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MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1913.

A CENTENNIAL.

Today Germany is celebrating the hundredth anniversary of Prussia's war of liberation, which ended in the throwing off of the yoke which Napoleon had riveted on the German people. Not only today, but during the greater part of the week the empire will give itself up to the celebration of that glorious event. Two or even three hundred years from now the occasion will be of just as much moment to the Germans as it is today. The battles of that war are living in the hearts of every true German. The feeling today as regards the French race has abated but little. Never will the scars of French domination be effaced. Although of but short duration, the indignities suffered by the people of Germany at the hands of their conquerors left an imprint which time only seems to make more vivid in the memories of the Germans. But little different is the attitude of the French toward their neighbors. Alsace-Lorraine—that still rankles in the bosom of the Frenchman and he is biding his time to recover what he considers his rightful possession. The Germans may celebrate their final triumph, but while the church bells are ringing and the statues are wreathed in flowers a harder eye is cocked toward the border looking for the glint of the sun on the sea of bayonets which will betoken another French invasion.

SAFETY FIRST.

Pittsburgh today is the scene of a big "safety-first" rally in which the operating employees of all the railroads entering that great city are to take part. The general superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad will address the men on the necessity for care and caution in their methods of work. This meeting is to bring to the attention of the men the fact that not only must they take care of the passengers riding on the trains, but that they must also exercise proper caution to see that they, themselves, escape injury. It seems foolish and silly to hold a big rally for the purpose of telling a man that he is working right next door to death and that his turn may come any minute, but the railroad officials believe it necessary and undoubtedly they are right. The continuous proximity of danger renders a man neglectful of the precautions he should take to reduce this danger to a minimum and many railroad men are annually sacrificed simply by their own heedlessness. A few years ago a meeting at which the officials asked the men to be careful of themselves was an unheard-of proceeding and the interest taken by the management in the safety of its men would certainly betoken a step toward bringing the employees into closer and more amicable relation with the officials.

ROYAL LOVE.

Had King Edward lived, there would have been today the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage to Queen Alexandra. It was on March 10, 1863, that Edward, then Prince of Wales, married the fair daughter of

A LIVING WAGE.

Great fortunes are founded, in many instances, upon mercantile and industrial enterprises in which most of the employes are women and children. There are millionaires whose dollars have piled up at the expense of the lives or the souls of underpaid girls. There are unfortunates who have, as a result of the system of low wages in these great establishments, been compelled to choose between the sacrifice of honor and death and who have chosen life at the greatest price which can be paid. There are others who have chosen the other alternative and who lie in graves above which should be reared monuments bearing the inscription: "Sacrificed upon the altar of greed."

"Between low wages for women and immorality there is a causative connection," testified one of Chicago's large employers, Saturday, in the course of the investigation into the conditions surrounding the large department stores. It was an admission which surprised the investigating committee. One after another, the heads of department stores had ridiculed the mere suggestion that the low wages paid in their establishments had anything whatever to do with the morality or the immorality of the women employed. But this man, Edwin Hillman, was frank in his admission and he offered his co-operation to the committee in the endeavor to arrive at definite conclusions as to what constitutes a "living wage."

Sunday morning's news brought us also the information that some of the sneering employers who had testified earlier in the investigation, had changed their views to the extent that they were willing to employ investigators to make honest inquiry into the conditions attending the manner of living of their girl employes. One of these men went so far as to offer to raise the minimum of wage in his establishment. True, his offer leaves that minimum far below the figure which most of us regard as a living wage, but his change of attitude indicates a new position on the part of the employers, a change which will be welcomed by those who have realized the terrible consequences which come from the necessities attending the struggle for life which these miserably paid girls are forced to make.

Last summer the progressive national convention included in its industrial-justice plank, a demand for the establishment of a minimum wage for women workers and a scientific investigation to determine the amount of the living wage. This plank was severely attacked during the campaign which followed, but such inquiries as that which is now in progress in Chicago are proving the correctness of the position taken by the progressives. The platform of the new party is being vindicated already, in this respect.

This is not a political question. It is a question of humanity and of justice. It is a question which involves the very life of our nation, in that it concerns the lives of the mothers of the nation. It is a terrible spectacle, when men who are the employers of thousands of women and girls will treat this subject lightly and will affect to ridicule the claims of those who contend that the minimum wage is an essential to the welfare of the country. But it is an encouraging development when men of this class come forward voluntarily with the offer to co-operate in the effort to solve this great problem. The leaven is working.

Denmark. The wedding was in the royal chapel at Windsor castle. The groom was twenty-two years old and the bride, nineteen. Marlborough house, to which Queen Alexandra retired to live after the death of King Edward, bears many mute evidences of the love which the widowed queen bears to the memory of her husband. By her express wish everything within the palace has been restored so that the royal residence presents the same appearance, precisely, that it did during the many happy years she spent there as Princess of Wales. The restoration has been complete, down to the smallest detail, especially with regard to the apartments which were used by the late king. The only change is in the apartment which was the private room of the prince in those days. In this room, over the mantel, hangs a portrait of the king, painted a short time before he died. When he used this room for his private business office, the picture which hung in this place was a portrait of his wife as a bride. These little details of royal love are interesting glimpses.

President Wilson's vote was about six million. Since the inauguration, he has received applications from sixteen million democrats who say they voted for him and he is sitting up nights to figure out which count is wrong.

The Thirteenth assembly removed some doubts at least. There can be nobody in Montana now who questions the existence of the bi-partisan combine.

The Missoula commission government makes a record for economy which the democrats of the legislature will do well to study.

It's all right for the reservation to ship grasshoppers to Missoula, but we hope the shipments will soon be butler instead of hoppers.

The Montana Democratic assembly voted with the democratic house in Washington in establishing a record for extravagance.

Also there is the destruction of the Baltimore coast defenses by dynamite to be investigated. Dr. Wilson's troubles multiply.

More than ever the democrats realize that there are not enough plums to go around and the realization brings pain.

But the Mexican situation is not as critical for the new administration as is the senatorial situation in Washington.

Governor Stewart is finding plenty of business these days.

The Crisis in Japan II—Crushing Taxation.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Irregular finances and heavy taxation have brought to a crisis the fight for constitutional rights in Japan. While the movement for constitutional reform is the basis of today's disturbance, it was a deadlock over expenditures which brought matters to the fighting point. A diet is supposed to hold office for four years, but there have been 27 in the 24 years of constitutional government, and 11 ministries for the same period. Nine of these diets were dissolved for opposing extravagance on the part of the cabinet and the elder statesmen always was too strong to overcome.

The very first diet, organized in November, 1890, cut the budget by \$60,000,000 yen (yen is equivalent to 50 cents in United States money) besides exacting promises of further retrenchments. The second diet rejected all the government's bills because the promises made to its predecessor had not been kept. It was dissolved for its tenacity, and in the subsequent election the bureaucrats used force at the polls. Bloodshed resulted in some localities, and this intimidation of the electors set a precedent which has not been wholly ignored from that day to this. The third diet was allowed a vote only one month, because it passed a vote of censure upon the government for its abuse of power. The 12th diet was dissolved for fighting the government's usual measure for increased taxation. The seventeenth diet had a short lease of life for opposing expenditures for increased armaments, and in the eighteenth the budget was accepted only after a compromise suggested by the emperor. Later diets have been fairly successful, owing, however, to Katsura's cleverness in pretending to work in harmony with the political parties.

Party government, now in the ascendency, has gone through many vicissitudes and is entwined with the fight for constitutional and financial reform. The constitutionalists, liberals and progressives were makeshifts of the early days. They were ridiculed, and when they finally did combine and carry the twelfth diet by an overwhelming majority in 1898, they failed miserably under the leadership of Count Okuma, the premier, and soon dissolved themselves. At the subsequent election the bureaucrats carried all but 40 seats.

A better day came with the organization of the Rikken Seiyukai (Constitutional association) by Prince Ito in 1900. The party did not come up to its founder's expectations until the recent leadership of Marquis Saionji, who has with great artfulness been at once the liberal minded chief of the party and the lieutenant of the despotic Katsura, who acknowledges no party. Saionji, as premier, has been backed by his party as has no other chief minister. In the election of the twenty-third diet in 1908, the

party had an absolute majority. It was the first time that a single party dominated legislative affairs. It was also in a majority during the second Katsura ministry, but was induced to sanction some of his financial methods which it now refers to with such bitterness. When Saionji began his second ministry in May, 1911, he continued to hold the presidency of the Constitutional association party. This was unprecedented and would have been hooted out of court 10 years before. The party has been with the premier in his retrenchment measures. In fact, it has gone beyond him and is now forcing the fight, whereas he, yielding to the personal ambition of the young emperor, seems willing to compromise for the time being. The Kōkumintō, or nationalist party, is in the minority and is more conservative. In the present struggle, however, it has joined hands with the majority against the bureaucrats.

raised. The second increase put a stamp duty on checks, civil documents, administration papers, and even on traveling within the empire. A person traveling 200 miles or over has 50 sen, or 25 cents, added to his fare. One wishing to go less than 50 miles third class pays an additional five sen.

The shiftless policy of borrowing from Peter to pay Paul was adopted. It was the custom of Prince Katsura when he was premier to borrow money to redeem bonds, and the rate of interest on the new obligation was rarely lower, even by a shade, than that of the old loan. It was a heavy period of expansion and exaltation over the defeat of Russia. The people became reckless in their personal expenditures, and the dangerous tendency toward moral corruption and indulgence in luxuries was very noticeable. This state of affairs inspired Matsuhito to issue his famous "Boshin" rescript of October, 1908, in which he counseled the people to be thrifty and diligent. The country folk took His Majesty's advice very much to heart, but the general urban population has honored it more in the breach than in the observance.

An insistent demand for more economic sweep Marquis Saionji into power for the second time in May, 1911. In the last days of the Katsura ministry the party of Saionji had succeeded in reducing taxes by \$7,500,000, but the people wanted the knife to cut the home. Among other things the proposed world's fair for 1917 was abandoned altogether after having been put off once from 1912. The plan to standardize the gauge of the government's 5,000 miles of railroad was also postponed.

This was the problem Saionji faced. Surely it was a situation which deserved the co-operation of every department of the government. A review of the situation showed that a cut of from 10 to 15 per cent must be made in the total expenditures. In other words, a saving of from \$28,000,000 to \$40,000,000 per annum was necessary in order to pull the nation through. Naturally, the army and navy would have to stand their share of the cut. The nation was committed to the policy of gradually increasing its war forces to a standing army of 500,000 men and a navy of 500,000 tons displacement. It was seen that the annual increases would have to be stopped for a few years. At the same time, public opinion, once pro-army, has veered around to a demand for a big navy. Public men and the press thought that the navy should be provided for but that the army could and should wait.

Unfortunately, the army is the pet project of the bureaucrats. Katsura, Yamagata and Oyama, the three most powerful men in Japan, are all army men, and in turn dominate the elder statesmen, who are the emperor's intimate advisers, and to whom the members of the cabinet look for guidance. In September, 1912, the minister of war, General Baron Uehara, refused to make a cut in war expenditures lower than 3 per cent, and that for three years only. At the same time he demanded an appropriation for 40,000 more men for Korean defenses. His defiance and ultimate defeat of his premier then unleashed the public wrath which last month started the world.

Tomorrow—The Crisis in Japan. III. Tangled Politics.

President Wilson and His Official Family



President Wilson is shown above with his cabinet, as follows: 1, William Cox Redfield of New York, secretary of commerce; 2, William Gibbs McAdoo of New York, secretary of the treasury; 3, William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, secretary of state; 4, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina, secretary of the navy; 5, William Bauchop Wilson of Pennsylvania, secretary of labor; 6, Lindley Murray Garrison of New Jersey, secretary of war; 7, Franklin Knight Lane of California, secretary of the interior; 8, Albert Sidney Burleson of Texas, postmaster general; 9, James Clark McReynolds of Tennessee, attorney general; 10, David Franklin Houston of Missouri, secretary of agriculture.

FEDERAL DOCTORS SEE VACCINE DOCTORS MACVEAGH DEFENDS HIS COURSE

DR. FRIEDMANN TREATS SEVEN MORE PATIENTS FOR GOVERNMENT BOARD.

FORMER SECRETARY OF TREASURY TELLS OF OLEOMARGARINE COMPROMISE.

New York, March 9.—In a 30-minute clinic today, Dr. F. F. Friedmann's vaccine, which he asserted is a cure for tuberculosis, was given a test in the presence of United States government officials. The seven cases treated here to remain under government inspection and upon the development will depend the official report. It was announced that Dr. Friedmann had furnished the federal representatives with specimens of his bacilli culture and that clinical observations will continue to be made by them. The government officials in Mount Sinai hospital, where the test took place, were: Surgeon E. F. Anderson, chairman of the board ordered by Surgeon General Blue of the federal public health service, and Special Assistant Surgeon A. M. Stinson. The government physicians declined to discuss the test. The inoculation followed a long consultation between Dr. Friedmann and the government surgeons and more than an hour of study of the history of the prospective patients. The seven persons to be treated, all adults, were brought in from various wards of the hospital where they were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and the others respectively from tuberculosis of the knee, the elbow, the ribs, the urinary tract, and the kidneys. Each gave his consent to the inoculation. Observers at the clinic said that Dr. Friedmann had remained free from nervousness throughout and that the work of inoculation had progressed smoothly. The instruments used were furnished by the hospital. "Dr. Anderson has explained the intention of the government to conduct a series of clinical tests with Dr. Friedmann's serum," said Dr. S. S. Goldwater, superintendent of Mount Sinai hospital, after the clinic. "Dr. Friedmann has supplied him with some specimens of the culture and clinical observations will be made by the public health service of Washington."

Chicago, March 9.—Franklin MacVeagh, former secretary of the treasury, issued today a statement in which he defended his ruling in the oleomargarine prosecution which resulted in the government's acceptance of \$123,000 in settlement of alleged frauds. Through which the government, it was asserted, was defrauded of \$1,200,000. "There were no fraud cases," he said, "no fraud was committed and no fraud therefore was compromised. There are various sorts of oleomargarine cases. Those of which the public has heard most are cases in which the oleomargarine law was fraudulently evaded. The cases in question are not in that category. The manufacture of two kinds of oleomargarine is permitted by law. One kind may be artificially colored. This kind must pay a tax of 10 cents a pound. The other and usual kind, is taxed at a quarter of a cent a pound and must not be artificially colored. It may be naturally colored by the colors naturally in its permitted ingredients. "It happens that cottonseed oil is one of the chief ingredients of oleomargarine and also that this oil in its crude state is colored. In the process of refining cottonseed oil, however, for use in oleomargarine, the color has been lost, at least in any process not too expensive to be commercially available. "An Ohio chemist, however, said he had invented a method that solved the problem and an oil company in Louisville—not an oleomargarine company—produced oil with some color ascribed to be natural. "The oleomargarine people brought this oil to the attention of the bureau of internal revenue. The oil was tested by the bureau, by the also manufacturers and by private laboratories. It also was tested for sulphur by the bureau of animal industry. No one could find any artificial color. "Finally, the manufacturers of oleo connected with those cases, became apparently so certain of the legality of this oil that they began to use it with the consent of the bureau of internal revenue, but without the bureau's final decision. "The question between the oleo manufacturer and the bureau of internal revenue was not one of fraud. It was a question of technical liability. The amounts of these compromises, totalling \$123,000, were proposed by the parties after the bureau had decided that they could not be released from tax liability and it was found that those amounts were all the government's evidence would enable it to enforce and probably more. The officers for that reason were accepted."

Francis Colton Dies. Washington, March 9.—Francis Colton, father of Governor R. Colton of Porto Rico and at one time prominently identified with the Union Pacific railroad as one of its general officers, died here tonight of jaundice.

A RUMOR. Laredo, Texas, March 9.—It is reported that all of the federals captured by the Carranza forces at Lampazos, Mexico, were executed late today. This report, however, has not been confirmed.

HIS GOAL. (Prom Judge.) A youth who'd been going the pace Dropped finally out of the race— He fell quite a bit, And I know where he lit, Though, of course, I can't mention the place.

Billousness, headaches or backache, due to disordered stomach and bowels, promptly relieved by Hollister's R. M. Tea; try it and see. 35c. George Freishelmer—Adv.

IF HE HAD ONLY THOUGHT! (Prom Judge.) The pretty storekeeper was unpacking and assorting some new goods when her best young man entered. She stooped behind the counter a moment and arose with flushed face. "I'm glad to see you're stocking up," he said. There's an unaccountable coldness between them now.