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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1912.

THE SULTAN SUES.

Turkey has asked for an armistice, which can safely be taken to mean that the war is soon to come to its end.

Also, among the powers of Europe there appears to be the honest purpose to let the Balkan belligerents have the fruits of their hard-earned victory.

This means, undoubtedly, that to the lesser powers of Europe will be added another, the Balkan Confederacy.

It is very likely that the common victory over a common foe will tend to unite the warlike peoples of the mountain domains.

Divided, these peoples of the hills did not have much strength; united, they will be granted some place in the councils of the nations.

At any rate, the prestige of the Balkans has grown.

A LESSON IN RICHES.

This year the crop records of the past were beaten in corn, potatoes, oats, barley, hay, rye, and wheat.

The total increase in value over last year of these main crops, adding buckwheat, is approximately five hundred and fifteen millions of dollars.

This sum gives some hint of the expansibility of our agricultural returns.

One of the important factors in the increase of yield is scientific farming.

Nature, benevolent as she sometimes shows herself, loves best and rewards best those who help themselves.

She gave the farmer half a billion more in money this year than last.

He ought to pocket the hint as well as the cash. Seasons vary and will always vary.

But efficiency and science, if we will employ them, will draw yearly more and more from the soil, whose resources are usually far from reached.

In this nation's increase benches.

CHURCH AND STATE.

A great church has begun a campaign to do away with the immoral drama.

The national catholic theater movement has taken definite shape and will begin at once an active campaign, backed by the personal endorsement of Cardinal Bailey and in accordance with the papal bull of Pius X.

The women of the church are in charge of the campaign. The founders of the movement will begin their work in New York.

The official plan of organization, as outlined by Miss Eliza O'B. Lunnis, declares:

"National Catholic influence must be concentrated upon practical demonstration in New York, while foundation is being laid at the same time in every city for local support of reputable plays.

Success in New York will be repeated in every other city; plays denounced in New York will find no audience elsewhere."

In connection with this, it is interesting to hear what a representative minister of another great church has to say about the stage.

Rev. Martin J. Mafor, pastor of the Hyde Park, Chicago, Methodist Episcopal church, holds that opposition to the theater on the part of the church without discrimination as to the character of particular dramas is an unwarranted attitude.

In a recent sermon, Rev. Mr. Mafor said:

"The law of the church has not been

sufficient to keep people away from the theater, even in the days when the law was most powerful in its influence. The dramatic instinct is a natural one and therefore its gratification would appear to be legitimate. The theater is by no means all that it ought to be, but it has greatly improved in the last twenty-five years."

From the catholic plan and the Methodist sermon we are probably licensed to deduce that religious organizations are awakening to the power and importance of the stage, recognizing at the same time the need for reform of a nature more or less sweeping. It is no more than right that the stage should be corrected by the church, for from the church came the stage. The first theatricals were productions of religious "mysteries."

Chicago News: In predicting some days ago that Wilson would carry forty states, Roosevelt five and Taft three, while he and Debs would divide the rest, Don Chaffin qualified not only as a humorist, but as our most reliable prophet.

Taxation without representation is approximately what the Union association faces. Still, it's the fault of the association.

William Jennings Bryan, it will be remembered, classified what the Progressive party did as "an unparalleled achievement."

A New York man fared criminal just for the excitement he got out of it, but his biggest thrill came when he was arrested.

The latest reports say that the Grand Old Party is still pointing with pride to its Grand Old Past.

Britain is enjoying increased serenity now. The Turkish army was trained by German officers.

"The wages of sin is death" means simply that death is what one pays for sinning in certain ways.

Whatever they may say of the American lack of dignity, we don't have riots in congress.

The rain may stop the work on Cedar street, but it has no effect on the Missoulian class ad.

It is well that the drama shall be controlled and this is work that the church should do.

By this time it is probably just dawning on Mr. Taft that he spoke rashly at Whiana.

The hour of the "have-saw" statesman is gone, but it will return in about two years.

When this country goes to count up its wealth, it looks to the farmer for the biggest pile.

The line-up for the pie-counter rush is already strung clear across the continent.

The Balkan batters should be allowed to keep what they paid for in blood.

Now is the time to lay in your inflammable Santa Claus whiskers.

The time must yet come when Uncle Sam shall intervene in Mexico.

Leaving a switch open is the most fatal of all diseases.

The progressive party was not born to die.

SWINDLER IS ARRESTED AFTER A CIVIL ACTION

New York, Nov. 14.—James J. Farmer of the Anglo-American Authors association, was arrested today on a charge of using the mails to defraud upon the conclusion of a civil suit in which a judgment of \$42,277 was rendered against him and others because they sold Mrs. Emma W. Bird of Salt Lake City a collection of books upon the representation that they were rare volumes.

Mrs. Bird sued for \$47,500 the approximate \$5,000 out in the judgment representing the true value of the books as appraised by an expert. While the original action was brought against receivers for the former publishing firm of Kellar-Farmer, judgment was rendered against the defendants named James J. Farmer, his son, Gen. Farmer, and the Anglo-American Authors association, which Farmer managed after dissolution of the Kellar-Farmer company.

MONEY IS MISSING CLERK IS ARRESTED

Lake Charles, La., Nov. 14.—The Wells-Fargo Express company's office here was robbed of a package of currency that is said to have contained \$25,000, early today. Thornton Chevis, night express clerk, who reported the robbery, has been arrested.

According to Chevis' statement, he left the office in the Southern Pacific depot to meet the eastbound midnight train. He locked the safe and the front office door. When he returned 15 minutes later, he said, he discovered that a door on the west side of the building, against which a number of express packages had been piled, was ajar. He found the safe still locked, but a package of money which he had placed therein was missing.

OUR PUNISHMENT

A religious lecturer the other day made this statement: "We are not punished for our sins, but by them." In saying this he did nothing more than to emphasize a fact that has been known to every scientific man of any pretense for many, many years. The psychologist has known this and the physician. We do wrong and we suffer. Either mental torture or physical pain comes to rebuke us for having sinned. It may be that there are some men so constituted that remorse has upon them no effect, but such men are bound to transgress the rules that punish violation in the other way. Punishment of sin is inevitable, just as the impulses that make for sin are, seemingly, irresistible, in the case of a majority of human beings, at least.

It is for this latter reason that men should be charitable. As a rule the harshest critic of any offender is the man who has sinned, but has not been found out. He is the modern Pharisee. There are few of us who can point to a record absolutely clean. It is a sad truth that to be good is not human nature. There are, of course, men who have improved on nature, but with the surroundings that the highest development of what we call civilization brings, to be good is not easy. These men deserve much credit, of course, but life should be so arranged that it is not difficult to be virtuous. Human nature is such that to follow the wide and comfortable road of pleasure and convenience is the thoughtlessly proper thing to do, unless one stop to think, which is not a very human trait. There are superior beings who can weigh each action and these are less liable to err, which, after all, is just what sinning is. Men and women do not do wrong just for the sake of wrongdoing. Heedless, unfortunate, unreckoning are the folk who let their baser impulses rule and defy the lightning of punishment.

Then, they suffer and the world adds to their penalty the cruelty of contempt. The self-satisfied man, virtuous himself, perhaps, or undetected in his shortcomings, looks down with a sneer upon him or her who has fallen and there is in him a sort of smug joy of superiority. "I would not do such a thing," says such a person, unmindful of the temptation to which the object of his scorn bowed. "I thank Thee that I am not as other men." Yet, under the same circumstances, the Pharisee might have been the sinner.

This might lend itself to the idea that virtue is an accidental and that sin rules the earth, but that is not true. Always have there been bad and good; world-old is the conflict between right and wrong. In spite of the artificiality of our life today, in spite of the modern tendency to overlook sin or to laugh at folly, man is better today than ever. And he is to grow better. The destiny of the world must work itself out and sin and its automatic punishment must be banished. There are in the tendencies of the times the seeds of this great thing. The fact remains, however, that we are punished by our sins and not for them.

Modern Electrical Progress

By Frederic J. Haakin

No modern science has been so rapidly developed in so many channels of practical usefulness as electricity. This is demonstrated in the numerous electric exhibitions and displays which have been among the important events of this fall in a number of the larger cities. Some of these exhibitions represent millions of dollars of value, and have presented hundreds of thousands of working models adapted to a seemingly endless variety of industries and objects.

One of the most noteworthy of these exhibitions took place in Boston, and was a fitting adjunct to the International Commercial congress, which called visitors from every civilized country to the New England metropolis. Preparations for the electric exhibition had been in progress for two years, and the result was the highest ever recorded in the history of the New England states could boast. Both the interior and the exterior arrangements won hearty applause from the foreign visitors, who were not accustomed to such lavishness in their own countries. The entire building was outlined on the exterior with cables of electric light, while special designs in colors were liberally displayed. In addition, special street lights were provided for several squares to add to the brilliancy of the scene.

Inside, over five miles of electric cable lights were used as a foundation for the illumination, not to mention the innumerable decorative designs, many of them being specially arranged for the displays in the different booths. The New York Electrical exposition, which has just concluded, differed from most of the others held in the country in that it was designed especially to demonstrate the historical side of the electrical industry. This was partly in honor of the completion of the 30 years' central station existence which is being celebrated by one company. One of the opening features of this exposition was the luncheon given in honor of Thomas A. Edison, the father of electrical power, was, with pardonable pride, reviewed the electrical advance of the last three decades. As a part of the exhibit, many of the oldest machines and electrical engines in existence were shown, including the one surviving old and original "Jumbo," which had been brought out of its time-honored retirement for the occasion. A model of the old Pearl street electrical station, erected in 1882, also was shown.

Important features of this show were the exhibits arranged especially by the government, which were presented by special arrangement. The bureau of navigation and the electrical school connected with the Brooklyn navy yard took active part. The navy men set up the very newest type of wireless telegraph apparatus with which the first wireless message will be sent to the Panama canal. The canal itself was represented by a large operative model of the Gatun dam, locks and spillways, showing the operation of the gates by electric power. Similar to this, upon a smaller scale, was the model of the electrical machinery operating the Mohawk river dam, which was supplied by the state of New York.

The use of electricity in expert accounting is one that has not suggested itself to many people, and yet there were any number of adding machines operated by electricity shown in the electrical exhibitions of the present season. A feature of the government exhibit at New York included that by the bureau of census, in which census cards were sorted and tabulated by a wonderful complex machine driven by electric motor. The army signal corps, the bureau of mines, the department of agriculture, through several of its branches, and the coast defense division of the United States army and the national museum are all employing electrical power in the operation of their various activities.

One of the newest developments in the use of electricity is for agricultural purposes. A New England firm recently equipped a missionary farm to demonstrate the many uses to which electric power could be put in connection with the daily work of the farm. On old "Fairfields" near Boston, a complete set of electrical agricultural implements was set up several months ago, and the machines have been in actual demonstration since, showing the actual work of the farm. The outfit includes 40 large pieces of machinery and innumerable small tools. Among them was an electric truck for hauling farm produce to market, a cider mill, reaper, threshing machine, horse clipper, grain driller, milk tester, bottle-washing machine, hay unloader and packer, wood splitter, oat crusher, griststone, corn sheller and clover cutter. Perhaps the most interesting of all, however, was the electric-milking machine, which is a device to be attached to the udders of the fine-blooded cows belonging to the farm. This milking machine has now passed the experimental stage and is ready for the heavy endorsement of many of the leading farm experts from different parts of the country. It will be demonstrated at many agricultural fairs during the next month, where it will no doubt so thoroughly show the practicability of substituting electricity for human power, that it will become a valuable adjunct to the dairy and show many a farmer's wife how to overcome what most persons consider one of the most disagreeable parts of the farm work.

top comes off as a lid, and in that case it may be made to serve as a stew pan. The possibilities of use for the electric toaster includes popping corn, as well as the toasting of marshmallows. An electric waffle iron is shown in practical demonstration, while an electric metal polisher suggests great possibilities in the way of relief from disagreeable labor.

Perhaps there is no electric convenience being more generally and increasingly used than the electric vehicle, and every week sees new improvements and additions to the numbers of these. In the large cities the horse has been entirely superseded by the motor, and in many instances the motor power, which a year or two ago was supplied by gasoline or steam, is now being furnished by electricity. The difficulties of short charges, sudden exhaustion and kindred troubles are receiving the consideration of experts and are being overcome to a surprising degree. A recently published test of the comparative costs of a delivery operation show the diminished cost of operation to be secured by electric over that of horse power. According to the test of a 1,500-pound load the cost per ton-mile was .456 cents for horse power and .276 for electric power. In tests of two-ton and five-ton loads the difference was much greater, the cost of electric power being little more than half that of horse power. The speed is greater and the cost of stabling less.

One of the matters to which electrical workers have been giving much attention during the past few years has been the provision of greater precautions for the safety of the men working with electrical apparatus. Special shields are now supplied which protect the linemen from shocks in any accidental contact with live wires. From a financial, as well as a humanitarian point of view their use is becoming generally accepted.

The utilization of electric power for manufacturing purposes is increasing daily. There are now electrical bakeries, electrical irrigating plants and factories of every description which are operated entirely by electrical power. The utilization of a single electrical plant for the three purposes of power, heat and light, represents an economy which is each day becoming better understood. One of the features of the electrical shows of the season is the reproduction of a sewing machine factory showing the different processes in the manufacture of a well-known sewing machine, and all done by electric power.

Another use of electricity which may properly come under the head of illumination is the electric sign, which has made such enormous strides in popularity as a means of advertising. In every city there are electric signs to be seen for miles, which not only add materially to the illumination of the streets, but are a decided attraction to the streets in the eyes of the public. Some of these signs are changeable and give a variety of effects. A cat wrestling with bright red silk threads which she cannot break is a model of a type of changeable and apparently "living" electric pictures of which not only every large city, but every small city, now boasts some variation. In very truth, this is the electric age.

(Tomorrow—The Smoke Nuisance. I.—The Crusade for its Abatement.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNS

SPEAKER SUGGESTS THAT THE MEMBERS TAKE UNTIL MONDAY TO COOL TEMPER.

London, Nov. 14.—The house of commons this afternoon adjourned until Monday, acting on a suggestion which is believed to have come from King George himself.

The proposal was made by Speaker Lowther, who intimated that it would be advisable "for the house to take further time to consider the points at issue" between the two factions in regard to the home rule measure.

A graceful apology from Ronald McNeill, the unionist member who hurled the book at Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, during the disturbance last night, helped to cool the atmosphere. Churchill accepted the apology with equal heartiness.

Speaker Lowther in his remarks suggested that the members take a period for relaxation and emphasized the undesirability of parliament departing from its established precedents. He could not help thinking, he said, that some solution of the difficulty might be found which would be acceptable to all parties and would be more in accordance with precedent.

Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the unionists, both welcomed the speaker's interposition, which the unionists claim as a victory for their contention.

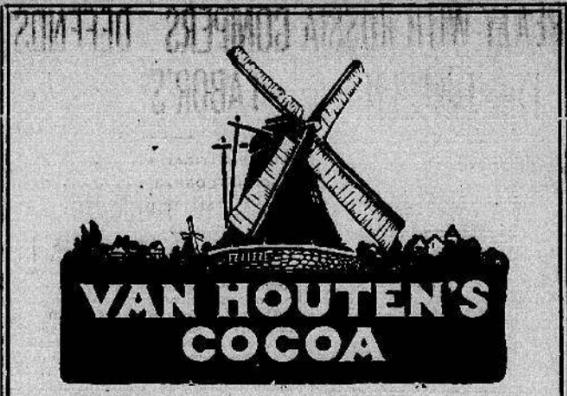
Not Regretted. Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition in the house of commons, speaking at a big unionist demonstration in Albert hall tonight, said he did not regret last night's disturbance in the house and did not try to stop it.

While he would rejoice if a way out of the difficulty were found possible by the speaker's intervention, it would not end the crisis. The government was trying to do what it had no moral right to do and the opposition would continue its endeavors to wreck the home-rule bill in the house of commons.

If the bill should become a law, the opposition would surely wreck it, and it was the intention to press for the reference of the bill to the electorate for their judgment and thus prevent the degradation of the house of commons and what worse, civil war within the United Kingdom.

The unionist demonstration was an old fixture, but was utilized as an opportunity to express enthusiastic confidence in the tactics of the party leaders in the home-rule debate.

Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the house of lords, and



VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA. NOT "naked truth"—but truth clothed and in its right mind—must compel the admission that tea and coffee are as harmful as Van Houten's cocoa is healthful and economical.

STOUT WOMEN

and those of medium stout figure will find in the new Rengo Belt Corset a garment designed and made especially for their use.

RENGO BELT CORSETS

have a feature of special tailoring—a Rengo Belt exclusively our own invention—which gives support where most needed. These corsets are made extra strong throughout. They have no strapping or cumbersome features. Boned with double watch-spring steels which are guaranteed not to rust.

Prices, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.50 Sold by THE COEN-FISHER CO.

Bonar Law were the principal speakers at tonight's meeting. Lord Lansdowne said little about Wednesday's scene in the house of commons and gave no hint as to the future policy with reference to this.

Dealing with the home-rule question, he said he believed the reason support was accorded home rule in the country was that the people were feeling intense weariness over the Irish question. That, he declared, was a feeling of cowardice which was unpatriotic and unstatesmanlike.

IN NO DANGER. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Nov. 14.—It was reported here today that the tug Inman sent to the aid of the steamer J. L. Weeks which grounded yesterday off White Fish Point, had been unable to reach the steamer because of the heavy sea. The grounded steamer is said to be in no serious danger unless the winds shift to the northwest.

TRAFFIC AGREEMENT. New York, Nov. 14.—After consultation today between western railroad heads and President Chamberlain of the Grand Trunk, it was officially announced tonight in behalf of the Grand Trunk that a traffic arrangement had been authorized intended to relieve the traffic situation in the Canadian west and to prevent congestion there. By this arrangement the Grand Trunk will open every gateway along the border west of the great lakes and allow traffic to flow out over the American lines and back to the Grand Trunk at Chicago.

MANY SICK TURKS. New York, Nov. 14.—Oscar S. Straus, former American ambassador to Turkey, received the following cablegram today from Ambassador Rockhill at Constantinople: "There are now over 14,000 sick and wounded soldiers here. Cholera seems to be increasing fast. Much sickness and destitution among the many thousand refugees."

A dividend of \$50,000 will be paid by the Standard Silver-Lead Mining company November 10, residents of Spokane being chief beneficiaries. This distribution will be the eighth by the Standard during the current year and will bring the total dividends to \$375,000.

Wash your dishes with GOLD DUST

Put a dash of Gold Dust into the water, and it will go to the bottom of things, drive out every bit of dirt, every germ, every hidden particle. Gold Dust cleanses as well as cleans. We promise you this, if you use Gold Dust: Your dishes will be sweeter and cleaner than ever before, and you will save at least half the time ordinarily consumed in washing them.

Gold Dust does better work than soap or any other dish-washing product—and saves half the time. "Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work!"



THE N. E. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago