

Published Every Day in the Year. MISSOULIAN PUBLISHING CO. Missoula, Montana.



Entered at the postoffice at Missoula, Montana, as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. (In Advance.) Daily, one month \$0.75; Daily, three months \$2.25; Daily, six months \$4.00; Daily, one year \$8.00; Postage added for foreign countries.

TELEPHONE NUMBER. Bell 110 Independent...510

MISSOULA OFFICE 129 and 131 West Main Street. Hamilton Office 221 Main Street, Hamilton, Mont.

The Missoulian may be found on sale at the following newsstands outside of Montana: Chicago—Chicago Newspaper Agency, N. E. corner Clark and Madison streets. Minneapolis—World News Co., 219 North Fourth street. Salt Lake City—MacGillis & Ludwig. San Francisco—United News Agency. Portland—Consolidated News Co. Seattle—Kurtz's News Agency. First avenue and Washington; W. O. Whitney. Spokane—Jamieson News Co. Tacoma—Trego News Co. Ninth and Pacific.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1913.

The question every morning is not how to do the gainful thing, but how to do the just thing.—John Ruskin.

PATRIOTISM.

We recommend, as an instance of high-minded patriotism, a situation which came up in the session of the county commissioners, Monday. The board was visited by a committee of citizens in connection with the discussion of fair-ground sites. This committee memorialized the commissioners "in behalf of your posterity" and in behalf of our own posterity. It was a fine little memorial and it sounded first rate. After the committee had gone, the commissioners read over the document. When they read the names appended, the commissioners laughed. There were the signatures of George Bridges, Harry Chaney, John M. Price and Floyd Logan. If you will look over the school census, you will see why the commissioners laughed and you will see, also, that the appeal was either optimistically hopeful or intensely patriotic—or both.

ENVER BEY.

When Italy invaded Tripoli and her fleet cut off all communication between the Turkish province and Constantinople, by water, there was dire need of a strong and bold leader for the little force of Missoulian troops thus isolated in Tripoli and the larger number of Arab allies behind them in the desert. The Turkish garrison was cut off and outnumbered; it faced the certainty that its supplies would be exhausted in a short time and that gaps in its ranks could not be filled. Then Enver Bey, a soldier of the crescent who had the personal gallantry, the charm of manner, the dash and fire of a knight of the cross in the time of the crusades, made his way alone to Tripoli. He went by land to Egypt and passed through that country, nominally a part of the Turkish empire, but really a British province, and entered Tripoli by way of the desert. His coming roused the Turkish leaders to new enthusiasm. The Italian forces encountered more fiery enemies. The war took on a more formidable aspect. This same Enver Bey, a born leader of men as well as warrior, is the dominant figure today in Turkey. He is the new head of the army. He is the chosen chief of the element which stands for war to the end, against the Turkish status. He has brought about the overthrow of the ministry and the lifting of Nazim Pasha, former minister of war and commander-in-chief of the army.

For the day, at least, the radicals are in full control. They hold command in their grasp. The bulk of the army is with them in spirit, as all of it must be in outward appearance. There is a revival of the fighting traditions of the Ottoman nation. Events will move swiftly for Enver Bey and for his country. If there is no backward swing of the pendulum fighting must begin again. Then the new head of the Turkish army will stand or fall by the issue of battle. He will be one of the great heroes of his

country, if he wins. If he loses he will go down to public execration and probably to death, as his nation disappears from the map of Europe.

For if the Turks stake everything on a renewal of the war they cannot hope to escape expulsion from Constantinople itself if the allies triumph. If they follow the high-spirited and fearless Enver Bey to the end they will hazard the last remnants of their European possessions on the chance of turning back their hitherto victorious foes and reversing the verdict of many battles.

MINGLED FEELINGS.

Henry Claws this week views the situation with mingled sentiments. He hesitates about voting with alarm, but he cannot conscientiously point with pride. So he just hopes for the best and wonders about W. Wilson, after this fashion:

As to the political situation, that would seem to have been fairly discounted. Some of Mr. Wilson's utterances caused, as we all know, considerable disquiet, but judging by his general steadiness of character and his persistent refusal to appeal to popular prejudice, or to play the demagogue, it may be hoped that he will not give the country any further unnecessary shocks. He has made a good governor of New Jersey, and his ideas upon tariff and trusts are well known and fixed. The president may have, when he chooses to exert it, a powerful influence upon public opinion; nevertheless, it should be remembered that his functions are chiefly executive and not legislative or judicial. Congress will still make the laws and the courts will continue to interpret them. Mr. Wilson's chief duty will be to execute them. An important element of disturbance is gradually lessening through the progress of Union Pacific dissolution. The freight over this operation is disappearing and within a short period there is reason to expect a satisfactory readjustment in conformity with the law. Much will be gained, it must be borne in mind, when these great corporations have placed themselves beyond the attacks of public opinion and the law. The final effect of bringing these large organizations within the law and compelling them to work under the sanction of an important branch of the government committee, will add to their stability and raise them in the ranks of investments, just as was the case with many public service corporations which at first resisted these restraints. Compliance with what is rational in public demands will really strengthen our railroads as investments, check public hostility and disarm the arguments for government ownership.

By government edict, the women of China are discarding their picturesque Pajama costume for American attire, which explains why the Chinese government has called for a loan of several hundred million dollars.

Harry Thaw recently refused to spend a night in New York, but insisted upon being returned to his asylum. Harry has grounds now to disprove the charge that he is insane.

Massachusetts, it is reported, despairs of wearing its women from elegance. The Bay state might try the Missourian method and equip them with corseah pipes.

The Chicago police department is to undergo a shaking-up. The shaking-up process has already been performed by the police themselves.

If the progressive elements at Helena can render futile all of the reactionary plans, they will have rendered their state a great service.

For those who are prone to worry, there is cause in the behavior of the weather man. There's no telling what he will do next.

The Boston man who suggests that women be compelled to wear aluminum hats, probably ran against a hat-pin.

The reactionaries at Helena seem to be imbued with the idea that they were elected to be airbrakes instead of lawmakers.

Excessively protected interests are just now busily engaged in watching Underwood and hoping for the best.

Judge Archbold says his conscience is clear. It is not so large that there was much difficulty in clearing it.

The Missoulian class ad has the force of a snowslide, but its force is exerted in constructive work. Try it.

No, there was no snowslide on Mount Sentinel. That noise was caused by the Turkish ministry resigning.

Colonel Green, Hetti's son, says he has never kissed a woman. That family always was peculiar.

The snowslide will never be popular. It is too remote to be reached by the towing-picture man.

The wicked stand in slippery places there are plenty of such places for them to occupy.

However, we are willing to compare climates with the California people.

The suffragettes of England are giving Great Britain an open winter.

Now we hope to see Mr. Carnegie's second story very soon.

The bargain sale is the mercantile chinook.

Nor, even yet, are all the walks cleared.

BANISH THE LOBBY

The lower branch of the Thirteenth assembly is making a legislative record at which Montana can point with some degree of pride. This will be a new sensation for this state in connection with the deliberations of its lawmakers. For so many years the capitol has been dominated to such an extent by the lobby of Big Business that the people of the state have had little chance.

The old regime dies hard. It is made up, in its field force, of experienced fighters and of tricky strategists; the combination is hard to beat, but the house of representatives is making headway. In committee of the whole, the house has recommended for passage an anti-lobby bill which is strict in its provisions and which will remove, if enacted, a stain which has smeared its blemish across the escutcheon of Montana until the estate has become notorious as the rotten borough of a great corporation.

There was a stern fight made against the bill in committee of the whole; that fight will be renewed at each successive stage of legislation through which the measure must pass. We are told that the senate reactionaries expect to kill it. It is to be noted, in the story of the attempt to kill the measure in the house, that Higgins of Missoula lined up in opposition.

The lobby disgrace reached its climax in the Twelfth assembly. It is recorded that a prominent corporation lobbyist rushed upon the floor of the senate and openly besought the senators to defeat a proposition then before them for consideration. We do not know of a parallel instance in the country. The open brazenness of this act should have roused the state. It was turning the limelight upon the lobby evil.

Then there is Annin's bill to repeal the infamous House Bill 160 of the Twelfth session, the bill which made Montana even a more inviting field for trusts than is New Jersey; this bill is likely to furnish another opportunity for the house to manifest its progressiveness. It is a worthy measure; it should be supported solidly by the men in Helena who believe in the rights of the people.

The progressive leaven is working. The proceedings of the Thirteenth assembly have made that clear. Already, there has been something done in the right direction and there is ground for hope that there will be even more doing before the session closes. These progressive measures, which have for their purpose the protection of the rights of the people, are serving a double purpose—they are placing men on record and they are directing the attention of the state toward the sort of legislation which must be enacted if Montana is to be worthy of a place in the Union.

As never before, the people of Montana are watching the progress of affairs at Helena this winter. The rollcalls in house and senate will be preserved; they place men on record, where they cannot escape. When another election comes around, the voters will know who's who. And, too, the people will make their own laws if the legislators will not do it.

The Republic of China XIII.—Education in the Past.

By Frederic J. Haskin

In China education pertains to more than scholastic activities. It embraces the Chinese government itself. Education is doubtless the basis of present day affairs in all occidental countries. In China, however, it was more than a base when the old order prevailed and will maintain itself under other forms in the expanding era which the children of Han are now entering. The mouldy system of study which the Chinese have at last cast off forever was learning, religion and government all in one. The scholar was everything, everybody else nothing. Plutocratic domination in Europe and America is kindergarten play in comparison with the intellectual aristocracy which dominated every inch of China for 25 centuries. But, while the ancient education was the chief factor in discounting modern learning and in fighting off modern methods for so many decades, the new, western education was responsible for the late revolution and will be the republic's backbone henceforth.

Twenty-four centuries before Christ, learning was recognized in China. Every village has a school, every province a college. It is supposed that civil service examinations were begun in the twenty-third century B. C. Authentic records prove its general use in the seventh century B. C. It is thought that China was peaceful until about 200 years of tribal fighting when ensued, when upon the great sage, Confucius arose, and with him came a system of philosophic-religious-political theory which ruled the Chinese people for 25 centuries.

Confucius became the father and mentor of his people, and appreciative interpretation of his maxims by Mencius in the fourth century added to his glory. But in the next century Confucianism was attacked. In 213 B. C. the emperor ordered the burning of all Confucian books that could be found, and 500 scholars were killed for good measure. The succeeding century treated Confucianism better; its devotees being protected by the Han emperors. Its teachings were incorporated in the official studies and the young men so taught became the principal support of the throne against the provincial princes or feudal barons who tried to hold all the important offices by hereditary right. Taoism and Buddhism were successively fostered by the barons to such good purpose that it took the Confucian system of scholastic examinations as the basis of holding public office nearly 700 years to stamp out the divine right claim of the princes and barons. At one time the Confucianists seemed hopelessly beaten, for a cabal of eunuchs got control of the government, putting Taoism in high favor and executing 1000 disciples of the great sage.

The fight waged back and forth until A. D. 617, when the Tang dynasty came into power. All the colleges in the empire were graded and only those who passed the prescribed examination in the lore of Confucius hoped for or held high government positions. From this period dates the

three periods of study. Only a little time for scholastic work in the confectionery was allowed in the hall, but tea was passed frequently. The candidates sat on long benches and were required not to drop their hands below the desk as they wrote. This was to prevent cheating, but it was not always successful and bribing of the chancellor or his assistants was not altogether rare. At various times, in fact, the government was wont to sell degrees. As many as 10,000 students in batches of 2,000 each were thus examined all over the empire every year, and the former capital city of Nanking had accommodations for 30,000. The literary chancellor who conducted these examinations held his post for three years and always retired rich. Some were known to make \$100,000 a year, although by ancient standards they were supposed to live very frugally.

The goal of all this striving, absorbing of maxims, verses, essays, commentaries, etc., was of course, high rank and official position. The royal road to fame and fortune in China for centuries, and even today, perhaps, has been along the paths of scholastic endeavor. The merchant prince, the soldier, the candlestick maker, never could hope to rise if he did not have the dearly bought degrees. With rare exceptions, perhaps one in a century, such as President Yuan Shih K'ai, those without the pale never did rise. The result was an intellectual aristocracy. All power was in the hands of the few who by pluck and luck were able to climb the classic ladder and finally stand in the presence of the emperor. As the aspirant saturated himself with more and more of the precious lore, his official positions became more lucrative. From the Hanlin academy the doctor of letters went to be taotai, provincial governor and finally viceroy with power of life and death over millions of subjects. Is it any wonder Confucius drew all the promising young men of the country, or that, having reached the goal after severe tests, they were able to impose their rule on the great mass of the people who stood so far beneath them? Nor is it hard to understand how they were able to cling to their power, gained through knowledge of a system which embraced religion, education, governmental rule and wealth. Long after the majority of the people realized that this course was leading them nowhere the scholars who ruled them were able to defy reform and hold their places.

With all their studies what did the Chinese literati know, as judged by the standards of all the rest of the world, with the exception of the Buddhist races? Almost nothing. To one of them the only country in the world was China. Of all the countless millions of people, including all barbarians who lived outside of China, as well as his own people, he knew the great scholar, was naturally the center of humanity. Geography, the world's literature, science, the tremendous unlearned forces that rule the world were closed books to him. As to military arts, engineering, sanitation, respect for women, charity, he would have none of them. A frank heart and an open mind he had not. He breathed the ancient axiom: "What Confucius teaches is true; what is contrary to his teaching is false; what he does not teach is unnecessary." The ethics he learned were very fine, but as Dr. Faber remarks in his book, "The Mind of Mencius," "Ethics were to him (Confucius) so closely bound up with external forms or rites, that his disciplines for the most part lost themselves in the rites and neglected the morals."

Tomorrow: The Republic of China. XIV. Education in the Future.

AT THE BIJOU.

At the Bijou tonight there will be shown a film which is timely and specially interesting. It pictures modern conditions in China, graphically and accurately. It is one of the best current-features films ever shown in the city. Those who have been following the interesting Haskin articles on China will be interested in these new pictures.

"STICK TO THE ISSUE"

Editor Missoulian—In my previous communication I ventured to ask when "Missoula has ever bestirred herself as a city or as represented in her Chamber of Commerce for the University." You reply in an editorial that I should join the Chamber of Commerce and then I would know what it is doing. This illustrates perfectly the very thing that I have stated; namely, that you do not meet argument with argument, fact with fact, authority with authority, but instead you try to switch this argument off into personalities. Now, if you know of any things that the chamber of commerce has done for the University of Montana, why do you not state them for the information of the public? Is the work of the Chamber of Commerce in connection with the University of Montana of such a secret nature that the people of Missoula are not to be allowed to have any information regarding it?

I am not discussing the Chamber of Commerce, nor will I be drawn into matters of personality. I say again, put up facts, statistics, authorities, reasons, in connection with this question of consolidation. I notice above your editorial a quotation from Carlyle that a true university is a collection of books. I wish we had Mr. Carlyle here today to answer for himself your gross misrepresentation of his words. True, a university needs books, and it might be well to remark in this connection that the number of books in the library of the University of Montana today is not nearly one-tenth the number found in any real university, so you can't fall back even on books in this argument. But, you know, as every one in Missoula knows, that the university of today, if it is to do the work that the great state universities are doing today, and this work has been well pointed out by others in your paper—the work of experimentation in agriculture, in engineering, in chemistry and in all departments of learning, it must have more than books; it must have expensive equipment. The real issue in this question, you have constantly sought

WEDNESDAY SPECIALS IN Ready-to-Wear Departm'ts ALL LADIES' SUITS ON SALE AT HALF PRICE All Ladies' Coats are greatly reduced. You should see them before buying. Outing gowns for children; all sizes; on sale at, each 45c Ladies' outing gowns for the day reduced ONE-THIRD of regular price Ladies' and misses' sweaters, in gray, cardinal or cream; up to \$6.95 values; for the \$3.75 The Crescent NORQUIST, TINKEL CO.

to evade the question whether Montana is ever to have a real university, using the term as all educated men use it, or not. You will probably reply with your off-repeated remark that Montana already has a university and proceed to appeal to local prejudice in this matter, a matter which should command the serious attention and careful study of every loyal citizen of this state. I have noticed that you have few imitators in the state of Montana; that you are copied scarcely at all by the different state papers. You have done more harm, to the university, by your misrepresentation of this issue and by your vilification of the educators back of this movement, than all others who have taken any part in this discussion, and yet you try to pose before the people as a real friend of the university, and you continue with such statements as appear in your editorial entitled, "By What Standard," to attempt to sidetrack real discussion of this question. You say in that editorial, "We are positive that there is equipment for good university work at the institution." Your positiveness in regard to this matter will convince few. The fact is, and it is a fact which every citizen of Missoula can prove to his own satisfaction by merely visiting the university and investigating the facts, that the university has not sufficient equipment in any single department for first class university work. Now you will attempt to make this appear as an attack on the university. All fair minded men will know that it is not I know the faculty are doing the best that they can with the facilities afforded. All Missoula knows that no more loyal body of men ever represented an institution. Who shall blame them that they are ambitious to offer to their students the best equipment, the most up-to-date apparatus, and the latest books on their several subjects? It is to their credit, forever to their credit, that instead of sitting supinely and letting things drift, and allowing the University of Montana to fall in the rear of other institutions that they bravely undertake to arouse the public to the necessity of action in regard to higher education in this state. You can fool nobody by seeking to turn the argument in a personal direction, or by asking me to join the Chamber of Commerce. All such matters are beside the question, and I am sure every thoughtful man in Missoula has come to this conclusion as I have. Again I say, "Put up facts, statistics, authorities, reasons, arguments on this question." The fact that you have produced none of these things in support of the negative of this question while those on the affirmative have produced all of these things has convinced me and many other citizens that you have nothing to rely on but mud slinging and personalities.

AT LAST

Washington, Jan. 28.—Although the first nails in the inauguration grandstands have not yet been driven, Representative George A. Neeley of Kansas called on the inaugural committee today to reserve him one seat which must be in view of the spot where President Wilson will be sworn in on March 4, must be easy to escape from and must be accessible to a barber shop. Mr. Neeley wants the seat for a constituent, E. F. Boxwell of Hoistington, Kansas, who in 1896 took a vow never to have his hair defiled by a barber's shears until a democrat took the oath of office as president of the United States. "This man's hair, I am informed, is now 44 inches, or feet, or something, long," said Mr. Neeley, "and you can't blame him for wanting to lose most of it." Mr. Neeley then produced the letter, which read: "Secure for me a seat on the inaugural stand. I want to see Governor Wilson hit his right hand and take the oath of office—then me for a barber shop."

BANDIT ADMITS CRIMES.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Peter Hoore, a young bandit, who was shot three times and fatally wounded by Clarence McSweeney, a police telephone operator, last night, made a statement today in which he admitted having participated with his brother Albert, in more than 20 holdups on the south side during the last six weeks. The bandit died a few hours after he was shot.

CHAMP CLARK APPEALS.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Speaker Clark has addressed letters to democratic members of the house, appealing to them to attend sessions regularly and aid in getting through important business before March 4. The speaker declares it would be a reflection upon the democratic majority if the great supply measures should go over to the extra session.

MADAM! IF YOU DON'T FEEL RIGHT TAKE DELICIOUS "SYRUP OF FIGS"

WASTE-CLOGGED BOWELS, TORPID LIVER AND DECAYING FOOD IN STOMACH CAUSE THE SICK HEADACHE, GAS, BACKACHE, BILIOUSNESS, AND INDIGESTION.

All women get bilious, headachy and constipated—simply because they don't exercise enough. They don't eat coarse food, or enough fruit and green vegetables. These are nature's ways of keeping the liver and thirty feet of bowels active; but very few women employ them. The next best way is delightful, fruity Syrup of Figs. Nearly all ills of women can be overcome with Syrup of Figs alone. There is no need to have sick headache, backache, dizziness, stomach ache, biliousness, coated tongue, bad breath, bad complexion, nervousness and depression. The sweet and safest remedy is one or two teaspoonfuls of delicious Syrup of Figs. Try this tonight—you'll feel splendid in the morning when the sour bile, clogged up waste and poisonous matter have been gently but thoroughly moved on and out of your system, without nausea, griping or weakness. Your head will be clear, complexion rosy, breath sweet, stomach regulated; no more constipation, gases, pains and aches. It is simply a matter of keeping your stomach, liver and bowels clean and regular. Then you will always be well—always look and feel your best. But get the genuine—the old reliable. Ask your druggist for "Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna." Refuse, with contempt, the so-called Fig Syrup, sometimes substituted to fool you. The true, genuine, bears the name California Fig Syrup Company; look for this on the label.—Adv.