THE WEATHER
Today—Fair; cold.
Tomorrow—Fair; cold.

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

WOODROW
Is running a bum weather factory—but he's new on the job.

VOL. XXXIX. NO. 319. MISSOULA, MONTANA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1913. PRICE FIVE CENTS

WILSON TALKS WITH PARTY LEADERS

PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH DEMOCRATS OF HOUSE AND SENATE REGARDING TARIFF.

CAMPAIGN MAPPED OUT

Both Houses of Congress Practically Will Be Agreed Upon General Revision Plan Before Special Session Begins—Leaders Plan to Rush Bill Through at Once.

Washington, March 19.—The house, the senate and the president came together informally today for the first time, on the "preliminaries" of tariff revision. A short conference between the president and Senator Simmons of the senate finance committee followed by a long conference by a senate sub-committee and Chairman Underwood of the house ways and means committee laid the groundwork for a series of three-cornered conferences that are to follow before the tariff revision bills are presented to the house in April.

As a result of the discussion, it was said by Mr. Underwood and Senator Simmons tonight that the houses of congress practically will be agreed on the details of the tariff revision before the bills reach the house, and that the opinions and desires of President Wilson also will have been fully considered.

The fight over free wool decided by the committee on ways and means yesterday in favor of a 15 per cent duty will recur in the senate and the reduction of the sugar tariff will also be a stumbling block there. While few individual items of the tariff revision bills were considered by the leaders of the two houses today, these subjects were canvassed and plans made to attempt to reconcile the various factions in both bodies before the beginning of actual debates in the house and senate. The senate finance committee will work informally with the house committee on ways and means, and both will be in close touch with President Wilson up to the time the bills are completed for the house caucus.

The senate committee will begin consideration of the complete revision bill as soon as it is passd upon by the democratic caucus in the house and without waiting for the house to act upon it. The sentiment in both houses has developed strongly in favor of a single tariff revision bill embracing the whole revision instead of a separate bill for each schedule. Should the house adopt this plan, senate leaders declare the tariff bill will be passed quickly in the senate.

Representative Payne of New York, ranking republican of the ways and means committee, said today that while there would be a minority report on the tariff bill by the republican members of the committee, there would be no time to present a republican measure.

The question as to when the tariff law shall go into effect has not been taken up, but the opinion was expressed tonight that it would take effect immediately upon approval or the following day.

Frequent Conferences.

President Wilson will confer frequently with the members of the house and senate in the president's room at the capitol in the extra session of congress. This was announced at the White House late today.

The president intends to make himself as accessible as possible to members of congress on those days when tariff legislation will have reached its most important development.

The president will go to the capitol, it was said at the White House, in a spirit of friendly co-operation, there to consult with democrats and republicans alike on the progress of legis-

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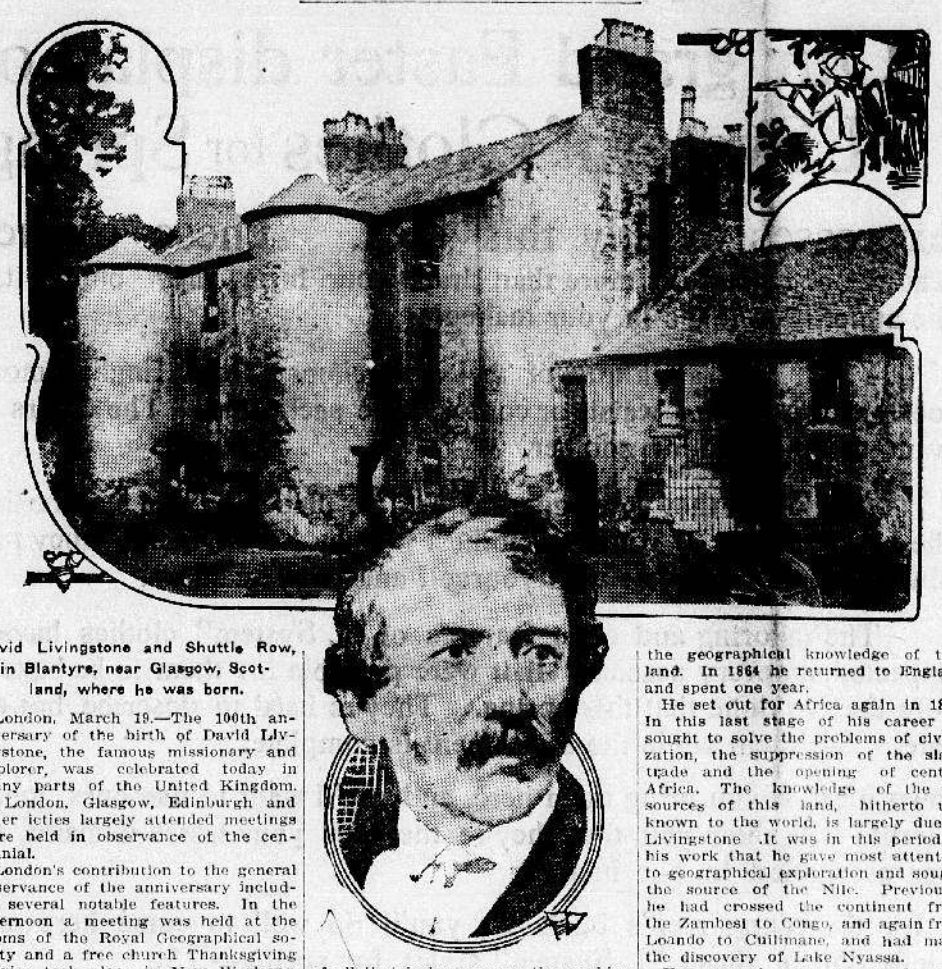
CHURCHES OF CHRISTENDOM CELEBRATE THE CENTENARY OF DR. DAVID LIVINGSTONE



David Livingstone and Shuttle Row, in Blantyre, near Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born.

London, March 19.—The 100th anniversary of the birth of David Livingstone, the famous missionary and explorer, was celebrated today in many parts of the United Kingdom. In London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other icties largely attended meetings were held in observance of the centennial.

London's contribution to the general observance of the anniversary included several notable features. In the afternoon a meeting was held at the rooms of the Royal Geographical society and a free church Thanksgiving service took place in New Wesleyan hall, Westminster. These were followed by a great public demonstration in the Royal Albert hall, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. Among the speakers were Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir Harry Johnstone, the African explorer; Dr. Wardlaw Thompson, secretary of the London Missionary society, and the venerable Sir John Kirk, who was an intimate friend and companion of Dr. Livingstone.

In the popular mind the name of Dr. Livingstone is associated chiefly with the exploration of the "Dark Continent." But greater and more fruitful than his work of exploration was his work as a Christian missionary. As an explorer he tracked deserts and described the wealth of the country, in its plants, fruits and minerals. As a missionary he strove for freedom and security among the natives, acquainted them with the ways of civilization, and by striking a blow at the slave trade commenced a new era for the natives and for the traders who wished to carry on legitimate trade.

Born in Scotland.

Livingstone was born March 19, 1813, on the banks of the Clyde, at Blantyre, in Lanarkshire, Scotland. His parents were splendid representatives of all that is best among the working people of Scotland. As a boy the future missionary worked in a cotton factory and his life from the beginning to the end was one of pluck and endurance.

He saved his money and put it into books which he studied diligently until he was able to enter the University of Glasgow. His purpose was to study medicine, but after a short time at the university he turned his attention to the subject of theology. His knowledge of both medicine and theology he turned to good account in his missionary work later.

In 1840 he went to Africa under appointment of the London Missionary society. The first stage of his work was that of the teacher and preacher and founder of mission stations. But he soon became dissatisfied with the prevailing methods and his characteristic impulse urged him to go further, gaining the confidence of the natives by his medical service during a 700-mile trip into the interior.

The second stage of Livingstone's missionary work was conceived on broad lines. Colonization and trade were combined with mission teaching. Christian civilization became his object. With the aid of government support he explored large sections of the Zambesi district and added much of the geographical knowledge of that land. In 1864 he returned to England and spent one year.

He set out for Africa again in 1865. In this last stage of his career he sought to solve the problems of civilization, the suppression of the slave trade and the opening of central Africa. The knowledge of the resources of this land, hitherto unknown to the world, is largely due to Livingstone. It was in this period of his work that he gave most attention to geographical exploration and sought the source of the Nile. Previously he had crossed the continent from the Zambesi to Congo, and again from Loando to Cuilimane, and had made the discovery of Lake Nyassa.

For several years no word came from the great explorer and it was generally supposed that he had perished in the African wilds. The story of how he was sought and found by Henry M. Stanley, the American journalist, is one of the most thrilling in all history. After Stanley had found him, the two traveled together for a time, but Livingstone persistently refused to return with Stanley to civilization.

In poor health and becoming weaker with each day of travel, Livingstone was one day found by an attendant kneeling lifeless by his couch. The place of his death was on the south shore of Lake Bangweoll, and the date May 1, 1873.

The body of the great missionary and explorer was embalmed and brought home and on April 14, 1874, the remains were interred with impressive ceremonies in Westminster Abbey.

In connection with the centenary celebration, the London Missionary society has raised a $50,000 fund to found a memorial station in Africa, while the directors of Charing Cross hospital, where Livingstone studied medicine, have started a similar fund for the building of a new wing to the hospital as a memorial to Dr. Livingstone.

COWPUNCHER FROM MONTANA SHOOTS BUFFALO OFFICIALS

Buffalo, N. Y., March 19.—Joseph Stefunski, a cowboy from Geyser, Mont., apparently demented, threw the city hall into a panic this afternoon when he entered the mayor's office and opened fire on the clerks and a policeman on duty there, with a revolver. Charles E. Lang, a policeman, who grappled with the man, was shot four times, but probably will recover.

Stefunski called twice at the mayor's office this morning, asking for Mayor Fuhrmann or his secretary. This afternoon he called for the third time and asked Charles Egloff, license clerk, for the mayor. Egloff told him the mayor was out.

"Well, I want $100," said Stefunski.

Egloff tried to parley with the man while Lang, who had overheard the demand for money, walked toward him. The sight of the officer apparently alarmed Stefunski, who stepped back and drew a revolver, yelling: "I'll get that hundred or know the reason why."

Lang closed with Stefunski, but was unable to seize the revolver. Stefunski fired five shots, four of which lodged in Lang's neck and shoulder. The fifth, aimed at Egloff, went wild.

Stefunski shook off his wounded antagonist and began to reload his revolver. While a deputy sheriff stood at one door of the mayor's office firing a revolver in Stefunski's direction, Detective Sergeant Herman Burkhardt rushed in and overpowered the man.

At the police headquarters Stefunski declared he was an anarchist and had gone to the city hall to "shoot 'em all."

In his pocket was a curiously worded document which the police regard as further evidence of the man's unbalanced mind. It was written on the stationery of a Great Falls, Mont., bank and purported to be an order for $100. Stamped upon it in some places were the words, "Joseph Stefunski, cow puncher," after which was written in ink, "Big rich man."

Stefuncki said he was a native of Poland and before coming here he worked in Geyser, Mont., and Wilkesbarre, Pa.

How Advertising Reduces Your Cost of Living

¶ Advertising is the means by which merchants or manufactureres may tell a great number of people about the superior quality of their goods, the desirability of their merchandise and the reason it will be to your advantage to patronize them.

¶ Advertising enables merchants to bring hundreds and thousands of customers to their stores. It enables them to do a large volume of business at minimum expense.

¶ Advertising establishes the confidence of the community makes new friends, keeps old customers interested and brings the news of the store right into the customer's home.

¶ The merchant who advertises continuously appeals to all the people in town, while the merchant who does not advertise sits whithin his door and waits for the people to find him out or accidentally drop in as they are passing by.

¶ Advertising is such a powerful selling force and business builder that merchants who use it are enabled to sell better goods at the lowest prices. Read the advertisements in THE MISSOULIAN closely and constantly every day for proof.

GOVERNMENT OUTLINES ONE MAIN CONTENTION

Minneapolis, March 19.—One of the contentions of the defense in the government suit against the Northwestern Lumbermen's association under the Sherman law was outlined at the hearing today.

After John C. Bryngleson of Calloway, Minn., and Ivor J. Boyum of Fergus Falls, had testified that they were refused lumber shipments because they were not in good standing with the association, Milton D. Purdy, attorney for the lumberman's organization, presented two photos to show that the two men owned small yards, not sufficient to meet the business demands of their localities.

Mr. Purdy said that when a man opens a lumber yard with only a few hundred dollars' worth of stock, or when he enters business solely to get lumber at wholesale prices for his own use, he is not entiled to shipments from manufacturers. This is the contention of the defense, he said.

EX-GOVERNOR MEAD DIES UNEXPECTEDLY

Bellingham, Wash., March 19.—Ex-Governor Albert E. Mead died here this evening at 5:30 o'clock at his home, of an acute attack of heart trouble. His death was unexpected although he had been sick for two months.

Governor Mead was a native of Kansas, born at Manhattan, December 14, 1861. He came to Washington in 1889 and settled at Blaine, Whatcom county, where he practiced law. He was elected governor in 1905 and served one term, coming to Bellingham at the expiration of his term, where he made his home.

While governor of the state he put into effect the railroad commission law and other reform measures.

His death this afternoon was sudden and, according to his physicians, was due to valvular heart trouble. He is survived by a widow and four children.

BITTER LIVES OF TOILERS IN MILLS

REPORT OF INVESTIGATORS REVEALS FEARFUL CONDITIONS IN LITTLE FALLS.

WAGES PITIFULLY SMALL

Half of Men Receive Less Than Nine Dollars a Week and Half of Women Less Than Seven and a Half—Houses Are Small and Unsanitary and Family Privacy Is Impossible.

Albany, N. Y., March 19.—The report of the state labor department in its investigation of conditions among the Little Falls textile workers—brought to public attention by the recent strike—was made public today.

"Certainly it is a matter of grave public concern," the report says, "when a considerable body of wage-earners are found living in such conditions as are revealed by this report. There is reason to suppose that more or less similar conditions are to be found elsewhere."

The investigators state that prior to the strike, half of the men workers received a weekly wage of $9 or less, while half of the women received less than $7.50.

"The settlement of the strike," the report adds, "made but little, if any change in conditions as to wages."

Monthly rent of the space occupied by a single family or group runs from $6 to $18.

Of living conditions, the report says:

"The houses are frame structures, built singly or in groups. Bathrooms are entirely absent, leaky roofs make dry rooms impossible. Ventilation always is bad. Cellars were found filled with water, ashes, waste, garbage and manure.

"Sleeping rooms are small and especially when the number of occupants which they accommodate is considered. Some are windowless. Overcrowding is the rule. Owing to ignorance of the need of fresh air, in a sleeping room, windows are kept constantly closed, even the cracks being filled or covered. The air of the sleeping rooms is charged with odors from the kitchens, the wash-tubs; the garbage heaps and the cellars, and in this condition is breathed again and again by the sleepers.

"In each household one room serves as a kitchen, while all others are sleeping rooms. The kitchen is also a dining room, living room, wash room, laundry and in some cases a sleeping room.

"The head of the household is not simply the head of a family, nor even in the usual meaning of the term, a boarding house keeper. She—for the housewife is the real head—is rather the financial agent of the members of her household, herself and her immediate family forming only a part of such an organization.

"The term family is little used in this report. This is intentional. Family privacy is a thing unknown to the textile workers. This cannot be credited to a low moral standard, for physicians testify to a relatively high standard of morals.

"Dealers state that the mill workers buy a fairly good grade of food, but of the children enrolled in the schools, one-sixth are suffering from malnutrition."

CRUISER CALIFORNIA LEAVES FOR MEXICO

San Francisco, March 19.—The cruiser California sailed for Mexican waters this afternoon. She took aboard 400,000 rounds of rifle ammunition and complete equipment for shore duty, including camping outfits. The cruiser, however, is short about 200 men.

At San Diego the California will await the arrival of the Maryland, now coaling at California City and then the two will proceed to Guaymas, where the flag of the admiral of the Pacific fleet will be transferred to the California.

The supply ship Glacier has sailed for Mexican ports with stores for the cruisers Colorado and South Dakota, now doing duty off the western coast of the Mexican republic.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

Charleston, W. Va., March 19.—Governor Henry D. Hatfield today ordered the release of 10 of the 49 prisoners tried before the military commission for rioting in the Kanawha coal fields. "Mother" Jones and other leaders among the strikers were not among those released. The findings of the military court were submitted to the governor several days ago.

DIAZ IN ROME.

Rome, March 19.—General Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, paid his respects today to Premier Giolitti and the foreign minister, Marquis di San Guiliano. Later he enjoyed a drive through the environs of Rome.

CORONATION OF NEW KING IS TO BE HELD TOMORROW

NEW AMBASSADOR FOR ENGLISH COURT

SIR CECIL SPRING-RICE.

Sir Arthur Cecil Spring-Rice, who will succeed Mr. Bryce as ambassador to the United States from England, has had a wide experience as a diplomat. He began his work in this field in 1886, when at the age of 27 he came to the United States to act as third secretary at Washington. In 1889 he was appointed secretary to the British delegate to the international maritime conference. After serving for a time at Brussels and Tokio he was transferred to Washington in 1893. He was charge d'affaires at Teheran in 1900 and minister to Persia in 1906-08. He is now serving as minister to Sweden.

BRYAN IS GREETED BY REJOICING LINCOLN

HOME FOLKS WELCOME NEW SECRETARY OF STATE WITH INFORMAL BANQUET.

Lincoln, Neb., March 19.—William Jennings Bryan heard himself lauded tonight as the foremost exponent of the ideals of democracy, as the man who more than any other made the nomination and election of Woodrow Wilson possible, and as the leading factor in bringing about a return of the government of the people. In his reply Mr. Bryan disclaimed credit for doing more toward bringing about the triumph of his party than should be expected of one who had been three times honored by receiving the nomination for the presidency. Mr. Bryan gave way no secrets of state, nor in his speech did he commit himself on any national policy which is not well known to the reading public. He discussed the causes that have led to democratic victory, and in general promised that President Wilson and all democrats would devote themselves

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KING CONSTANTINE WILL REACH ATHENS TODAY AND TAKE OATH FRIDAY.

WORLD GRIEF-STRICKEN

Messages of Condolence Come to Queen Olga From All Nations of the World—Assassin Not Mad, but Weak-Minded—Formerly Instructor at the University of Athens.

Athens, March 19.—Constantine will take the oath as king of the Hellenes on Friday. He will arrive at Athens tomorrow.

The hope is expressed that the king will be proclaimed as Constantine XII, the last Byzantine emperor having been Constantine XI.

The chamber of deputies will be summoned tomorrow to take the oath of fealty to the new king, after which the ministry will resign.

Messages of condolence and sympathy for the royal family, the Greek government and the Greek nation poured into the capital all day. The first message to Queen Olga from the head of a nation was from President Wilson.

All Greece mourns the death of a sovereign who had done so much, particularly in the last year, to advance the prestige of the nation. Emblems of sorrow are displayed on all sides, and manifestations of grief are even more marked among the poor than among those of the higher classes.

Deputies Acclaim New King.

Premier Venizelos, after eulogizing King George today for his great services during his long reign, asked the chambers to acclaim Constantine king, to which the deputies responded with cheers.

In his first message from the fortress at Janina to the Greek army, King Constantine promised that he would ever concentrate his efforts to his land and sea forces to which war had indissolubly bound him.

Queen Olga, accompanied by several members of the royal family, now is on her way to Saloniki. She suffered greatly from the shock of the announcement of the king's taking off, but before her departure showed that resolution which actuated her early in the war in going into the field to care for the wounded.

The body of the king will be brought to Athens and interred in the mausoleum which he had constructed in the hills at Tatoi, where he was accustomed to spend the summer.

Held in Close Confinement.

Saloniki, March 19.—Aleko Schinas, the assassin of King George, still is held in close confinement. At various periods throughout the night he was forced to undergo examinations, but questions failed to elicit any facts to show that other persons were implicated in the crime.

Schinas is not a bad man, but apparently is weak-minded. He lived by begging and came to Saloniki by way of Athens three weeks ago.

He stopped for a few days at Volo, Thessaly, where he delivered harrangues, in which he declared that in a short time he would succeed in establishing equality: that there would be no longer the rich or poor, and that work which now was accomplished in one hour would be spread over two.

Interrogated as to why he assassinated the king, Schinas replied:

"I had to die somehow, as I suffer from neurasthenia, and, therefore, wished to redeem my life."

He appears to have led a wretched existence, subsisting almost entirely

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