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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1912.

PASSING EVENTS

This week marks two important events in the year—the passing of the football season and the advent of Thanksgiving. If the football season passes without adding to the local list of casualties, Thanksgiving will have a deeper significance for us this year. But we must wait a few days before we know about this. In the meantime, we shall move through the orbit of our routine and always in that course there is abundant cause for thanks. It is a trite saying, but never too old to be repeated, that there is always a bright side if we will but make the effort to find it. The trouble with most of us is that we make the wrong comparisons when we estimate our own positions; we are prone to size up our lot with that of the folks who are farther up on Easy street than we are, instead of looking down the street to see that there are many fellows in that direction who are not half as well fixed as we are. It is not to gloat that we should look down Easy street, but rather to convince ourselves that we have much for which to be thankful. If we will but do this, we shall find that this is a mighty fine sort of Thanksgiving season, after all. It is all in the point of view and in the color of the glasses through which we gaze. For instance, Mr. Taft says he is thankful that he is out of office; Mr. Wilson says he is glad he is going in, and Mr. Roosevelt says he is perfectly satisfied with the situation. Cannot each of us, then, find something for which to give thanks especially?

IN THE EAST—One of the pleasant events of the week was the decided success which was secured by Montana at the Minneapolis land show. Telegrams and letters during the past few days have brought accounts of the splendid impression which was made by the Montana products and the Montana men at the Northwest Products exposition. There is cause for local pride in the fact that the activities centered about the Montana booth at the big show. The Bitter Root potato and the Bitter Root apple were the western-Montana features which lined up with the alfalfa and grain of the eastern section of the state. Back on the Atlantic seaboard, the people regard Minneapolis as "away out west." The Minneapolis people, themselves, consider their great city a part of the northwestern empire. But to us Minneapolis is a considerable way east. It is the gateway to this region and at this entrance we have met the people of the far east this year with our gifts of fruits and other good things; we have bidden them see for themselves; we have asked them to come out and look over the land. Our emissaries have done good work; they have met the strangers at the borderland and have graciously extended our welcome and our invitation. If the invitation is accepted, there is no doubt of the outcome. Once let the inquirers see this land for themselves, and they are won. The truth about this country is all that is needed to convince. It is not necessary to make any over-statement; the truth is astoundingly great; it is sufficient to let these people see for themselves. We have nothing to conceal. The exposition has accomplished its purpose if it has interested new people in an inquiry into local conditions.

IN TURKEY — The prospects for peace in eastern Europe have brightened and dimmed alternately during the week. The situation in the Ottoman empire is deplorable and the stories from the seat of war are becoming daily more terrible. War in that corner of the world has always been ruthless and this war is particularly horrible in its details. Added to the slaughter by shell and sword are the ravages of disease and starvation. Excesses by victorious troops and by fleeing regiments are reported, but let us hope that these tales have been exaggerated. Out of all the news which comes from the border of the orient we are able to gain the information that, certainly, the Mussulman is in danger of losing his foothold upon European soil. He has always been out of place there and he has held his position only through the exercise of his wily diplomacy. The new regime in Turkey seems to have lost the cleverness which characterized its predecessor in the games of statecraft and, also, there seems to have been a loss of the spirit which formerly inspired the Turkish soldiers to deeds of valor almost incredible. There is some hope that the war may soon be ended by an agreement which will be satisfactory to the brave little states which have driven the Turk to his last ditch. Christendom has allowed territorial greed to thwart the expulsion of the Turk in previous instances. It is not believed that this will save the Moslem this time. He has sown the wind and now his whirlwind harvest is at hand.

IN SEATTLE—There is war in Seattle this month—a war which is helpful to suffering mankind—and the news of the progress of the conflict sounds good. Hostilities between the beefpackers and the independents have resulted, it is said, in reducing by half the price of meat in the Puget-sound city. The war was started by one of the big packing houses, which opened retail markets where prices were greatly reduced. It is not supposed that this cut-price campaign was inaugurated through any philanthropic spirit; presumably it was the hope of the packers to increase the consumption by lowering the cost to the consumer. The independents failed in their effort to have the packing-house markets closed and then ensued a retaliatory cut in prices. There has been a succession of slashes until now the Seattle householder is able to buy for ten cents, meat which a month ago cost twice that sum. Perhaps there will be an armistice which will result, as these things usually do, in the consumer being forced to pay for the losses which have been sustained by the dealers in the cut. But the prediction of the Seattle writers is that the war is likely to last for at least six months. Cheap meat for the next six months will carry the consumers through to the season of berries and fresh fruits and then they will not care so much. This is one war which the public will be glad to see continued indefinitely. We wish it would spread.

IN MISSOULA—Good news for Missoula was the announcement that construction work on the Blackfoot line of the Milwaukee is to be resumed at once and that the rock cuts will be made during the winter. This will make it possible to take up the open work early in the spring and to push it forward rapidly. The information is regarded as authentic that this work is to be pushed through promptly. The rich field of the Blackfoot needs a railway and the railway needs the business of that region. The line is one of the links in the new route of the Milwaukee and the completion of this part of it will bring northern Montana and Missoula that much nearer to the direct communication which has so long been promised. That there will be other announcements of railway construction in this field, and that they will come within a few weeks, is predicted by those who are in touch with the situation. There is promise of a season of activity in western Montana. The building of feeder lines by the railways is regarded as a certainty and that there will be a considerable amount of this work done during the coming season is believed It is the best news that Missoula could have received. That it will be followed by other news of the same sort seems likely. The construction of these lines will be followed immediately by an increased agricultural production; there are great valleys which are waiting only for transportation facilities to make great jumps into the heavy-producing class.

IN SOCIETY—The society pages of The Missoulian this morning disclose an interesting fact. So rapidly is the suffrage movement progressing here and so earnest have its advocates become in their work, that the columns which record the social functions of the week relate the somewhat remarkable and decidedly interesting fact that at most of the prominent happenings of the six days, men were the entertainers at pleasant parties, while the platform activity and the stir in politics were in the hands of the women who are conducting the equal-suffrage campaign in this region. That, certainly, is progress for the women. They are making this advance without throwing any bricks—except verbal ones—and without smashing any windows—except the windows of understanding, which they are opening wide. The suffrage advocates are elated over the prospects of success for their endeavor when the legislature meets. They believe they will be able, next January, to get before the people of the state a constitutional amendment which, if adopted, will place the ballot in the hands of women. There have been pledges made which warrant this belief. True, there have been pledges made in past years which have not amounted to much, but the pledges this season are reported to be of a superior quality and it is said they will wear well, will not rip or tear and will hold their color. If these conditions maintain, the suffragists will get their amendment through the legislature. If they do not, there is the initiative—which will surely win.

IN HELENA—Originating in the vicinity of Great Falls a high wind, which broke all local records, swept down upon Helena Friday morning and did a lot of damage. Helena is more or less accustomed to atmospheric disturbances, but this was the biggest thing she has ever had pulled off at her expense. The wind went on to Butte and set things stirring there; a bit of it got over to the west side through a hole in the mountain wall and swept the streets of Stevensville. But the main strength of the young tornado was directed at Helena It is likely that this is the first of a series of surprises which Great Falls is planning for Helena. The northern city owes the capital a few jolts, anyway.

One week more of football, one week more of grief; one more week of worry—then a rest that's brief. For just as sure as you're out of one mess, you get into another—so what's the use?

The close of the high school football season makes it possible to take up other educational questions which—while, perhaps, of not so much importance—are worth considering to some extent.

Governor Osborn of Michigan wrote the shortest Thanksgiving proclamation on record this year, and it says a lot more than some of the long ones.

It was a great thing for the jokesmiths that the war against Turkey came at Thanksgiving time. Else this would have been a dull season

To our own modest opinion it is good to see added the belief of experts that Art Breitenstein is the real thing in publicity work.

Isn't the principal trouble that there is too much attention given to the form of the Bible and too little to the spirit?

If the allies had the Princeton eleven, they might be able to break the Turkish line, through the center and at tackle.

The high school boys are home and left no arms or legs behind them in Bozeman, for which we give thanks.

There is nobody now who will deny that the investment in the display at Minneapolis was wise and good.

Bulgaria, the country which is doing all these things, is in area and population the size of Ohio.

The local shop windows indicate that Missoula's Thanksgiving board will be well garnished.

The dove of peace refused to sit on cordite shells—that's probably the solution of the riddle.

However, we do not anticipate that the demand for the new Bible will exhaust the edition.

Trains are not running into the Blackfoot valley yet, but they will be before long.

The Red Crescent organization appears to be a poor imitation of the Red Cross.

If the Bulgars play a waiting game, the cholera germ will win their fight for them.

The president-elect may be working out the tariff problem under the union jack.

Before they get through, the Turks may wish they had that armistice back.

PULLING AGAINST THE TIDE

This is Thanksgiving week. Aside from its religious phase, the holiday is commemorative of events which were significant in the history of this country's development, but which are even more important in the impressive lesson which they teach as to the effect of environment and circumstance in bringing out what is best in men and nations.

The Pilgrims landed on "a stern and rockbound coast." Their landing was made at a season which was inauspicious and under conditions which would have discouraged men and women who were not inspired by the loftiest motives and sustained by strong beliefs. There is no more forbidding land in the world than the New England coast in a winter storm.

But these discouragements were not sufficient to daunt the Pilgirms. They possessed the courage of their convictions and those convictions were strong. Difficulties merely served to strengthen their determination and to make more earnest their high resolve. Despite their stern views of life, the Pilgrims were optimists. They saw in the rocky land which they had reached, the opportunity for liberty and freedom which they had sought. This was the thought which overshadowed all else.

And how they fought against the obstacles which Nature interposed! They did not shrink, they did not falter. They had their goal fixed and toward that goal they pressed forward, never hesitating, never doubting. The unfriendliness of the elements and the reluctance of the soil, the hostility of the natives and the weakness of their own resources—these did not cause them to turn back. Rather, these conditions served to call out the stronger effort and to crystallize the purpose of the men who laid the corner stone of our national independence.

It was not in the colonies of the balmy south that the spirit of liberty was fostered and developed which, later, was to burst forth in the demand of the Americans for freedom and independence. It was the stern battle against heavy odds which developed the strength of character which, years after, made possible our birth as a nation.

It is that for which we must strive hard, which is most appreciated and which is most helpful when we attain it. That which comes to us without effort seldom does us much good. The world's history teaches this and so does the individual experience of each one of us. It has been true in every national crisis which we have faced; it has been true in the personal effort of each one of us.

The battles for American independence were won against great odds. The struggle in behalf of a national constitution was waged by a band of patriots who faced tremendous discouragement. The later struggles for national life were, alike, undertaken in the face of what seemed, at times, insuperable obstacles.

But, eventually, the right has won and the outcome has proved, even to our opponents, that the principles were right which were involved in the struggles. It is true, also, that hardly one of these struggles has been undertaken under conditions which, at the outset, seemed to favor success. It requires the fight against odds to develop individual strength; so does it require the same sort of battle to bring out national characteristics which make for a powerful and righteous country.

The "frowning Providence" does not discourage the fighter if he is made of the right stuff; rather, it serves to make him stronger and better. The athlete, preparing for a contest, does not loll in ease; he works hard, seeking strength in struggle against greater odds than he will meet in his coming encounter.

It is easy enough to drift with the stream, but it does not bring out what is in the man. It is pulling against the tide which develops the strength which is necessary for success. Obstacles, then, should rather encourage to greater effort than discourage from any effort at all. Courage, determination, grit and perseverance—these are the elements of a successful fighter and they are not developed by easy conditions.

The Pilgrims made the best of what they found when they landed upon the shore of Massachusetts bay. They did not fret because the soil was rocky, they did not murmur because the climate was rigorous. They went to work with a will and out of the unpromising material they builded a great state. They possessed the right qualities, but those qualities were emphasized by the odds which the Pilgrims had to meet.

And when they had won, the Pilgrims did not take all the credit to themselves. Their intense religious sentiment demanded that they make recognition to the Giver of all good. And so came Thanksgiving which is, perhaps, the most American of all our American holidays. We should at no time lose sight of the duty of which this holiday reminds us—the duty of recognition of the source of all our blessings, even though those blessings have been attained only through hard struggles. But we should also keep in mind the fact that it was the hard struggle which brought out the real strength of the Pilgrims. And it is the struggle for what is right that will bring out the best that is in us all and in each of us. Which, it seems to us, is the great lesson to be learned of Thanksgiving.

MAKING THE NEW PARCELS POST RATES

Left to Rght—George L. Wood, A. A. Fsher, Robert S. Sharp, C. B. Hurry, John C. Koons.

Washington, Nov. 23.—(Special)—All summer and fall a little group of men at Washington have been hard at work figuring out the parcels post rates and rules which go into effect the first of January. This group is composed of George L. Wood, superintendent of division of rural mail; A. A. Fisher, chief clerk to second assistant postmaster general; C. B. Hurry, chief clerk to third assistant postmaster general; John C. Koons, superintendent of division of salaries and allowances, and Robert Sharp, chief postoffice inspector. The work has progressed without a hitch, and Postmaster General Hitchcock has announced that the situation is well in hand.

Putting into effect the new parcels post law is one of the biggest jobs undertaken by the federal government and is expected by its friends to become one of the big boons to the entire nation. The new service, is expected to increase heavily the business of the postal department, necessitating the employment of large numbers of additional clerks, carriers, wagon drivers, and other civil service employes.

The Fish Industry

II—United States Bureau of Fisheries.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

The decrease of the supply of natural fish in various parts of the country led to the establishment, in 1871, of a federal commission which is now known as the bureau of fisheries and is under the jurisdiction of the department of commerce and labor. In its 42 years of existence, this bureau has accomplished an almost unbelieveable amount of good work in securing a better recognition of the importance of fish cultivation and protection. In the beginning the bureau or commission was only given authority to conduct investigation as to the causes of the decrease of fish, both upon the coast and in the interior waters. It soon developed the possibility of rendering practical service in the way of supplying the fish to remedy the decrease, and in recognition of this fact, congress from time to time has increased its authority and enlarged its functions until it is today recognized as one of the most important agents in the conservation and increase of the food supply of the nation.

First of all, as the work of the bureau is now conducted, attention is given to the conservation of all sources of supply. Much of the decrease of fish was due to the fact that in the fishing industry, fish were caught and killed without reference to their size and condition, and the sacrifice of female fish during the spawning season meant the loss of the spawn from which the supply of young fish for future seasons should properly come. For this purpose fish hatcheries were established and arrangements were made to have the fishermen preserve the fish eggs and turn them over to the government officials, who provided facilities for hatching them and afterwards distributing the young fish where the need was greatest.

A most important feature of this work has been in connection with the cod fisheries along the New England coast. One of the most important of the United States fisheries stations is located at Gloucester. Here are hatched millions of fish eggs each year. When the cod fishermen go out in their boats, sometimes for a trip of several weeks, they carry with them the apparatus provided by the government for the preservation and the fertilization of the eggs taken from the fish. In this way the young fish or fry are raised to supplement those that are hatched in the natural manner. It is claimed that a much larger percentage of the eggs are hatched artificially than in the natural state, as they are kept undisturbed and the conditions are better. For the securing of these eggs a man employed by the government goes upon the vessels in New England and collects them. In other parts of the country they are frequently brought in to the hatcheries by the fishermen, and in some instances, are sold to the government.

There are 32 main hatching stations and 92 auxiliaries in 31 states, all operated by the United States bureau of fisheries and during the year ending June 30, 1912, the output was more than 3,426,000,000 fry, over 32,000,000 fingerlings, yearlings and adult fish, besides 229,000,000 fish eggs consigned to the hatcheries which are now operated by the different states and 335,000,000 which were shipped to foreign governments. Most of these fish planted were of the kind most valuable for food, such as the Pacific Coast salmon, yellow perch, cod, mackerel, pike, perch, flatfish and lobster. There are hatcheries upon the Great Lakes and by special arrangement with the Canadian government the United States bureau of fisheries conducts two egg collecting stations for white fish, cisco and lake trout at points in Ontario. In the inland states there are a number of hatcheries which are chiefly engaged in the production of eggs of rainbow trout, land-locked salmon, brook trout, bass, pike and drum fish.

It was surely an ingenious American who devised the fish transportation cars which are used by the bureau. These cars contain tanks in which the fish are placed and, if necessary, ice may be added to keep the water at the required temperature. In the transportation of such delicate fish as brook trout, there is great danger if the water becomes too warm, and arrangements are always made to have ice provided at certain stations along the route. The cars are attached to the fastest trains in order that no time be lost and they are equipped with the best possible springs to avoid the slightest unnecessary jolt to the delicate passengers. The comfort of the attendants is not overlooked, for the cars are supplied with comfortable moveable seats for the day time and Pullman sleeping berths for the night. Frequently fish eggs will be hatched in the tanks upon these cars, while they are traveling at the rate of 60 miles an hour.

One of the most important functions of the bureau of fisheries is its biological investigation which is being continually increased. During the past year considerable attention has been given to the investigation of parasitic larval stages of two kinds of mussels, valuable to pearl button makers which have heretofore been puzzling to scientists. The pearl mussel resources of the Cumberland, Illinois and Arkansas rivers, as well as of several streams of Minnesota, have been studied and the results published in some circulars which it is believed will be of value both to mussel fishermen and to button manufacturers. In this work, the bureau has had the active co-operation of the professors and the laboratories of the universities of Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri.

Attention has also been given to the diseases of fish. The discovery of cancerous and other tumorous growths has caused much study for the last 10 years. Certain types of cancer appear to be more frequent than others in domesticated fish and cancer of the thyroid gland has been observed at various times in trout and salmon at hatchery station.

The acclimatization of certain kinds of fish and their transfer from the waters of one locality to those of another is a subject upon which continual experiments are in progress and the results have already proved to be of great economic value. The colonization of shad along the Pacific coast has been one of the greatest achievements in this respect. Aside from the financial consideration, the experiment was noteworthy because of the difficulties in transporting shad across the continent as far back as 1871, when the first planting of shad fry was made in the Sacramento river, and these were added to for nine consecutive years. In 1873, the first shad were taken in California, but by 1886 it had become one of the most important food fishes in California waters and is now found from Puget sound to the Los Angeles county coast. The introduction of striped bass from the New Jersey to the Pacific coast has been equally successful. In return, the west has contributed a number of new fish to eastern waters, one of them the rainbow trout, which is fast becoming one of the best known fish in eastern states. Its success in the Allegheny mountan region has been especially gratifying. It is not designed as a rival to the brook trout native to this region, but rather as a substitute for a species which has become scarce chiefly because of modern industrial conditions. A number of old world fish have also been introduced here with good results, the best known being the German carp. This fish has been subjected to a good deal of criticism but as a commercial proposition its introduction was a success. It supports special fisheries in 15 states and is regularly taken for market in nearly all of them. Its sales amount to more than 20,000,000 pounds annually, which affords considerably over half a million dollars to the fishermen and it is caught with less time, expense and risk than most other varieties of fish.

The especial pride of the bureau of fisheries is the Albatross, a beautiful twin screw steamer with 1,074 tons displacement, which was built especially for its use at a first cost of $190,000. The equipment of officers and men, numbering about 90, is furnished by the navy and there is in addition a small civilian staff, including a resident naturalist and a fishery expert, to whom the practical work of the vessel is entrusted. The vessel has made three extended cruises of the southern and eastern parts of the Pacific, numerous visits to Japan, Hawaii and Alaska, and a number of surveys of the Pacific coast. It has completed a biological survey of the Philippine archipeligo, in which it accomplished some of the deepest ocean sounding on record.

Tomorrow—The Fish Industry, III—On the New England coast.

HE'S THE GOAT

NAZIM PASHA.

Popular feeling runs high in Turkey against Nazim Pasha, Turkish minister of war and commander-in-chief of the Turkish army in the field. He has met nothing but defeat and humiliation at the hands of the allies. The populace lays much of the blame upon him for Turkey's present plight.

Nazim Pasha received his early military training at Saint Cyr, the famous French military school. He is now 64, but is full of vigor, and in spite of his defeats is regarded by military men as an able soldier.