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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1912.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not in breaths; in feelings, not in figures on a dial. We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best. —Philip James Bailey.

W. H. LUCAS.

Today the body of W. H. Lucas, late president of the Union Association of Professional Baseball clubs, will be taken away. Thus, today Missoula will pay its last respects to a man who was, in his way, a remarkable success. There is no greater tribute that can be given a departed human than to say that there is none to fill his place, that is, that no man with the grasp of detail and the executive ability equal to those of the one who is gone is to be found.

PAVING ALLEYS.

There is some discussion of the advisability and practicability of paving the alleys of the uptown district. If the city commission can possibly do this work it will have accomplished an important improvement. The task of keeping Missoula's pavement clean will be a hard one, as at present but a small percentage of the city's streets are covered and vehicles will carry dirt onto the improved thoroughfares from those still in their pristine state of muddiness.

THE FRESHMAN.

The freshman—behold him. This is the season of the zenith of his glory. He is fresher now than he will ever be again. By the same token, he is very much a man. He has not yet learned to dissemble. He is honest and outspoken; he feels his oats and he acts with a degree of intensity

which is fine. He realizes the weight of responsibility, but he bears it with comparative ease; his shoulders are strong and his back is broad; he braces against opposing forces with all the vigor there is in him. We couldn't get along without the freshman if we would and we wouldn't get along without him if we could. He injects ginger into a world which, without him, would soon grow stale. He makes it possible for us to keep going. We are for the freshman, every time. It is a great thing to be a freshman. Being a freshman is a possibility only once in a lifetime. The fellow who misses the experience, misses much. We envy the freshman and we glory in his independence. Let him enjoy his open season to the limit. It will pass all too soon and he will become one of the rest of us. But, right now, he is a freshman and he is entitled to own the earth while his title is clear.

THE KANSAS IDEA.

True it is that Kansas has been the butt of the country for a good many years. This has been because Kansas, in a good many things, is ahead of the rest of the country. From the time of John Brown, Kansas has been blazing a trail of reform. Sometimes the rest of the country has fallen into line, but usually Kansas has been laughed at. However, the latest reform is due to rank as the greatest which Kansas has proposed. It is another twinkle in the bright diadem of Kansas.

The Kansas City Star has discovered in the State Baseball league an umpire who has a new scheme for defeating the angry mob. All the uniform that he wears is a cap. Exchanging the cap for a hat, he appears in ordinary civilian dress. "It's this way," said the umpire. "If the trouble should start, all I would need to do would be to grab some one's hat, make a quick change and then join the crowd in yelling: 'Kill the umpire!'"

Since reading the Carnegie correspondence regarding the addition to the Missoula library building, we entertain serious doubts as to the sincerity of the assertion that the ironmaster is anxious to get rid of his wealth.

There is nothing the matter with business in Missoula except that a few fellows keep whining that it's poor. If they'd use their energy in their business, they would find it good.

Fashion notes say "stripes will be worn another season." If it were only one other season it would delight a good many who are now wearing the stripes.

We have not yet heard of any reversal of judgment in the case of the people against Boss Barnes, as a result of the Harlan-Bede tour.

Now that they are taking towns in Mexico without firing a shot, the revolution is assuming normal Central-American proportions.

Governor Wilson has made himself a man without a platform and seems likely to find himself soon a man without a party.

A Philadelphia surgeon has made a new backbone for a patient. There's a great chance for this surgeon at the White House.

Of the state ticket of the progressives, it can be said that it is strengthened by the enemies it has made.

Obliquity may have time now to pronounce its own name. It has been busy with a new boss each day for a week.

The trusts having signified their ardent desire to be busted, the democrats are hot or the bustin' trail.

The conservation of human resources is the most important problem for this country to consider.

Some of those Mexican towns are taken so often that their inhabitants are likely to be mistaken any morning.

Iowa, also, is waking up to the fact that Governor Johnson is a fighter—but that he hits above the belt.

"Seeing is believing" and the man who looks around will see that business is good in Missoula.

The Bull Moose is getting squared away for a good run and the run is in the right direction.

The man with the red nose has plenty of company these days of cold-in-the-head.

The university attendance manifests strong progressive tendencies as to numbers. The big crop of potatoes is a blessing, emphasized by the price of beef.

The pavement is only one improvement, but it counts for a lot. It is impossible to make business by complaining that it is bad. The weather man has his foot on the right pedal at last. What has become of Harlan and Bede, anyway?

THE PROGRESSIVE PLATFORM

II.—Sectionalism Eliminated.

The progressive party is the party of the people—and this means of the whole people of this country. It is not the party of New England, alone, nor of the Gulf belt, alone. It is not the party of the Atlantic slope, solely, nor of the Pacific states, exclusively. For the first time in fifty years a platform has been put forth by a political party, which does not recognize the Mason and Dixon line—and that platform is the declaration of the principles of the progressive party.

"We hold with Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln that the people are the masters of their constitution."

This is the declaration of the progressives, made in their platform. There is nothing equivocal about this statement. It is clear, terse and sharp. It sets forth the great issue of this campaign—the people against the bosses. The restoration of the constitutional rights of the people is the leading issue of the campaign. The democrats and the republicans seek to avoid it, but they cannot. They must face it.

By placing the name of Thomas Jefferson, the idol of the old democrats, upon a par with the name of Abraham Lincoln, the leader of the old republican party, the progressives symbolize the fact that they abolish the sectionalism upon which the old parties have fed for a quarter-century or more.

In the impressive national convention of the progressives, there was no note which rang clearer than this. It was sounded by General John Hugh McDowell of Tennessee, on behalf of the old confederates. This veteran of the vanishing army of the gray, speaking to the thousands who filled the Coliseum in Chicago, thanked God that he had lived to see the birth of a party which might actually unite the south and the north. It was echoed by Colonel Lloyd of Florida, a battle-scarred veteran of the memorable conflict, who said with trembling voice: "The south will welcome the party of progressive and liberal ideas. We want to forget the war. I believe that God Almighty has raised up a man who will unite the generous-hearted men of the south and the liberal-minded men of the north."

These were the utterances of the passing generation. They found an earnest response from the grizzled men of the north who had in their youth worn the blue uniform. General King of Brooklyn gave eloquent commendation to the sentiment of the words from the southland. And then, as the climax of the discussion came the thrilling words of Senator Beveridge, whose speech voiced the feeling of every American of the younger generation, be he of the north or of the south:

Today we Americans are politically shattered by sectionalism. Through the two old parties the tragedy of our history is continued and one great geographical part of the republic is separated from other parts of the republic by a theological partisan solidarity. The south has men and women as genuinely progressive and others as genuinely reactionary as those in other parts of our country. Yet, for well-known reasons, these sincere and honest southern progressives and reactionaries vote together in a single party, which is neither progressive nor reactionary. They vote a dead tradition and a local fear, not a living conviction and a national faith. They vote not for the democratic party. They want to be free from this condition; they can be free from it through the national progressive party.

The south is not the only one-party section of the United States. In the northeast, there are states as radically of the one-party stamp as are the southerners. If the progressive party in this campaign can but lay the foundation to restore these narrow-visioned sections to a normal two-party frame of mind, then the new party will fully justify itself.

If this nation is to endure and attain the greatness which we all hope for it, the Mason and Dixon line must be eliminated. And it is to the obliteration of this line and to the creation of a truly national sentiment that the progressive party is pledged; this work is the earnest hope and faith of the progressives.

Hygiene and Sanitation III—VITAL STATISTICS

By Frederic J. Haskin

The program of the division of demography—or vital statistics—of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography covers the whole range of health and death statistics. It is only through the work of those who gather and digest the statistics of health and disease that a country is able to know that measures are needed to promote the public health and what results follow the adoption of these measures. For instance, when vaccination against typhoid fever was worked out it was only because the information gathered with reference to the prevalence of the disease pointed the medical fraternity to the necessity of adopting repressive measures. Likewise, but for the statistics kept it would be impossible now to gauge the results of the new methods of rendering people immune from the disease. The results have been so remarkable that they would hardly be believed but for the cold figures that have been kept. When we consider 25,000 cases of vaccination, measuring the number of cases and the number of deaths in a like number of non-vaccinated persons, and then compare the results with the cases of those who have been vaccinated, we begin to see what the effect of vaccination against typhoid has been.

The same is true of tuberculosis, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases. The doctor does the work and the statistician checks it up. When a man finds that the death rate in tuberculosis is cut in twain since doctors were introduced to the germ of the disease by Dr. Koch, that less than one-third as many children die from diphtheria since the advent of the anti-toxin treatment, that typhoid fever is largely robbed of its terrors through vaccination, he loses his skepticism, and if he is a law-maker or an executor of the law, he helps enforce these lessons. Thus are medical statistics the conclusive test and principal aid of medical science. Three principal kinds of data are essential to a proper checking up of health conditions in any country. The first is the statistics of births. With these statistics, data as to infant mortality makes its beginning. Without them no accurate measure of health conditions in infancy can be taken. We know that infancy is the most fatal period of human life, and that it is impossible effectively to protect the little babies without accurate data about them. Yet comparatively few of the countries of the world have adequate birth statistics. In our own country very few of the states have birth registration laws.

Without such data Chicago never would have known the wide extent of typhoid fever prevailing there, and the drainage canal would not have been built. And without it afterward the wonderful result in the cutting down of the death rate from typhoid fever—the economic saving being vastly in excess of the interest on the cost—could not have been measured. Death statistics also are highly essential. One of the great problems has been to get a universal death certificate and a universal practice in the statement of the causes of death. An international congress has considered this matter, and steps are being taken looking to the world-wide use of a standard death certificate showing the causes of death. This data now is given more thoroughly than any other kind of health statistics. More than half of the population in the United States now lives in territory where there is a registration of the causes of death. The census office is pushing the movement to have

AN OPEN LETTER

To the men and women of Missoula county who believe in the principles of the PROGRESSIVE PARTY and who desire the election of THEODORE ROOSEVELT and HIRAM W. JOHNSON

The Progressive Party has for its sole object the betterment of the masses of humanity and an equal opportunity for the men and women of this Nation. In order for us to present our cause to the people, it is necessary that we be able to give full publicity to the principles of the Progressive Party to the voters of this county. The great corporate interests of Montana are not contributing to our cause, as they are contributing to the republican and democratic campaign funds. We are dependent solely upon the financial help that may be extended to us by the individual citizen. This fight is your fight.

The Missoula county committee of the Progressive Party will be glad to accept contributions from the friends of the cause, either in person or by letter. Any amount from \$1.00 up will be gladly received. A strict account of receipts and expenditures in the Missoula county campaign will be kept and published later.

We have opened headquarters in rooms 413 and 415 Montana building, in the city of Missoula, where we will be glad to see all friends of the Progressive movement in western Montana. Our cause is just and we are in this fight to win. Our speakers and our candidates are giving their time, energy and money to carry on this contest for human rights. Will you help us?

Yours very truly,

Missoula County Central Committee of the Progressive Party

DAN H. ROSS, Chairman BEN H. CHAFFIN, Secretary

all the states adopt such registration. All of these matters will come before congress in the form of reports upon results and discussions. One of the speakers will be Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician for vital statistics of the census bureau. He will tell of the remarkable strides that have been made in the development of vital statistics in the United States since 1900. The discussion of state health statistics laws will be an interesting feature of the proceedings. One speaker will tell about the success of the model law enacted by the state of Pennsylvania, while another will tell how Missouri instituted its law and made it effective. There have been a large number of court decisions on matters affecting the health laws of the various states, and their bearing on the situation will get a hearing. Kentucky is the first state south of the Ohio river to adopt an adequate system of death registration, and the registrar of that state will tell about the operation of the law and its results. Virginia is preparing for the operation of the model law, Dr. W. A. Plecker will tell what the Virginians are doing in that direction.

It is well known that health conditions in the rural districts are better than those in the cities, as is reflected by the death rate. A Canadian authority will bring a paper showing the relation of rural and urban populations to the public health, while France will bring a message concerning the improvements in the classification of the causes of death, and as to what further changes may be made with advantage. Everybody knows that doctors sometimes make wrong diagnoses, and one of them proposes to bring a paper telling the congress just how much of a margin of error there is in this connection, showing that it differs in different diseases and in different localities.

The training of health and death statisticians—technically known as demographers—will receive its share of attention. Germany has a system of training men to be statisticians just as we train men to be doctors and lawyers, and one of its leading officials will tell the congress how Germany makes demographers. France also will be heard from in this connection, and a Cornell professor will tell how the supply of and demand for statisticians may be increased. The use of machinery in the tabulation of statistics; its advantages and disadvantages, also will be discussed.

Infant mortality will receive a large share of attention. It will be shown that cutting down the death rate among children allows those who survive to grow up to a healthier manhood and womanhood, and that the movement to save the babies has become world-wide, with the result that several million now survive the perils of infancy who otherwise would fill untimely graves. A movement is on foot to induce mothers to nourish their babies in nature's way instead of resorting to the bottle and cow's milk. Carefully kept and analyzed statistics show that a baby naturally nourished has many more chances of arriving at manhood or womanhood than the ones which have to feed from a bottle.

This movement will be heard from at the meeting of the congress.

There is a hope in the hearts of many friends of the race that the day yet will come when the world gives as much attention to the development of excellent family strains as it now does to the development of good breeds of cattle and horses and pigs. It is realized that this will have to come about through a long process of educating public sentiment against the marriage of the criminally inclined, the weak-minded and the diseased. Statistics of racial qualities will have a great deal of influence upon the subjects and the measure of that influence will get its share of attention.

Everybody who carries a life insurance policy is interested in the life tables upon which our life insurance is based. It is never certain when one person or another is going to die, but it is always certain that in a list of 10,000 people in widely separated communities a fixed number of given ages will die in a year. The life of the individual is an uncertain quantity while the life of a mass of them is determinable. As the years go by the death rate is cut down and the insurance risk is proportionately reduced. The experience tables always are based on past experience, and consequently upon a higher death rate than now exists. Just now a new set of experience tables for the population of the United States is being made, and the congress will hear of the progress of that work through Miles M. Dawson, an actuary who is engaged in the construction of the tables.

Many other subjects of equal interest will be discussed in carefully prepared papers, and every contribution that has been made in every part of the world to the science of public health statistics will be brought to Washington and laid before the congress. The vast array of other public health information which will be brought before the congress, will be reprinted in a series of volumes and then will be disseminated throughout the civilized world. Perhaps the one great misfortune will be that the congress will not have funds enough to publish all the transactions in each of the three great world-tongues—English, French and German, but each paper will be printed only in the tongue in which it was delivered.

Tomorrow—Hygiene and Sanitation. IV.—Mastering the Microbe.

ON THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT

By Roy K. Meulien

Our Platform. We have organized a fourth party known as the Remorse party and have made the following nominations: For president—Mr. U. Consumer. For vice president—Mr. C. People. Both of these are well and favorably known and their attitude on important questions of the day cannot be questioned. They stand all that Taft, Wilson and Roosevelt stand

for and a good deal more. The platform adopted by our national convention, which has just been held, is in part as follows:

We are in favor of votes for women or anything for them that will keep them contented and quiet.

We favor the immediate annihilation of the beefsteak trust, the shoestring trust, the wallpaper trust and the ice cream cone trust, and all other sinister interests which threaten the life of our republic.

We favor life imprisonment for persons who smoke cigarettes in telephone booths and capital punishment for reckless automobile drivers.

We favor the abolishment of the United States senate and the house of representatives, believing that we can buy our garden seeds at the stores for much less than it costs to keep these two branches of the government going.

We are very much in favor of large families and against race suicide. We also favor simplified spelling, the fourth dimension, the nebular hypothesis, divine rights of kings, recall of all officials, initiative, referendum, sanitary milk bottles, paper drinking cups, strike-on-the-box safety matches and the abolition of horseless planes.

We also favor the banishment to Siberia for amateur vocalists who live in congested districts, the curtailment of brass band music, safe and sane Fourth, perpetual motion and porokint union suits. We are also heartily in favor of Lillian Russell, Billie Burke, Hester McCoy and Eva Tangany.

We desire to express ourselves as unalterably opposed to the weather bureau, polar explorations, cyclones, thunder and lightning, garlic salad, Welsh rarebits, prickly underwear, hard boiled shirts and phonographic music.

We are also in favor of anything else that will help elect our candidates. More anon.

Blue Monday. Of course everything has gone crooked as crooked as things can well go. Of course deepest gloom is your portion.

And storm clouds are gathering low, You're filled with deep, dark disappointments. In all of the world there's no friend; Your troubles will surely overwhelm you. They never will come to an end. Your grocery bill is a corker; Your note is past due at the bank; They're going to foreclose on the homestead.

Unless you put up with a yank; Your automobile has grown balky. The kitchen roof's sprung a great leak, And there are nine thousand more troubles.

Of which you would just love to speak. When things seem as bad as they can be, Just lay all your cares on the shelf. There are some folks worse off than you are; You should be ashamed of yourself.