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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1913.

Remember that to change thy mind and to follow him that gets thee right, it is to none the less a free agent than thou wast before. —Marcus Aurelius.

FEBRUARY.

The first leaf of the 1913 calendar has become a back number. January has passed and this morning we enter upon a new month. February is the shortest of the daughters of the year; she is petite but she is spry. She is short in the numbers on her list, but she is long on holidays. Almost at the start, February gives us Groundhog day—the official index to the coming of spring. Then she gives us the birthday anniversary of Washington and Lincoln. She brings St. Valentine's day, too, and she has church holidays so numerous as to be bewildering in their number and in their demands. Now, too, we may begin to think about spring; the lengthening days and the brightening sun suggest the passing of the snowdrift and the wakening of the earth. True, there are stormy days ahead, but there are bright ones beyond them. It will not be safe to let the coal bin get too low, but green leaves are much nearer than they were on the first of January—much nearer than the mere measure of days indicates. It is not too early to begin to plan the garden—this is a pleasing occupation for February evenings, and it makes the cold go faster. Each month has some special charm of its own; the charm of February is irresistible. We are glad she has come.

CABINET TALK.

Bryan is and Bryan isn't. Norris has a cinch and Wilson will not consider Norris at all. This is the way the Washington correspondents amuse themselves these days; they send out one story in the morning and another in the afternoon; at night they contradict both of them. Each story is "positively authentic" and each denial is made upon the "personal assurance" of Mr. Wilson or Mr. Bryan or somebody else. Out of all the gossip there shines one statement which has not yet been successfully contradicted. That is the assurance given by the president-elect that he is choosing his cabinet himself. He made this assertion early, and he has reiterated it frequently since. In some detail he has explained that he is seeking to form a cabinet which will be capable of good team work. On this basis he declares that his failure to get one man may result in rendering unavailable all who have accepted. This would cause him to take an entirely new start. This explanation makes clear the unwillingness of the president-elect to divulge the plans he has formed for his cabinet until he has his lineup completed. There are arguments before him in favor of a western man, and there are arguments before him against a western man for the interior portfolio. He has been quoted as expressing the opinion that an eastern man is likely to be more impartial in administering the affairs of the interior department than a western man could be. Perhaps he didn't say this; if he did

say it, he shows that he understands the situation out here pretty clearly. We would like to see a western man in the cabinet. But we would rather see no representation at all than to have a man in the cabinet who represents western corporation interests and not western people. There are great corporations which have their eyes upon the public domain. In recent years their greed has been materially checked and the rights of the people have received greater protection than before. These corporations hope for the selection of one of their retainers for the interior portfolio. We hope no such man will get that place.

PRICELESS.

Charles E. Finlay, president of the Aetna National bank of New York, has offered to pay a million dollars for the establishment in America of the tuberculous cure recently discovered by Dr. Friedmann of Berlin, if the cure proves beneficial in ninety-five cases out of a hundred. It is probable that this offer could be duplicated in other countries. It is a manifestation of the keen interest which is taken throughout the civilized world in the search for means of resisting the advance of "the white plague."

Thousands of rich men and millions of the poor are as deeply concerned as Mr. Finlay in the fight against the destroyer which kills more human beings than fall a prey to any other disease. In proportion to their means they would give as liberally to conquer this most dreaded foe of life. There would be no limit to the financial resources which might be brought into use if money would insure the final victory of science over tuberculosis.

All attempts to calculate the economic burden of this plague run into staggering figures. It is a tremendous tax upon industry and every form of material advancement. Its effects are felt in every community, however small, and in all countries. The world would find its progress much quickened if it could be freed from the most destructive of diseases.

But there is an "if" of tremendous importance in the proposition President Finlay makes. It is by no means certain that the hopes raised by the Friedmann treatment for tuberculosis will be realized. The highest scientific authorities have not yet placed their guarantee upon the new serum. The tests made have not been long enough and public enough to clear away grave doubts. The offer made by the New York banker is one of many factors in the problem which will tend to a speedy termination of the exact results of the Friedmann remedy.

There are two women members of the Colorado legislature. When they met, they kissed. But their idea of equality in suffrage did not extend this salutation to the rest of the members. Is that fair?

We shall soon know whether the president-elect is a fan or a rooster, when he decides what position he will take regarding the plan to raise the number of supreme justices from nine to eleven.

Science has discovered a cold light. It isn't a particularly new discovery, however, as any man knows who has looked at the light in his wife's eyes when he came home late without an excuse.

The St. Louis woman who trains her servants to become the wives of her sons, has at least solved the question of how to keep a servant. But she must have some mighty fine sons.

If they would let William Rockefeller say just what he would like to say, he would probably undergo a cure that would establish a world record for speed.

As we read the news from Helena, we cannot help thinking how fortunate it is that the senatorial question was settled by the people.

A Chicago philosopher wonders what good 114,559 miles or travel have done for Mr. Taft, seeing that he winds up in New Haven.

There is abundant room in Ash for the Turks, and the mosques about which he talks were built for Christian churches.

Helen Gould had a quiet wedding. But the family average for exciting ones is not seriously affected by this.

Wilson's bicycle possesses an advantage even over Jefferson's horse, in that it will stand without hitching.

Anyway, William Redefelder didn't yield to the family weakness of "I don't remember."

The vernal equinox, they say, will bring smaller hats. Come on, you Spring!

In Saturday's advertisements in The Missoulian there is much Sunday comfort.

Mr. Bryan is getting some satisfaction out of the anxiety of his foes. The Young Turks, having made their bluff, appear willing to conciliate. There are yet thunder rumblings in the Balkan war cloud. However, we are not bothered by flies these days. Will the armistice be shot full of holes? But what could the Young Turk do?

FOR A GREATER UNIVERSITY

There are several things which we can do, things in which we can all have a part if we will, to give Montana a greater university. We believe the discussion which has been going on for thirty days or more will have a good effect in that it has directed to the affairs of higher education, the attention of a good many men and women in the state who have not, previously, given much thought to these matters. We hope that this attention will ripen into interest and that this interest will lead to personal participation in university activities.

There is a bill before the legislature now which provides for the permanent revenue of the university and its sister institutions. This measure fixes the state's appropriation at a fixed tax-levy of one mill. The enactment of this provision into law is the first step which is necessary for the successful execution of a program to add to the greatness of the university. No argument is necessary in support of this proposition. The people of this state do not need to be told that it is disgraceful to have university men before the legislature, begging for an appropriation to carry on the work of their institution. The state provides money for junketing trips for its officers; its appropriation for the state fair has never been withheld by the board of examiners; there is enough money wasted by the legislature in its own extravagant expenses to do much good were it properly spent. If we can spend this money, surely we can spend enough to carry on decently the work of higher education. The thing to do is to make the revenue secure; attach it to the university so that it will be safe from the deprivations of any state board.

The management of affairs of higher education is now in the hands of a political board. It should be placed where it will receive more than passing attention. The members of the state board of education have so much other work to do that they cannot possibly give to this important matter the attention which it deserves.

There is no tenure of office for members of the faculty of the university; their positions are not secure against the whim of complainants; they are robbed of their independence of action. There should be assurance given of a security of tenure which would make it possible for the faculty members to give their whole attention to their educational work.

Here are three suggestions, then, which we believe will do more to promote the welfare of higher education in Montana than anything else which can be done, right now. The legislature has before it this week, a bill which authorizes the state institutions to accept gifts. This has not been possible under the present law. The enactment of this bill will open possibilities which are great.

These are general suggestions. They are made as a result of careful study of affairs in higher education in this state. We urge their consideration by those who are sincere in their desire to see a great university in Montana. There are other questions to be raised and other suggestions to be made; but these will do as a starter. There are matters of purely local interest which we must consider. But these which have been mentioned are instances in which the legislature can contribute greatly to the cause of higher education in Montana.

The Republic of China XVI.—The City of Canton

By Frederic J. Haskin

Canton is the great joy town of block together solidly, sometimes 20 and 30 abreast. They are low, un-painted, from 15 to 15 feet long and about five feet wide, having a good curve capacity. A bamboo outrigger at the side helps to maintain balance. Steering is done by one big oar which works in a groove at the stern. The woman of the family does the steering, while the man and the children handle cargo and work the sail which flaps invitingly to any accommodating wind. Frequently, the toiler at the oar has a baby strapped to her back. There may be another in swaddling clothes in a dark, dirty cubby-hole beneath the deck, which is the safest place. The children old enough to take care of themselves, and there will surely be two or three or more, are permitted to stay on deck. A two-by-four spot in the bow is their exclusive playground. These people are born, go through their existence in this phase, die and are buried from their sampans. The river population of Canton and vicinity is computed at 5,000,000. Rapid breeding, and constant recruiting from the pirates of the West river further up, keep pace with the high death rate. They have no schooling, no religion, no morals, no sense of duty, three years ago not even Christian missionaries noticed them, and their efforts today, lacking adequate support from the homeland, are like throwing bird shot against Gibraltars. These river rats are of necessity practical and lawless. A body floating unmoored and unheeded for down the stream some bright morning tells the tale of a fight or treachery the night before, or perhaps days ago.

Another kind of sampun, larger and devoted to different traffic, is known as a "flower boat." There are hundreds of them, and they are supposed to give the gay side of Canton river life. If gay is possible, then, outwardly they are gay, as their varicolored lanterns, paper flowers, and bright bunches make a pretty sight. Fresh, lucky young women, whose accidental beauty has saved them from the sharp poverty and crunching toll into which they were born, live on these "flower boats." Except for these girls, the river people are shunned by the people ashore. Being slightly more prosperous, and knowing a trifle more, makes them properly standoffish.

The boat turns a slight bend in the river, and to the right lies the city of Canton, a veritable sea of red tiled shops and houses lining narrow, fairly straight streets. To the left is the island of Shamoen, where the foreign business houses and consulates are located, as well as a good foreign hotel and some residences. Here the tourist arrangements for his guide, chair, coolies, etc. Visitors are warned not to go into the native city without a guide and it is dangerous for a stranger to

venture there alone. "Shameen" means sand flats, and this little island is just that, but marked by a stone wall all the way around. It is one and one-half miles long by less than a mile wide, and was ceded to Great Britain and France following the war of 1862 which was caused by the burning of foreign establishments by a Chinese mob. No Chinese is allowed to cross the bridge to Shameen without a pass, or unless he is employed there. Canton proper is surrounded by a wall six miles in circumference. There is a partition wall running east and west. The northern section of the town is the largest and oldest, while the southern part is considered quite modern and is called, "the new city." The city has grown to suburbs outside the walls having a circumference of about four miles. The city walls are made of brick and sandstone, with granite foundation, and are 20 feet thick at the base and 35 feet high. The north wall has a top against hills which rise 1,200 feet—a waste area, barren, dotted with thousands of graves and tombs. A moat which smells to Heaven surrounds the other three walls. Three old forts near the north wall are quaint relics. There are four outside gates and two water gates for boat traffic. They are guarded by day and closed by night.

Crossing the bridge from Shamoen and passing through a gate, the tourist plunges into a network of the narrow streets and soon realizes how impossible it would be for him to find his way back alone. There are about 60 of these alleys, misnamed streets, mostly paved, and a little straighter and cleaner than those of interior towns, but so narrow that frequently the tourist while edging slowly along in the sedan chair can stretch his arms and touch the houses on either side. The streets fairly swarm and wriggle with humanity. These houses are usually shops on the ground floor and "living" quarters on the second floor. In the rear will be a court for dogs, pigs, fowls and merchandise.

The shops are of one wonderful and delightful, and one is constantly alighting to inspect; also, one finds when the day is over, to buy a great many more curios than one expected. There are hundreds of pretty things to choose from, and a pocketful of Chinese and "mex" coins goes a long way, as the accidental views money values. By all means see the making of stick pins, brooches, etc., out of feathers, and in other places watch with astonishment the humble artisan, totally oblivious to you, who is fashioning eight, 10 or 12 small ivory balls, each separate and distinct, inside of a round piece of ivory which is no larger than a big walnut. Other interesting things are lacquer tea tables, inlaid in gorgeous designs with gold leaf, silks, satins, laces, teakwood furniture, bronzes and brass ornaments.

There are about one hundred temples in Canton, mostly Buddhist and Confucian. It is estimated that nearly 2,000 priests and nuns inhabit these places, which are usually dirty and not infrequently dens of immorality. Leeches and beggars in the front courts first attract attention. The central figure in each temple is always a huge bronze figure, sometimes ten or more feet high. All of these holy places are interesting, but the two which no one misses are the Temple of Five Hundred Genii in the western part of the city, and the Buddhist Temple of the Ocean Banner on the island of Honan nearby. In the former five hundred little idols, grinning, snoring or holding attitudes of mock solemnity, delight the visitor. The Banner Temple is quite elaborate, the grounds covering several acres, behind which walls 200 priests live and die. Other sights worth seeing are two pagodas. One is known as Kwangshah, standing 150 feet high, and was erected by Mohammedan traders from Arabia in the tenth century. The other is three centuries older, is nine stories high and climbs to 175 feet.

Canton's trade with the outside world began in 1517 when King Emanuel of Portugal sent eight ships and an envoy to the Manchou coast. Permission to trade with Canton was given, doubtless for the reason that it was the farthest removed from Peking. Britain tried to break in about 1595, but did not succeed until 1843. The opium war waged by the British in 1842 gave them a firm footing. The principal articles of trade are tea, opium and cotton goods. Canton's total trade annually is about \$75,000,000, of which fully \$40,000,000 represents imports.

Tomorrow: The Republic of China XVII. Cosmopolitan Shanghai.

FAIRGROUNDS

Editor Missoulian—I am much interested in the location of the new fairgrounds. I believe they should be situated where it will be possible to get a full mile track, especially as the automobile races are likely to be a prominent part of the entertainment program. There must be electric-car service to the grounds, also. The high cost of getting back and forth was one of the things which interfered with the old fair being successful as they should have been. I believe the street-car company would extend its line to the old fair grounds if the commissioners would buy them. I read in The Missoulian the offer which was made for the sale of this site. It seems to me this is a good proposition. With all the ground needed, this property can be bought for \$20,000. On this ground there are already 18 good stalls, worth \$1,100; a grandstand and exhibit building worth \$2,000; and the cost of the ground only \$4,400. As the cost of the ground is \$15,000, on the south side would cost \$15,000. The estimated cost of buildings, I am told, would be not less than \$45,000. This would make the total cost over there more than \$30,000. There is already a water main laid to the Greenough grounds. Would it not be better business judgment to buy this place. Also there is the better railway service to consider, in handling stock shipments. It seems to me the whole proposition is favorable to the Greenough proposition, but I would like to hear from others.

RANCHMAN. Missoula, Jan. 31, 1913.

SATURDAY SPECIALS

IN THE Stock Reduction Sale The Stock Reduction Sale has certainly been a grand success, and now there is only broken ends to choose from. Therefore for Saturday we propose to clean these lots out at even lower prices than before quoted.

- Coats \$10.00 Coats \$4.50; \$17.50 Coats \$7.15; \$25.00 Coats \$9.85; \$40.00 Coats \$14.75. Suits \$15.00 Suits \$5.75; \$25.00 Suits \$10.65; \$35.00 Suits \$14.25; \$45.00 Suits \$18.65. Dresses \$12.50 Dresses \$5.65; \$12.50 Children's Coats \$5.00; \$7.50 Children's Coats \$2.85; \$10.00 All Wool Dress Skirts \$4.85; \$5.00 All Wool Dress Skirts \$3.65. Alterations on Above Charged for Actual Cost.



THE LEADER Economists for the People

IN ANSWER

Editor of The Missoulian: Who is the president of the United States senate? Who are the members of the present cabinet?

The presidency of the senate alternates now between Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire (Rep.) and Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia (Dem.). The constitution of the United States provides that the vice president shall be president of the senate. The senate is to elect from its own membership a president pro tempore, who shall serve in the absence of the vice president. William P. Frye of Maine, president of the senate, died last year and when the senate came to elect a president pro tempore at the present session the vote was deadlocked, Gallinger and Bacon receiving each the same number of votes. It was decided, then, that the presidency should be held by these two senators on alternate fortnights.

BONDSMEN QUALIFY.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.—Politicians, saloonkeepers and a professional bondsman qualified before United States Commissioner Irvine today as sureties for the release of J. P. Berry and Paul J. Morris, both of St. Louis, in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., for alleged complicity in the McNamara dynamite plot. The papers will be forwarded to the United States circuit court in Chicago for approval. Morris' bond is \$36,000 and Barry's \$40,000.

NO MORE JOINT AGENCIES.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—Pursuant to the order of the supreme court, the Southern Pacific company announced here today that, effective tomorrow, all joint agencies in connection with the Union Pacific Railway system will be abolished. On the Pacific coast and in Salt Lake the company will continue to retain its present representatives.

WANT WOOL TARIFF RETAINED.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 31.—A memorial was adopted in the Utah senate today petitioning both houses at Washington not to reduce the present tariff on wool, mutton, lamb and sugar.

Canada's Offering To the Settler

The American Rush to Western Canada is increasing. In the new District of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, there are thousands of free homesteads left, which to the man making entry in three years' time will be worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre. These lands are well adapted for grain growing and cattle raising. Excellent Railway Facilities. In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway rates are regulated by Government Commission. Social Conditions. The American settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. Send to the Canadian Government Agent for literature, rates, &c. Address: Benj. Davies, Block Great Falls, Mont. or address Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

STUDENT IS IRREVERENT.

Middleton, Conn., Jan. 21.—Betting on prayers as a sporting proposition in the chapel has resulted in the expulsion of a prominent member of the senior class from Wesleyan university, according to the assertions of students there. The member in question was overheard "laying odds," it is declared, on the length of a prayer being made by one of the most venerable members of the faculty. Charges of irreverence were brought against the offending senior and his dismissal promptly followed.

FOR RECALL OF JUDGES.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 31.—With a provision extending its operation to district and supreme court justices, the Kansas house of representatives today passed a constitutional amendment for the recall of public officials. The house had rejected the measure last night