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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1913.

It is clear to me as A. B. C., that an extension of federal powers would make us one of the most happy, wealthy, respectable and powerful nations that ever inhabited the terrestrial globe. Without them, we shall soon be everything that is the direct reverse. I predict the worst consequences from a half-starved, limping government, always moving upon crutches, and tottering at every step. —George Washington.

"VISIONS AND TASKS."

Happy, indeed, were the incidents connected with the annual observance of Charter day at the state university, yesterday. The orator of the day was fortunate in his selection of a theme; the address of Mr. Gately was timely. "Visions and Tasks" was the subject to which the speaker addressed himself and to which he directed the attentive consideration of his audience. Mr. Gately used with telling effect the tribute of Dr. Alexis Stein to the burden-bearers of this earth. It isn't often that the burden-bearer gets the credit to which he is entitled. As a matter of fact, a vision-painter of only just average ability can keep a lot of burden-bearers busy and working overtime. It is easy to paint visions. It is quite another matter to make realities out of these visions. A visionary can, as we have said, work short hours and keep enough material ahead for an army of task-workers. And, as a rule, it is the visionary who gets all the credit when the job is finished. Yesterday's address was noteworthy if for nothing else than that it gave merited credit to the bearers of burdens. When Mr. Gately started out, we thought the vision-painter was going to get all the credit. The speaker said he had no criticism but a lot of sympathy for us burden-bearers. Happily, he didn't let it go at that; he gave us the benefit of a wonderfully effective peroration. As burden-bearers we feel more content with our lot than we did before we listened to the Charter-day address.

THE SHERIFF.

Out west, we have our own conception of what a sheriff should be. We picture him as a man who does things. The old-time western type of sheriff has yielded to the quieter pattern, who does not carry a gun flapping at each hip but who yet knows how to get his man when he goes after him. Ordinarily, we do not think of a sheriff as a man who is handy with words. Hence, there is interest in this paragraph from an after-dinner speech which was made the other night by Sheriff Harburger of New York, in defense and eulogy of his office:

The sheriff's office has accomplished much good. I cannot give you a resume of all the work it has done, but it is not a grasping, nohearted, self-seeking avaricious, despoiling, agrandizing, Robin Hood, practical crew, but a humanizing, whole-souled multitude of men whose red blood beats in unison to help mankind in general and bring about a government state of affairs as peace officers. Riotous proceedings are things of the past. Estopping anarchistic sentiments, inculcating and innoculating American ideas, prevent-

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Washington was this country's first popular idol. Always his name has worn a halo and always his countrymen have been extravagant in the reverence they have paid to his memory. He was appreciated in his lifetime—a fate which is all too uncommon in this country, land of the brave and home of the free though it be. He was the instrument raised up by Providence to meet the crisis which he so splendidly faced and through which he led the colonists. He lived to know that the country which he had helped to form appreciated his efforts and did not question his motives. And, too, he was spared long enough to obtain a glimpse of the future greatness of that nation. From his mountain of Nebo it was given him to behold the Promised Land.

Washington was not among the band of patriots who first realized that separation from the mother country was inevitable; but when he had accepted this condition as necessary to the growth of the western people, he became as ardent as any. He was not a visionary; he was a worker. We attribute to him much which was not originally his in the way of prophetic vision. He became confident of the future greatness of his country, but we cannot tell how much of this confidence was the result of the argument of Hamilton, of Madison, of Jefferson or of the others of that band of students and scholars who constituted the advisors of the first president. Once convinced, however, Washington was zealous in attaining the great purpose.

Wonderful was the mind of Washington and wonderful his power of performance. In all the history of the world there are few characters as strong as his. And it is this fact which emphasizes all the more strongly his willingness to take counsel and to heed advice. Because he conferred with Hamilton, with Madison with Adams and with Jefferson and the rest, he was none the less great. Rather this made him all the greater.

From the life of Washington and from his terse utterances, we have received many maxims and much inspiration in our national existence. From the days of copy-book up to the age when we study the Congressional Record, we read of Washington and of the lessons which he left for our guidance. And his is one of the figures in history which we and the whole world with us, may study to advantage.

Right now, in Missoula and under conditions which prevail, it seems to us that the one timely and pertinent lesson for us to study in the life of Washington is found in the fact that, great man as he was, he did not hesitate to seek counsel and to heed advice.

And to this should be added the further fact that this consultation with others and this acceptance of advice did not detract one iota from the greatness of this truly great man. Rather, as we have said, it emphasized his greatness and intensified the strength of his character.

ing seditious expressions, bottling up the nihilist, bomb throwers, explosive, hot-headed, sabotage exemplifiers, fire inflammers, self-feeding agitators, noncitizens of revolutionary tendencies, Bastilles, a conglomeration of miscellaneous elements is a part of our daily work.

THE PORK CENTER.

Not long ago, we suggested that Great Falls had challenged Helena's title as the pork center of Montana. For a good many years we have heard of the Helena Hog; some of us have heard of this creature so often that we have come to believe in its existence. Yesterday's scene in the house at Helena furnishes proof that our suggestion of a few weeks ago was not so far off. Great Falls is now after the state fair. A month ago she wanted the university. That is, Great Falls gets the credit for this porcine disposition. We do not believe the citizens of the prosperous, pleasant, proprietary city in Cascade county are as a whole responsible for this reputation. We incline to the belief that Representative Kirschwing of Cascade county placed the matter in its right light yesterday, when he addressed the house. There's something behind the movement, more than meets the eye. The people of Great Falls have too long been on record as opposed to hoggrishness. How would they feel, were somebody to start the removal of Rainbow Falls? Let them answer this question and they will understand how Helena feels when the removal of the state fair is suggested.

The joker is often an Ethiopian concealed in the woodpile. It has killed a good many laws by making them ineffective. It is likely that it will nullify much of this week's work at Helena.

In the ranks of those who seek to prevent double-crossing in the last days of the session, there should be some active nigger-chasers if the endeavor is to be successful.

The country school is receiving long-denied attention. In its day, the country school turned out some great men and women and it is gratifying to note that its day is returning.

There is need for optimism on the part of the lover of springtime, when he gets up these mornings.

In the rush of steering-committee days, it is well for the lawmakers to watch for jokers.

It is easy to slip a joker into a platform measure. Remember the primary law.

All roads, we think, will continue to lead to Helena at fair time.

The alfalfa is showing signs of spring, too.

Letchworth Arboretum

By Frederic J. Haskin.

One of the most interesting of all the experiments in the direction of forest conservation is that being initiated by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation society at Letchworth park, New York. All of the valuable timber trees of the world which will grow in a climate corresponding to that at Letchworth park are being planted in this great arboretum, and definite efforts will be made to learn the full possibilities of these woods when grown under forest conditions in the United States. Planted singly and in groups will be every kind of tree that has any chance of growing in such a climate. Visitors will thus be afforded an opportunity to study the value of trees for ornamental planting and for landscape purposes.

To each species of tree is assigned an irregular block of ground of an acre or more in area, and the trees will be planted and the grounds laid off with due regard for landscape and color effects. Planting will be so close as to simulate forest conditions, and each tree will be given a good start and then left to shift for itself. In this way trees unfitted to grow under such conditions will be eliminated, but when all the plots of ground have been planted with trees that will grow, Letchworth park will contain more kinds of commercially valuable trees than any other forest in the world.

Through this forest will run winding bridle-paths, and as the visitor traverses them he will see growing all the commercially valuable trees of the United States and Canada, those of Europe and those from many of the little-known regions of the earth. It is intended to make this arboretum of value not only to the professional forester, but to every American citizen who is about to undertake tree planting and who wishes to get the benefit of the lessons at Letchworth park.

The history of Letchworth park begins in 1859, when William Pryor Letchworth, a citizen of Buffalo, sought a playground where he could free himself from the cares of business. He bought a piece at the upper falls of the Genesee river, near Fort Totten, which he named Glen Iris. Most of the land had been denuded by the woodman's ax and the sawmill, but Letchworth set to work to restore it to its pristine beauty. He employed the science of the forester and the art of the landscape gardener, and soon had one of the show places of New York state—a place where nature was dressed in its best by art.

He acquired other land from time to time, lying on both sides of the Genesee river, until he owned about a thousand acres, embracing the three famous Portage falls and the wonderful gorge cut by the river. The voice of primal man spoke to him out of the forest, and called upon him to establish a museum for the relics of the Indians who once peopled that region. And in carrying out that idea he secured the old council house in which they long held their councils; he brought back for reverent sepulture

the remains of Mary Jemison, the splendid young white woman who consecrated her life to the welfare of the Indians.

In 1906 Dr. Letchworth consulted with many friends, and a year later decided to present his estate to the people of the state of New York, retaining a life tenancy, which was terminated by his death in December, 1910. A condition of the gift was that it was to be in the permanent custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation society, which organization is preparing to make the gift of the greatest possible ultimate value to the people of the nation.

It is intended that the value of the arboretum will not merely consist in a demonstration of the results that may be expected to follow forest plantation of various kinds of trees, but that our exact knowledge of tree life will be enhanced. Skilled observations and systematic records will be kept; the measure of each growing tree will be taken at stated times; their liability to disease will be observed, as will their capacity for seed bearing, their behavior in pure stands, and when growing with other kinds of trees, their influence upon the forest floor.

Not only will the information thus made available be placed at the disposal of those who can visit Letchworth park, but carefully prepared, two-technical circulars giving the results of all such studies, will be sent to those interested in forestry.

The work of planting the arboretum is in charge of Overton W. Price, who, for ten years, was Gifford Pinchot's right-hand man while he was at the head of the forestry service of the United States. He has had much experience with practical forestry, having graduated from the forest school at Munich, Bavaria, and having had three years' work abroad under the late Sir Dietrich Brandis, former Inspector general of the forests of India. The director of the arboretum is Charles M. Dow, a prominent publisher of Jameson, N. Y.

Nearly 100,000 trees have been planted since the arboretum had its beginning as such. The director has entered into an agreement with the United States department of agriculture, whereby an observer from the forest service will make frequent scientific observations, and the reports he will make will be published as government bulletins. The department will also furnish several thousand seedlings annually.

The work at Letchworth will probably give new impetus to the movement in favor of reforestation in the United States. Although we are drawing heavier proportionate drafts upon our forests than any other nation, at the same time the United States lags behind in provisions for future forests. The world is now planting a million acres of forest trees a year. In some places it is to replace forests that have fallen before the ax. In other places fire has been the grim destroyer of the trees that are being replaced. In still other places bare hills that within the ken of mortal never bore trees before, are made to support their share of the world's trees. In Asia, in South Africa, in Australia everywhere, trees are being planted by people who live more than a day at a time.

In the black forests of South Germany one may see long rows of girls and women in quaint peasant dresses, moving steadily forward like companies of soldiers, planting the little trees that will in years to come be the monarchs of the forests. In India one may see groups of turbaned, bare-legged East Indians planting the teak in the rich soil that borders its historic rivers. In China and in Japan he may behold hundreds of coolies planting the seedlings that are destined to solve a serious problem of the orient. Kaffirs in South Africa, bearded and blanketed Cossacks on the bleak steppes of Russia, all join in the world-wide tree-planting army.

But Americans? Compared with the treasures they have reaped from the forests, measured by the needs with which their country is confronted, judged by the intelligent standards that usually are attributed to them, they number the fewest among all the tree planters. The United States government has some tree planters in the forest service, a few of the leading railroad companies have undertaken practical forestry, and some landowners who have lived ahead of their day and generation are following suit—but altogether they would constitute a very little group in the great throng of the world's tree planters.

The friends of forestry point out that these men and women of the world are not planting forests for sentiment's sake; that Germany does not plant many trees for each one that is cut down simply because a forest is beautiful; that India does not spend four million dollars a year in planting teak simply to white away the time; that Russia is not forcing its evergreen forests further north over the bleak steppes of Siberia simply with the hope of bringing more cheer to its lands of banishment; that France is not re-venturing the Alps simply that the

SPECIALS For SATURDAY

Tomorrow will be your last chance for buying all heavy and winter needs at closing out prices. It is very essential for you to look over this bargain list and check the items you need. Then come to the store and look over the items themselves. We quote cheaper prices at all times than elsewhere.

Table listing various clothing items and their prices, such as 40c gingham aprons, 25c percale dust caps, 75c flannelette gowns, etc.

All Winter Coats, Suits and Dresses Less Than 1/2

We have on display a big assortment of new spring coats, suits, dresses and millinery. We invite you to come and see these refreshing new creations. They are beauties, and you will admire them. As is "The Leader's" custom, they are moderately priced.

Advertisement for 'THE LEADER' department store, featuring 'ECONOMISTS FOR THE PEOPLE' and 'Ask to See the New Spring Millinery'.

traveler may behold the trees in their beauty. They urge that all these nations are doing forestry work because national thrift prompts it and national welfare demands it.

It is said that we waste more wood per capita than any other nation on earth—ten times as much as Germany, nearly twenty times as much as England, and many times as much as France. The walnut and the cherry, as commercial woods in the United States, have almost gone; the white pine is going rapidly, and the end of the hickory and the white oak is almost in sight. Fifty years more at the rate we have been using our timber will bring us to the brink of the exhaustion of the supply, in the opinion of the forestry authorities.

And to help along the movement that is on foot to replace the trees that are cut down with baby trees that are to grow, the Letchworth arboretum, the first forest arboretum in the world, has been established. The blocks of trees that have been laid out will be large enough to establish real forest conditions, and yet small enough that the student can pass from one to the other. There will be men on the ground to tell how the work was done; the results will speak for themselves. They expect failures, as well as successes at Letchworth, for sometimes it is as important to know exactly what not to do as it is to know what to do at other times. Every forester in the country is enthusiastic over Letchworth park. They say that Mr. Dow's plan for a forest arboretum is a great idea now safely set on the highway of realization.

(Tomorrow—Co-operative Marketing. I—The New Division of Markets.)

national palace to pay their respects to the new president. Men went to the palace who had not been seen there since Porfirio Diaz went out of office, among them General Samuel Garcia Cuellar, who was Diaz' chief of staff.

Men who had been political prisoners until yesterday were among those seeking an audience. Felix Diaz was among the callers and interested spectators at the official reception of the government commissions. His only participation, however, was that of a private citizen, a role he has assumed. He is not idle, though. He and close friends have set in motion the machinery and the party work for his political campaign, which it is hoped by the administration, will be finished in short time.

No Small Job.

There is no good reason to believe, however, that President Huerta will find the task of pacification simple or particularly short. The awe inspired by cannon doubtless will act as a repressive agent in and about the capital, but many with whom rebellion has become more or less a profession, probably will continue the strife. Disabling reports also continue to arrive regarding the attitude of disgruntled governors and political leaders in many parts of the republic.

General Pascual Orozco, Jr., is expected to arrive soon and espouse the cause of the new administration, but it is considered not improbable that Inez Salazar, perhaps the second strongest man in the north, will refuse to support any government bearing the appearance of the old regime. He represents the most radical element of the northern rebels. The most concerted action undoubtedly is that centering about Governor Carranza in the state of Coahuila, where two brothers of the deposed president are organizing a force with the purpose of wresting the government from Huerta and avenging the death of their brother.

Gustavo Madero. As a nucleus of their army they have a force of irregulars and are said to be able to augment this number with considerable numbers of other recruits. In the south it is not improbable that Castello Brito, the governor of Campeche, will support an anti-government movement.

The Stake.

The stake for which both sides will play is the support of general Emilio Zapata, who controls too many men to be ignored. The government asserts that Zapata has expressed a willingness to cease fighting, asking only for a change in the governor of the state of Morelos. In the capital, Felix Diaz continues the popular hero. The playing of the "Felix Diaz March" in the restaurants is a signal for applause.

Provisional president Huerta's peace program as outlined to the newspaper men, if carried out, means merciless repression. In effect, it is promised to use the iron hand policy employed so effectively by Porfirio Diaz when he was president. It is regarded by most persons as certain to be needed, but the skeptical express doubt as to its efficacy, at least for a long time.

While an embassy has been sent to Coahuila to confer with Governor Carranza, most persons believe that the influence of Madero's brothers in that district will make peace without a struggle impossible.

HAY'S WILL.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 21.—The will of C. M. Hays, the Grand Trunk railway president, who lost his life in the Titanic disaster, filed here yesterday, disposed of an estate valued at \$752,298, all of which goes to Mrs. Hays, the widow, with the exception of legacies of \$10,000 to each of his four daughters, and \$25,000 to be divided between his sister and brother, Davis Hays in equal amounts.

Advertisement for 'Hunt's Perfect Baking Powder and Flavoring Extracts' with a list of flavors and an illustration of a woman.

Advertisement for 'METHODS OF DIAZ TO BE FOLLOWED' with a note '(Continued From Page One)'. It discusses the political situation in Mexico and the actions of various figures like Huerta and Carranza.

Advertisement for 'The Cheerful Life' by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, describing its benefits for women's health.