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MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1913.

THE PROGRESSIVES.

There is no question as to the position which the progressive members of the legislature will assume. They will preserve their party entity, but they will give their support to any measure which has for its purpose the enactment of progressive legislation, no matter by whom the bill may be introduced.

There has never been any doubt as to the stand which these members would take, but their action Saturday night at their meeting in Helena makes it certain.

One mistake which some Montana politicians are making is contained in a paragraph in the Butte Post of Saturday night; the editor of the Post speaks of "two kinds of republicans," classifying the progressives as one of the kinds. Nothing could be more erroneous than this classification of the progressives. The progressive party is even more distinct from the republican party than is the democratic organization, for there are some pronounced reactionaries in the democratic ranks. We do not believe there are any among the progressives.

The progressive party stands for a principle. Its members will support, as has been said, any proposed legislation which aims to carry out progressive principles. In the Missoulian yesterday, we mentioned some important questions which will come before the legislature this session and which are not in any sense political. We do not see why there should be any partisan alignment upon any of these questions. If the members of the legislature consider the welfare of the state:

WAR NOT LIKELY. Out of all the rumors and reports of a probable European war of startling proportions, it does not seem likely that there will come any actual conflict. There are circumstances and conditions attending the situation in Europe which make it almost impossible that there will be a general war, such as was feared when Austria's concentration of troops began. The New York Times calls attention to some of these conditions. Austria-Hungary will not fight Russia unless she receives the support of both her associates in the triple alliance, Germany and Italy. Russia will not fight Austria-Hungary unless she is backed by her ally, France, and has the indorsement of her very good friend, England. It lies, therefore, within the power of any one of these four governments to veto any action which would lead to a general conflict and, while it would not do so, say that war is impossible, yet it is safe to predict that it is extremely impossible. Such a war as has been suggested would be an incalculable calamity for all Europe; the statement of the four governments which hold the controlling influence in the matter would certainly hesitate to say the word which would plunge all Europe into such appalling misery.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM. Because human courts are not infallible, it often happens that an innocent man is sent to prison. Sometimes it comes about that the innocence of

these wronged persons is established before their lives pass out behind the bars; too often the stain is never removed from their names. In this country, recently, we have had several notable instances of wrong conviction and false imprisonment. It is difficult to conceive of a greater wrong than this. The problem of reparation is serious. It is interesting and gratifying to note that this problem is being considered by eminent authorities. Writing in the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, Dean John H. Wigmore says:

A few cases of this kind stand in our annals as perpetual blood marks and do more to weaken the cause of law and order than a thousand unjust acquittals. The case of Lesparis, in France, just before the revolution—a victim of mistaken identity—is chronicled in every book on circumstantial evidence. The case of Adolph Beck, in England, only a few years ago, has done much to undermine the profound faith of the English people in their courts and their police. How much better if the law provided frankly beforehand for redress in such contingencies. Would not this at least restore our faith that justice would ultimately be done? In both those notable cases the government made a donation by way of expiation—in Beck's case, the sum of \$7,000. But to leave such expiation to the whims or the sympathy of a busy political officer, and to the chances of persistent intrigues by the friends of the victims, is unworthy of an enlightened community. And in our own country it was left to the beneficence of a private citizen (Andrew Carnegie) to do something for Tom, the latest victim of Justice's errors, who lay for twenty years in a Pennsylvania prison, convicted of a crime which he never committed.

Every country in Europe now makes definite and honorable compensation to innocent men who have suffered wrongful imprisonment. In this country a bill has been framed which will be introduced in congress, covering cases arising in federal courts. The various states might well take up this matter.

Despite the splendid increase in the use of books which the library report shows, we find there are a good many of our correspondents who yet believe there is such a word as "alright."

No recent invention has been received with such a furor of approval as the loose-leaf diary. It is a blessing to the man who swore off and also resolved to keep a record.

There appears to be no good ground for the assertion that Mr. Wilson thinks he can get along without a cabinet, but proposes to retain W. J. Bryan as general counsel.

Helena proceeds to enjoy the belief that she is the center of the universe—she will revel for sixty days in this decision and then will wait for the state fair.

There appears to be no doubt as to the popularity of the parcels post. We have yet to hear any word of approval, however, from the express companies.

With direct wireless communication between Paris and America, it will be easier to keep up with the latest styles—or will it be more difficult?

Boise, Idaho, is threatened with an inundation of pennies. And every penny is a protest against the authority of the Idaho supreme court.

From Peoria, Ill., comes this nature note: The Bull Moose shows no intention to be burked into an Ice plant.

No man ever retired from public service possessed of a greater degree of public esteem than does Judge Webster.

The Missoulian class ad will make it possible for you to stay at home while it does your errands. Try it.

Now the doctor will not have to bring the baby in his black satchel; he can send the little chap by parcels post.

Yes, he called yesterday. He always does, and, as usual, he wanted to know if it was gold enough for us.

Perhaps the Turkish ships movement to keep off harbors—certainly they have no intention of fighting.

The Boise editors who are in jail are getting the finest press-agent service this country has ever seen.

In the weather attending its opening, the Thirtieth assembly is following precedent.

Judge Webster is an example of the fact that a man can be square in public life.

The man who writes that he is sold at 42 has nobody to blame but himself.

The Ultimate Consumer is wondering if he will continue to be the goat.

After the January chill comes the clear-as-a-glass season. Watch out.

Senator Bailey thinks the world is against him—and we guess it is.

Even at 10 below zero, the sleigh bells sounded loud.

The Idaho supreme court may well view with alarm.

ALEXIS NOT CRIPPLED.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5.—Crown Prince Alexis is now permitted to walk with his rooms in the palace at Tsarskoye-Selo, showing that his convalescence is progressing satisfactorily and disposing of the report abroad that he is a helpless cripple.

IN THE MONTANA SENATE

The Missoulian's Helena correspondence which yesterday morning provided some interesting ante-session facts for Sunday consideration, called attention to a proposition to take from the senate membership the appointment of committees and to restore this function to the lieutenant governor. The Missoulian's correspondent does not consider it likely that such a plan will meet with success, even if it receives the support of the democrats who represent reactionary sentiment. We believe the correspondent is correct—certainly, we hope he is.

The lieutenant governor has a record as a committee-namer. Two years ago, Mr. McDowell was speaker of the house. In the appointment of the house committees, he did more to defeat progressive legislation and fair play than did any other single man in the whole assembly. The committees of the last house, as Mr. McDowell named them were able to hold up a lot of legislation which would have been for the good of the state. And they did it—they did it like the puppets of corporate control which they were.

So excellent a corporation-service record as this, makes it natural that the Invisible Government would like to see this year's senate committees appointed by the lieutenant governor. It would be fine business for the Invisible Government if this year's senate committees could be named by this same man. It would save a good deal of worry, all through the session.

Mr. McDowell is a pleasant gentleman; he is endowed with unusual ability; he is a handsome presiding officer. But he has a record of corporation-service in the legislature which renders it exceedingly dangerous to place in his hands the selection of the committees of the senate. He was successful in thwarting much desirable legislation two years ago; he might repeat the performance this year were he given the opportunity.

We do not believe all of the democrats in the senate will consent to this proposition, even if it reaches the floor of the senate. Not all of the republicans would give it their support. The progressives would be against it.

This would make its fate uncertain, even if it is proposed formally. The alignment in the senate is close this year. On a strict party count, there are sixteen democrats, thirteen republicans and two progressives. There are some of the listed democrats who are progressive in their sentiments and inclinations; there are some of the republicans who hold state above party. The progressives are definitely pledged to defined principles.

This alignment makes the senate situation very interesting. There is every prospect that the upper branch of the legislature, this year, will not be under the control of the Invisible Government. It will be a departure from recent precedent, but it will be a good thing for the state.

Immigration

XXVIII.—Emigration to Canada.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

For many years Canada has made systematic efforts to promote emigration from the United States to its dominions. The propaganda has resulted so successfully that nearly one-third of its immigration comes from our country. We are sending Canada more colonists than it is getting from England and Wales together. Our progress is exactly the kind of people Canada is looking for, since they are the best fitted in the world for pioneering in the development of agricultural and other resources in a new territory. In less than eight years the United States has sent nearly 429,000 people across the line.

One needs only consult Canada's immigration authorities to see how much they want Uncle Sam's citizens to come into the dominion. Mr. J. White, the press agent of the province, says there is not a state in the Union in which Canada is not advertised, the offices of the government being located in the best agricultural sections where easy communication with the surrounding country may be established. He tells how agents go out and meet the prospective settlers; carry information to them and their friends as to the soil, crops and the like; how they make the annual rounds of the fall agricultural fairs and exhibits, and how the general work is done.

In addition to the salaried agents, the Canadian government employs a large number of sub-agents who are paid a bonus of \$3 per head for every man, \$2 per head for every woman, and \$1 per head for every child among the actual settlers they secure. The farm periodicals are used extensively in advertising the attractions of the "fast best west," and the country widely is also made use of. Over 7,000 newspaper advertising contracts were signed in a single year.

Tours of inspection by editorial associations and newspaper writers are arranged at frequent intervals, and they have been found of great value in the work of separating Americans from their allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

The Canadian government is very well satisfied with the results that have been achieved. Mr. White says it has for long considered advisable to make any changes in the method of advertising; that the plan heretofore pursued has increased the inflow of settlers from the United States in nine years from 1,000 a year to 60,000 a year, and that this is a showing with which Canada may be satisfied.

Many of the immigrants dispose of their lands or other property before leaving for Canada, and the Canadian officials estimate that they bring with them in Canada money and property amounting to \$80,000,000 a year. It is probable that nowhere else in the world is any considerable movement made up so largely of agricultural people as the trek of Americans to Canada. More than three-fourths of the Americans going have been engaged in agriculture or its allied industries in the United States. During a period of eight years they took up 79,000 homesteads in the western provinces. They now constitute nearly half of the farming population of these provinces. This is Canada getting from us the very kind of people who transformed our middle western

WINTER BEDDING

Out Now for Much Reduced Prices At the Time When They Are Most Needed--Fill Your Wants Today Here

Bed Blankets 95c Pair Large size double blankets in gray or white; big follows such as will make the finest kind of winter sheets; the regular value is \$1.25.

Crib Blankets 65c Each Warm, heavy cotton fleeced blankets for the baby's crib. They come in all the most appropriate figures and colors that the children like.

Bed Blankets \$2.35 Blankets that are worth at least \$2.75. They are full 6 feet wide and 7 feet long. They come in a big assortment of fancy plaids. They are warm and comfortable.

Comforts \$1.25 Regular values in this lot are as high as \$2.00; they are full sized, filled with clean white cotton and covered with a pretty, fancy silkoline in medium shades.

Blankets \$5.95 Each An opportunity here to secure one of our high-grade blankets for little money; clean goods; all pure wool and values \$7.00, \$7.50 and \$8.00.

Special on Pillows A sanitary feather pillow, that weighs full 5 pounds to the pair; pillows that sell regularly for \$1.25 pair, are put into this sale for, each 50c Fine, soft, downy, sanitary pillows, that sell regularly for \$2.50 pair; pillows that weigh all of 8 pounds to the pair, put into this big sale for, each 98c

Comforts \$1.75 Heavy satreen covered comforts that are durable and serviceable. They are full sized and are worth from regular stock \$2.25, \$2.50 and \$2.75. They are exceptionally cheap.

Good Comforts \$2.45 High-grade downline comforts, that is, comforts that will not lump up, filled with clean, white cotton and silkoline covered; \$2.50 to \$4.00 values.

Crib Comforts 45c Each Neat, attractive comforts for the baby's crib. They are full crib size, and covered with light silkoline ruffled edges. Regular price is 90c each.

55c Sheets 47c Each Or \$3.40 for a dozen. This is the "Acorn" brand of sheets, in 72x90 size and the quality of the muslin is firm and heavy.

75c Sheets 55c Each Or \$6.25 for a dozen. Here is a chance for hotel people to secure good, heavy 72x90 sheets for a price that is worth while considering in quantities.

Pillowcases 10c Each Our regular 12 1/2c case. It is made of quite a heavy grade of muslin and we offer them in the two best sizes, 42 or 45 inches wide.

A Blanket Offer of Unusual Magnitude \$3.50 for All-Wool Blankets to \$6.50 Just a lot of fine blankets that have stood at three-fifty they are dirt become more or less mussed in our cheap. You should buy them today.

\$1.50 Bedspreads 95c Each Big, full sized spreads, quite heavy. They are honeycombed in about 12 separate patterns; good for ordinary uses.

Regular 10c grade Muslin 8c Yard Donohue's ALWAYS RELIABLE Regular 90c Bed Sheets for 68c Each

In the case of many American industries in which native labor has been replaced almost entirely by immigrant labor. In this connection it is pointed out, however, that in nearly every instance the effect of the coming of immigrant labor has been to force the native workman up and not out. The big supply of immigrant labor has so expanded the industries of this country that the native workman, has found a full supply of picked jobs instead of being forced to accept "this run of the mine."

A large proportion of the immigrants coming from Canada to the United States are French Canadians who come to work in the mills of New England. It thus happens that the tide out of the United States goes largely from the middle west, while the tide into the United States comes into the northwest. While the Canadians who come to the United States are, in the main, a desirable immigration, it is generally realized that the best immigrant from an economic standpoint is the one who goes upon the heels of the Canadian.

William Harper and Mr. and Mrs. James Shriver last evening at a Canadian supper. All the stands served were imported from Canada and most of them were cooked in Canada. The house was adorned with Canadian flags and there were songs and stories of the country which so many have given up for the sake of Montana.

A COMMUNICATION

Editor of Missoulian—Are you a Canadian? In reading the Missoulian of yesterday I notice that in the wording of a society item, "you are off the track." I enclose the clipping which ends with: "So many have given up for the sake of Montana. You surely owe an apology to the Treasury state and its inhabitants. This glorious state and, for that matter, note of the states, need ask any foreigner to make such a sacrifice as to give up their country for this, the country of countries."

We welcome foreigners to this glorious country, but that patronizing way of "coming for the sake of Montana" must be eliminated—it's not true and it's hypocritical. I moved close to Edmonton last spring, thinking to better myself, but I moved my outfit back again last October, and that speaks for itself. I could write considerable that I think might be of use to many dissatisfied ones, especially farmers, in this state, but I will not intrude on your time.

One thing is certain. Let a man leave this country and it will not be long before he is back, or wants to get back, and he will be a better citizen than before he went, and he can boast knowingly for his state and for his country.

I know you only made a slip, but you should not make those slips for your policy is always for the progress and betterment of the Treasury state. Respectfully, JOHN LANSBY, Helmsville, Mont., Jan. 3, 1913.

The Social Item. The following is the society item to which Mr. Lansley refers in his communication: A Canadian Supper. Miss Maude Harper and the Misses Summers entertained Mr. and Mrs.

DEATHS IN CONGRESS ARE MANY

MORTALITY LIST OF SIXTY-SECOND CARRIES MORE NAMES THAN ANY OTHER.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Mortality records have been broken during the present congress. Since the sixty-second congress began, Vice President Sherman, six senators and 15 representatives have died. One representative-elect, Joel Cook of Pennsylvania, died before congress convened.

The full mortality roll of the sixty-second follows: Vice President Sherman; Senators Frye, the president pro tempore; Davis, Arkansas; Heyburn, Idaho; Taylor, Tennessee; Rymer, Maryland; Nixon, Nevada. Representatives Anderson, Georgia; Bingham, McKibbin, McHenry, Pennsylvania; Connell, Maine; New York; Foster, Vermont; Corbin, Tennessee; Hubbard, Iowa; Latta, Nebraska; Madison, Mitchell, Kansas; Loudenslager, New Jersey; Utter, Rhode Island; Wedemeyer, Michigan; Wickliffe, Louisiana.

A CALL DOWN.

Denver, Jan. 5. Six girls in a prominent local hotel here resent the announcement of W. B. Cross, the Colorado rancher proclaimed apple-grower at the national convention of apple-growers in New York city, that he wants a wife. They sent him the following telegram tonight: "W. B. Cross, Hotel Breslin, New York city: "Meyme, Lillian, Margaret, Floasie, Maud and myself feel deeply aggrieved at your publicly advertising through the Associated Press and the New York press for a life companion. We, each of us, who for the last 20 years have so lavishly entertained you, desire to know if we are to be disappointed—Anna."