiene of occupations. Something will be heard about the deleterious effect of unnecessary noise which prevails in every city, while the government study of occupational hygiene will be advocated by a number of speakers. The measurement of the healthfulness of various occupations will be advocated by a number of speakers and statistical evidences of the effect of intemperance upon mortality will be discussed by Dr. Bertillon of Paris. The big insurance companies of the United States long since have arrived at the conclusion that liquor-drinking tends to increase mortality and danger from accidents, and the editor of "The American Underwriter" will tell of the results of a recent investigation of the relation of alcohol to death by the various diseases. He will show that the man who drinks stands a greater chance of falling a victim to disease and accident than the man who is a practical "teetotaler."

The control of infectious diseases is one of the great problems of the health officers of every country. One of the difficulties arises out of the spread of such diseases by bacilli carriers—people who are able to go about and yet spread infection. The question of what attitude the sanitary authorities should take toward these people will be considered by a German delegate, while the importance of swatting the fly and other insects will be shown by several speakers.

The prevention of infectious diseases by vaccination will be discussed. It will be shown by some of the speakers that there is yet a hope that men may secure immunity from tuberculosis by a vaccination process, just as they now secure immunity from smallpox, from typhoid fever and from diphtheria, by this method. The remarkable success that has attended the campaign of vaccination against typhoid fever in the armies of Europe and America will be revealed through papers to be read by numerous speakers. A record of 25,000 cases of vaccination against typhoid has been kept, and the lessons from it will be given to the congress by Dr. Goldman of Memphis, Tenn.

The results of vaccination against smallpox in Siam will be given. The campaign against vaccination that has been waged in this country and Europe has largely predated its fight upon the statement that the decrease in the number of cases of smallpox has been due to improved sanitary conditions rather than to vaccination. One who has traveled through Central America, where sanitary conditions are more primitive than they were in the United States or England a century and a half ago, readily can see that it is vaccination and not improved sanitation that has served to rid these countries of one of the most terrible scourges of humanity. What is true in these countries is true in Siam, and the paper of Dr. Paul G. Wooley on that subject, in view of the world-wide controversy, will be one

WOMEN TAKE NOTICE!

A man cannot understand the torture and suffering many women endure uncomplainingly. If the majority of men suffered as much pain and endured with patience the weakening sicknesses that most women do, they would ask for immediate sympathy and look for a quick cure.

Many women have been saved from a life of misery and suffering by turning to the right remedy—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a remedy which is safe to take because containing no narcotics, alcohol or injurious ingredients. It is an extract of roots, made with pure glycerin, and first given to the public by that famous specialist in the diseases of women—Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y.



Mrs. LIZZIE M. HENSERTMAN, of Lincoln, Neb., 530 "C" St., says: "I send a testimonial with much pleasure so that some suffering woman may know the true worth of your remedies. I was a great sufferer from female troubles but after taking one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which a friend advised me to take, I found myself very much improved. After taking three more bottles, and using two boxes of Dr. Pierce's Lotion Tablets, I found myself on the road to recovery. I was in poor health for five years but now I am cured."

"I hope all women suffering from female weakness will give Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a fair trial."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules.

of the most interesting of the congress.

Another great international controversy which will come up is the relation of bovine tuberculosis to human tuberculosis. There have been many eminent authorities, including Dr. Koch the discoverer of the tuberculosis germ, who have asserted that one cannot contract the disease by drinking the milk of a tubercular cow. The later thought upon the subject has been contrary to that conclusion, and the whole problem is likely to get an airing before the congress.

State and municipal hygiene and their problems will occupy 10 sessions of the sixth section of the congress. Among the speakers will be Colonel W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the Panama Canal, who will tell of the magnificent results achieved by the American doctor on the Isthmus of Panama. Not only has he removed the obstacles which made it impossible heretofore to dig the Panama canal, but a vast number of other invaluable sanitary lessons have been learned through his activities there. The hygiene of traffic and transportation will be considered at length, while military, naval and tropical medicine will claim the entire attention of one of the sections of the congress. It is impossible, in an article like this, to indicate all of the remarkable addresses which will be delivered before the congress, but what has been told about the program may be taken as an indication of the wealth of hygienic information which will be brought out by this session.

Tomorrow—Hygiene and Sanitation, III—Vital Statistics.

CAMAS NEWS

Camas, Sept. 16.—(Special)—The Beauregard house has been rented for school purposes.

Miss Leona Franklin left for Kalspell yesterday morning by auto for a short visit, where she will stay for the winter.

L. Hays, representing Stone-Ordoan-Wells of Missoula, was an early caller Wednesday.

Miss Ada Carson left this morning for Missoula for a short visit.

Miss Maude Snively returned the fore part of the week after a short visit in Kalspell.

Threshing was on in full force at A. Duncan's ranch yesterday. A great number of Camas people went out to see the machine run.

George Letson and wife drove in from their mill yesterday to get repairs. Mr. Letson reports a very good run so far and has all he can handle.

The Radko-Moritz Lumber com-

pany will have its new mill ready to run in about 10 days. They have enough work ahead to keep them busy until the first of the year.

Miss Sue Irwin was a business visitor in Camas Wednesday.

George Westover took the contract for hauling sand for the Oregon building. He finds it hard to find good sand.

W. Queenberry is employed on the Beauregard building, which Contractor Ventling is rushing to completion on account of same being used for school.

Andrew Vallee is up and around again after a serious illness, which kept him confined for over a month.

C. G. Croyther arrived the first of the week from Fargo, N. D., to make final proof before Commissioner Rhone. His family will most likely remain here this winter, as they like the climate.

John Herman drove in from Parma Wednesday on his way to join the roundup which began yesterday.

Thomas Polvin, the Kansas City spud merchant, is having his first crop threshed today. Not very large, but it's wheat anyway. Mr. Polvin is very well satisfied with ranch life and says it's all right if a man knows how to go after it.

J. A. Billings is busy this week taking the school census. He reports very good success so far, this year's census being much larger than before.

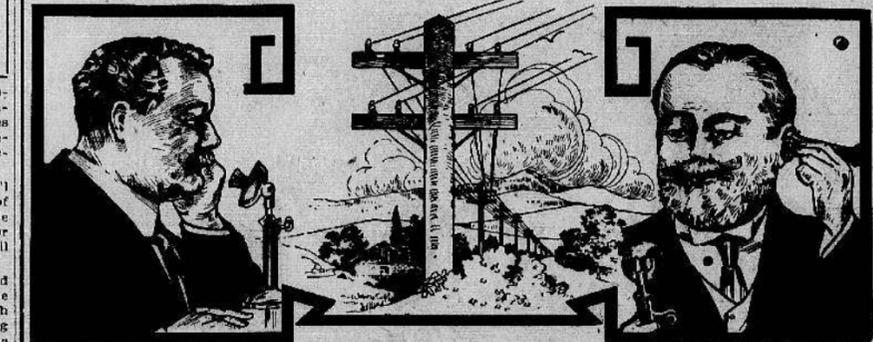
C. C. McDonald sold the first ranch to be sold in Garcon gulch to Sam Scholtes, the Springfield attorney. It consists of 150 acres of bench land and of very good springs.

Bishop John Carroll had a most successful gathering Tuesday. The Catholic church subscriptions amount to about \$500, and the location will be in De Mers addition with 12 good lots donated. Father Casey, who has been coming out whenever he could get away from his regular work, is instrumental in all this good work, as well as Father Grevo, who is reported very sick on the coast. The church construction will be commenced at once.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is cancer. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address J. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



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