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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1912. THE BALKAN ALLIES.

The crushing of the Turkish empire seems certain and it is surprising, in view of the fact that it had been generally expected that the fanatically inspired Ottoman forces would fight desperately before yielding. But facts have come to light which indicate that the overthrow of the Mussulman was to have been expected.

For a generation, the Balkan states and Greece had been preparing to strike together at their common foe. It had become merely a question of perfecting the pool as to management and of arming their forces. Also it had become evident that Russia and Austria, in their desire for their own aggrandizement, would grab whatever of Balkan territory they could, were opportunity to afford. Their annexation of Herzegovina and Bosnia indicated this.

So the need for speedy action became urgent. The war between Turkey and Italy in Tripoli and the internal troubles of the Turks furnished the longed-for opportunity and the Balkan allies took prompt advantage of it. They swooped from their mountain like eagles after quarry.

The war promises to be one of the brief conflicts of history and has been marked by the superb strategy of the allies and the magnificent heroism of their soldiery. Bulgarians from the east and north, Greece from the south, Montenegro from the west and Servia from the north and west, have hurled themselves at the heart of the Turkish empire and have separated the divisions of the Ottoman forces, keeping them apart and completely preventing any unity of action. The allies, too, have kept constantly upon the defensive and have struck hard at Turkey's strongholds in quick succession. It has been a splendid campaign from the strategist's standpoint.

It seems likely that the date of intervention is near at hand and that the great powers will endeavor to obtain peace from the Balkan federation. But these little Christian countries will not be disposed to regard with friendly consideration the interference of Russia and Austria or the diplomatic shell game of the western-European powers. It may be they will eventually be robbed of the fruits of their victory, but it will have to be by force of strong-arm tactics. And the world would grieve at such an outcome. The Balkan heroes are entitled to what they have won.

LOAN SHARKS. Twenty thousand of the employees of the city of New York are in the clutches of loan sharks, according to a special report just presented by Assistant District Attorney Brooks, who is the head of a bureau for the prosecution of this sort of vampire. His report shows that the money lenders of New York have been getting approximately seven hundred per cent interest on their money. The situation disclosed by the report is rather characteristic. City employees are, as a rule, well paid, but, as a rule, save little if anything, because rivalry and petty vanity tempt them to indulge

in luxuries which are really above their means. The habits once formed continued to assert themselves even when the increasing cost of living materially reduced the purchasing power of the salaries earned. When the income no longer sufficed to make both ends meet, thousands of the city employees, instead of practicing economy, borrowed money from the loan sharks to continue their accustomed method of living.

Once in the hands of the loan sharks, the improvident city employees were helpless. The interest accumulated at a tremendous rate and the victims, fearing that they would lose their positions, should their superiors learn about their financial troubles, continued to borrow more and more, not for buying luxuries, but to pay the interest on their former loans.

The work of the bureau has been so efficient that several thousand of the employees of the city, who had the courage to make a clean breast of their condition, were freed from the clutches of the usurers. The report of Mr. Brooks states that since the bureau began its work a large number of the loan sharks have gone out of business and those who have not yet closed their offices, have but little to do.

"PERSONAL LIBERTY." Wherever an attempt has been made to banish alcohol through local-option voting or some such scheme there has been raised the objection that the people should not interfere with the "personal liberty" of anybody. Usually, during temperance campaigns, the liquor element has done its political work through Personal Liberty leagues. The Journal of the American Medical Association thinks that the time may come, however, when this "personal liberty" thing may not be allowed as an argument, even. This is what the Journal says:

"The use of alcohol is receiving hard knocks these days. A prominent railway system, not content with the general rule heretofore in force on railways forbidding employees to drink while on duty, now forbids employees to indulge at all in drinking out of employment hours, or in any other conduct which will impair their health or make them less alert and less capable while on duty. The owner of one of the nation's pets—a prominent baseball team—announces that moderation in drinking is not sufficient; the players on his team must leave alcohol entirely alone and abandon cigarettes. The justification for such rules may be found not only in the difficulty of being moderate in indulgence, but also in the cumulative and after-effects of dissipation. The world is moving; the old fetich of 'personal liberty' at whatever cost of danger to the public at large, seems to be losing its power."

When he comes to deal with congress, Woodrow Wilson will discover how much more the pull of Wall street is than the will of the people or the argument of the theorist.

Mr. Lawson may be right in his assertion that Wall-street speculation is responsible for the high cost of living, but it seems to us that the coal dealer has much to do with it.

The candidate who wastes his time hunting for the man who caused his defeat, usually has but to look in a mirror to find what he is looking for.

No matter what you may read to the contrary, Missoula county gave Joe Dixon a rousing majority and every precinct in Missoula city was his way.

Princeton would respectfully call the attention of Harvard and Yale to the fact that the great quadrennial game went this year to the Tigers.

The football fellows are not the only ones who want sunshine and dry weather. The pavement man has some interest in the matter.

Of course, there is plenty of time yet, but there is no "Greek shoe-shining" parlor in The Missoulian office" up to this time.

The weather man would strengthen varsity's line for Saturday. He would make a fine guard if he could be interested.

Sam Stewart has another chance to show that he is or is not an Amalgamated man. He let the first one pass.

Also there is the problem of a Thanksgiving turkey. We'll furnish the sentiment if we can only get the meat.

We have invested rather heavily in football this year, but we are getting small returns on the home grounds.

The Colonel will not go to Africa this time, but we anticipate that he has a few hunting trips in mind.

because we would rather the family physician would attend our boy.

The stocking of local trout streams, fortunately, has not been checked by the result of the election.

Missoula went dry at this election without having the question submitted to the vote of the people.

The Missoula-county gang is busted wide open and that is one good result of the election.

The Missoulian class ad does great service in November. So it does every month.

There are several totals in the Missoula-county returns which look good to us.

Election being over, we can devote our time to settling the war in Turkey.

But the people of Missoula show emphatically that they are appreciative.

The western Montana counties ranged a good account of themselves.

However, the Big Business has now to confront a genuine primary law.

Missoula county has re-established her right to be called progressive.

Had you forgotten that there is a war in progress in Turkey?

Now let's pull for bright weather for the football game.

Hail! Hail! The gang's not here.

PRAY IS LOST IN SHUFFLE

(Continued From Page One.)

House—Democrats, 50; republicans, 17; progressives, 12; doubtful, 6.

Rosebud Progressive. Forsyth, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—In this, the home county of John Edwards, state senator, and chairman of the republican state central committee, the republican party has indeed met its Waterloo. Notwithstanding that Mr. Edwards directed his forces during election day to use every effort to make a large showing for the G. O. P., especially against Dixon for senator and Horan for congress, both of these gentlemen will carry the county, Horan running ahead of all congressional candidates. Edwards for governor and Everett are also running well.

The republican legislative ticket was overwhelmingly defeated. Davidson, progressive, and Sticker, democrat, running on the taxpayers' ticket, were elected by large majorities. The taxpayers' ticket, composed of progressives and democrats, elected the sheriff, county attorney, the latter being Mr. Horan's law partner, county commissioner and superintendent of schools.

The following is the vote returned on presidential, senatorial, congressional and gubernatorial candidates, many precincts having returned the legislative and county ticket have failed to inform as to the vote on the state and national tickets. Seventeen out of 27 precincts give: Roosevelt, 284; Wilson, 231; Taft, 275. Fourteen out of 27 precincts for senator give: Dixon, 284; Walsh, 205; Smith, 249.

Thirteen precincts out of 27 for congressman give: Pray, 277; Allen, 201; Stout, 167; Evans, 134; Everett, 111; Hagan, 284.

Thirteen out of 27 precincts for governor give: Wilson, 359; Stewart, 167; Edwards, 185.

Silver Bow County. Butte, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Many persons were present today as the board of canvassers proceeded with its work. Interest centered in the vote for county attorney, the race being between Joe McCaffery, democrat, and H. L. Maury, socialist. Full returns on the vote for county attorney were received at the democratic headquarters, showing that McCaffery had received 4,327 and Maury, 4,191. It is not believed that the official count will show any material change, and at the democratic headquarters it was claimed that McCaffery was elected by a plurality of 46. It was also claimed at the democratic headquarters that with the possible exception of two socialist justices of the peace and two constables in South Butte, the democrats have elected every candidate. This is based on the statement that the lowest democratic vote of 4,066 compares with the highest socialist vote of 3,955.

Last night the precincts of Basin Creek, Fish Creek, Divide and Brown's Gulch still were to be heard from as to complete counts, but as far as could be ascertained those precincts would swing the majorities for Denis Murphy and John G. Gleason, democrats, for the legislature.

The unofficial returns from Divide show a small majority for the republicans, with the democrats running second and the socialists third.

In Brown's Gulch the democrats led, the socialists, lending additional strength to Murphy and Gleason. At Basin Creek the vote was about evenly divided and will not affect the result either way. The democrats claim a good majority at Fish Creek.

A BAD FIRE. Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 7.—Fire originating in an unknown manner today in the warehouse of the Wyoming Mercantile company at New Castle, Weston county, destroyed most of the business center of the town, entailing a loss of \$200,000.

RUSSIAN SAILORS MUST DIE. Sebastopol, Russia, Nov. 7.—The naval court has sentenced 17 sailors to death and 106 to imprisonment of from four to eight years at hard labor for instigating mutinies in the Russian fleet.

SPOKANE LIKES IT

One of the special issues in Spokane at this election was the question of dropping the commission form of government. We have heard a good deal in recent months about alleged dissatisfaction in the Washington city over the operation of the new form of municipal government. The returns from there this week do not indicate that any such dissatisfaction exists to any great extent. The opposition showed its strength in the down-town districts where the saloon influence is felt. In the residence sections of the city the sentiment was overwhelming in favor of the retention of the commission form.

In round numbers, the vote for the commission government was 15,000 and the opposition polled 9,000. This does not indicate that Spokane is dissatisfied with the way the commission government operates. The analysis of the vote which is made by the Spokane newspapers shows the source of the opposition to be in the elements which are opposed to anything which makes for the control of evil and the regulation of vice.

We suppose that Spokane's experience with the commission form of government has been very much like that of Missoula. There have been some disagreements as to procedure but no serious differences as to the end to be attained. There can be no question as to the advantages of the commission government when it is considered upon the basis of practicability and adaptation to business methods. The score is all the time in favor of the commission form.

The handling of the city's business is much more systematic and people who have business with the city are able to get it transacted with little delay or red tape. The commission government is closer to the people and that is what counts in making it effective.

The city has been policed this year more effectively than ever before in its history and the work has been done with less fuss and friction than has been known in connection with this work. The saloon district and the red-light region have been the scene of no disturbance under the new regime. The supervision is strict and the habitues know that the penalty for violation of the law will be sure and swift. This much the commission government has accomplished quietly and effectively.

The management of the business of the city can be conducted more effectively under the commission form of government because of the concentration of authority and the ease with which that authority can be reached. This feature of accessibility is one of the sources of strength of the commission, as it appears to us.

The figures from Spokane are especially pleasing. Some local critics of the commission form of government have been talking about Spokane's failure to make good under the system. The returns take all the force out of that criticism. But, after all, the main thing for us to consider is that the commission government is making good in Missoula and that is what counts for most here.

Council of Jewish Women

By Frederic J. Haskin

Nearly 20 years ago a company of broad-minded women of the Hebrew faith decided to form an organization which would further the numerous philanthropies for which the Jewish people are noted, and also influence the cultured women of the race to promote the religious and educational interests peculiar to their own faith. The Council of Jewish Women, as organized, includes in its membership most of the cultured Hebrew women of the country, and has branches in all of the larger American cities. It is governed by an executive board of officers and directors selected from all parts of the country. Upon this central board devolves the responsibility of outlining most of the work undertaken by the different branches. The headquarters are maintained in New York city, the meetings are held in different cities, thus stimulating the interest of some local branch each year. Charleston, S. C., is the meeting place this year, and the results of this meeting, which began on November 4, will be as important to many women as the national election.

Because of the number of people of Jewish faith who are oppressed in various European countries and thus driven to America, the immigrant aid work always has been given an important place in the work of each branch of the council, being especially large in those cities having the greatest numbers of Jewish immigrants. In the seaboard towns the council provides for a woman agent at the barge office to meet the Jewish immigrant women and girls and assist them in any way needed. This agent, who usually speaks several foreign languages, including Yiddish, Hungarian, Russian or Rumanian, can ascertain from the girls their plans for the future. If they are traveling alone to meet relatives and friends she will see that they are guided to their proper destination, thus protecting them from the many dangers that would ordinarily come to women in a strange country. In most seaboard towns a list of the women coming alone may be secured, with the permission of the local commissioner from the ship's manifest, and these girls can be followed up by a friendly visitor to the addresses to which they have gone. There are many wealthy Jewish women who spend a large portion of their time in following up these foreign women and giving whatever assistance they may need before becoming permanently established in some self-supporting occupation.

In New York and Philadelphia the Council of Jewish Women took charge of nearly 2,500 Jewish immigrant girls during a period of three years, their ages ranging from 11 to 30 years. In the case of the younger girls, provision was made for them to enter the public schools, where they received instruction under the compulsory education law, which fitted them for a self-supporting position later on. Positions were found for the older girls, and, for at least a year, each was looked after by some friendly woman, who kept in touch with the factory or other place in which the girl was employed, securing for her wages in proportion to her skill and helping her

in every way possible. Classes in English for these girls, who are too old to attend the public school, have been generously provided by many branches of the council.

The fact that many employers will not hesitate to take advantage of the ignorance of foreign women, who do not know our language and the value of our money, is frequently revealed by the Jewish women who look after these immigrant girls. A member of the council in Chicago recently reported finding a young immigrant girl literally starving, although she was a good seamstress and was employed by a tailor. He was paying her 50 cents a day, often requiring her to work until late at night. As she had only 50 cents a week left to support herself with food and other necessities. Her employer stolidly stated that he paid her what he had agreed. The girl was too ignorant of the customs of the country to protest, but her gratitude was pathetic when she received \$5 a week for her work.

One of the more recent activities of the council of Jewish Women has been to establish an auxiliary to the inter-municipal research committee, the duty of which is to conduct investigations of employment agencies in different cities, many of which have been found to offer grave moral dangers to young women applying for work. Frequently advertisements of agencies will be circulated in other cities, thus attracting girls in hope of work. By correspondence it has been possible for many dishonest employment bureaus to be exposed through the efforts of this committee, and many young girls saved from ruin, and others from financial loss, through the agency not being able to fulfill its promises of employment.

The department of philanthropy of the Council of Jewish Women is an exceedingly active one, and there is no branch of charity and benevolence which is not included in its scope. In most of the cities the Hebrews provide for the needs of their own race, often working in co-operation with the charity organizations of the city. But there are innumerable matters constantly coming up calling for the help of refined, generous women, and in these the members of the council always take the lead. There are homes for working girls, for old people and for orphans, together with day nurseries, hospitals, dispensaries and free kindergartens, which, to a large degree, if not entirely, owe their existence to the charity of Hebrew women. The council endeavors to further the work of all these philanthropies, and at the same time to exercise discretion in order that the best results may be secured. It has frequently been claimed that the Jewish charities have less of the pauperizing tendencies than those of other organizations.

The value of social settlement work was accepted by the Council of Jewish Women almost from the beginning, and settlements are supported in many cities. In these various lines of activity are carried on according to the needs of the community. Indus-

Advertisement for VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA featuring an illustration of a windmill and the text: 'It's a Dutch masterpiece—old Holland's best gift to new America! Van Houten's cocoa is the incomparable breakfast beverage for all the family—healthful—delicious—economical.'

trial training is given, based upon the actual trade conditions of the neighborhood. It lace-making is a prevailing industry, or the manufacture of wearing apparel, or hat making, the settlement training class endeavors to fit a girl for the work in which she is most likely to find a situation. Domestic science classes are always in operation, and most of these are especially designed to teach foreign women American methods of home-making, thus doing a patriotic work in preparing for future citizenship.

While more classes are conducted for women than for men, the Hebrew settlements endeavor to provide for the needs of the whole family. The settlement is not designed to be wholly a place of study, or of recreation, or of industrial work, or religious training. It aims to be a civic center, through which all the interests of the locality may be increased. The Jewish settlement workers lean closely in touch with national and state conferences of charities and correction, and with all other organizations of sociological reform, in order that no opportunity to improve upon methods may be neglected.

In recognition of the fact that the tendencies of modern life are too often apt to destroy the keen religious zeal which has always been characteristic of the Hebrew race, the Council of Jewish Women, especially endeavors to exert its influence towards a great devotion to religious duties and a more frequent attendance upon the religious services. The members of the council are urged to feel an individual responsibility in the observance of the Sabbath and all holy days and to refrain from shopping and all unnecessary work or business upon these days. They should prove their reverence by attending the synagogue services, thus honoring the very foundations of Judaism. The importance of the practical study of religion is urged. This is divided into two parts—the home ceremonies and the synagogal ceremonies.

The committee upon religious education present well-arranged programs of work for each year, and the local branches of the council are urged to form circles for study along these lines. In addition to this work of the committee upon religious schools, which aims to provide instruction for the young people in all that pertains to the principles of the Jewish religion. One feature of this work is the encouragement of the study of the Hebrew language, which is taught in all the Hebrew religious schools, although during the past generation it has been noted that it is decreasing in popularity with the young people. The study of Hebrew is as much a mental stimulus as is that of Greek or Latin, and as Hebrew must always remain the universal language of worship for the Jew, the devout educated Jewish women are using their heartiest influ-

ence towards enlarging the attendance of the Hebrew study classes which are held in every synagogue.

(Tomorrow—American Prison association.)

"KEEP THE FAITH" URGES JOHNSON

(Continued From Page One.)

stand by your guns, and victory, complete and permanent is sure at last. "The lasting and permanent victory was won by progressives Tuesday in the crystallization of a great public sentiment, founded upon a moral conviction."

"That immediate success did not come to candidates is of no consequence. The big thing has been accomplished. There's a new party in the nation that has come to stay; a new spirit in Americanism that means ultimately real progress; a new life in politics that makes a better national existence."

"A mere battle has been fought, a mere battle has begun. The battle in reality is a substantial victory. Those who participated, I find, have added strength and courage for the continuance of the conflict."

"In common with all Americans we wish Mr. Wilson a successful and prosperous administration. "The progressive party now has become one of the great national parties, with definite, fixed policies, in the fulfillment of which it welcomes all; but it is going forward with solemn determination to achieve its purpose."

IN GRANITE COUNTY.

Phillipsburg, Nov. 7.—With three small precincts still to be heard from, the following have probably been elected on the Granite county ticket, all being democrats with the exception of Wilsman and Calhoun; Representative, Charles E. Carroll; sheriff, D. A. McLeod; treasurer, Thomas Brogan; county clerk, F. E. Wilsman; clerk of district court, W. B. Calhoun; county surveyor, E. B. Patten; county attorney, D. M. Durfee; assessor, J. H. Williams; commissioner, A. S. Huffman.

NORRIS OFFERS REWARD.

Helena, Nov. 7.—(Special.)—Governor Norris issued a proclamation today offering a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of the person who murdered Louis Davis in his home in Ophir gulch, Powell county, last month. The reward will remain standing for three months.

Large advertisement for GOLD DUST soap. Text includes: 'Gold Dust digs deep after germs', 'Soap merely washes over the surface, leaving a greasy film behind it.', 'Gold Dust "goes to the bottom," and insures absolute purity and sanitary safety. Why not sanitize your home, as well as clean it?', 'Soap needs muscle help; Gold Dust does all the hard part of the task without your assistance.', 'Gold Dust is a good, honest, vegetable-oil soap in powdered form, to which are added other purifying materials in just the right proportions to cleanse easily, vigorously and without harm to fabric, utensils or hand.', 'Another National Campaign "Swat the Dirt"', 'Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work', 'THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago'