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SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1913.

A weapon that comes down as still As snowflakes fall upon the sod; But excites a freeman's will, As lightning does the will of God; And from its force nor doors nor locks Can shield you 'tis the ballot-box.—Pierpont.

PASSING EVENTS

Whence that April with its showers soft The drought of March hath perced to the root.

Probably there have been spring poets since the birth of time. The break-up of winter seems to have ever possessed a charm and to have been an inspiration.

You fathers, with boys and girls growing up in this city, is it not to your advantage to have the city clean and orderly? You property owners of this town, whose chief asset is the state university, is it not to your advantage to have it a good, safe city for the abiding place of young men and women while they are gaining their education?

The question is just a question of whether or not Missoula wishes to be a city that is clean and well administered and is so recognized. Mr. Houston has shown his ability in his department. There is no honest man in this city who will contradict this statement or will deny its truth.

It is a good Sunday theme for the people of Missoula to consider today—this question of what tomorrow's vote will be. It is not a political question. It is a question of decency, of honest government, of progress.

AN ANNIVERSARY—One of the events which will make the coming week interesting receives somewhat extended mention on another page of The Missoulian this morning.

most warmly appreciated by the men who are keeping the First National in the place which it has occupied for four memorable decades.

MISSOULA'S CIVIC DUTY

Tomorrow is the date of Missoula's city election. Unusually heavy is the responsibility which rests upon Missoula's voters this year. It is not a question of partisan politics—there is none of that involved in this election, except that the socialists have a candidate.

The issue before the voters of the city this spring, then, is not political. It is not personal, either. However, it is an issue which is clearly defined—seldom is a question placed before the people of a city so sharply as this.

The voter who answers this question in the affirmative must cast his vote for Bill Houston. That a great majority of the voters will so answer it we are sure. We are confident that the people of Missoula desire good government; that they want a clean city; that they want a city commission which will handle the city's business in a manner alike efficient and economical.

This is not idle talk. Every assertion which is made here is supported by the record which the commission has made, a record to which Houston has contributed by his administrative ability and by the splendid efficiency of the department which he has organized.

View the situation from any angle you will. Your conclusion must be, if your consideration is honest and sincere, that Houston has given the city excellent service and that this service entitles him to re-election.

Take the moral condition of the city. There is no gambling here; the city has been rid of the vile gang of secretaries which infested it; the restricted district is quiet and its street presents nothing of the old offensive conditions which formerly characterized it.

Take the financial end of the question. The records at the city hall show that the police department costs the city \$9,000 a year. This is \$11,000 a year less than it used to cost. There is a saving of \$11,000 a year in one item. Is not the commission's expense a good investment when it results this way?

The police department, we repeat, costs the city \$9,000 a year. The records at the police court show that the revenue to the city in fines has been \$9,400 up to the first of March. Not only has the department maintained itself, but it has contributed a surplus to the treasury of the city. This is an item for the taxpayers to consider.

But, this Sunday morning, it is not the financial phase of the situation to which we wish specially to direct the attention of the people of Missoula. Even if the police department could not show a credit balance, it would be worth while to have such a man at its head as Bill Houston. The betterment which his administration has accomplished in the moral conditions of the city is warrant enough for his re-election.

The sugar tariff is causing trouble among the democrats. But the trouble which it is causing now is nothing compared with the trouble it will cause before the battle is over.

Burning houses is a poor way to celebrate. The way to success for the suffragists is not illuminated by the flames of homes destroyed.

The nature of the opposition to Bill Houston is one of the strong arguments why he should be elected.

Apple day was a little late for last year and a bit early for this year, but it was pulled off all right.

The surest way to provide for Missoula's growth along right lines is to provide good government.

There are occasions when a civic duty is a religious duty. This city election is one of them.

The county commissioners are receiving much applause for opening the good-roads season.

The law—well enforced. The city's business—well handled. This is the Houston platform.

Sheridan county starts off in full flight. But it is a generation behind the times.

Secretary Bryan is consulting a counselor. Is the secretary weakening?

When Judge Patterson decides, he decides. There is no stuttering.

After registration and election will come the swat-the-fly campaign.

The Houston record is the best guarantee of Houston performance.

as a citizen. Especially is the performance of this duty imperative this spring in Missoula. An element in the city has organized for a systematic attack upon good, clean government. It becomes the duty of good citizens to vote so strongly as to rebuke such a movement.

MAKING GARDENS — The spring has advanced sufficiently — though the advance has been timid — to warrant definite plans for the home garden. This year The Missoulian advertised its offer of garden prizes early enough so that everybody might make the preparations necessary for participation.

It requires, they say, \$100,000 a year properly to represent us at the Court of St. James. Yet nobody has ever claimed that Benjamin Franklin and James Russell Lowell did not represent us properly.

The department of state is now perplexed over the Emerson suffragette case in London. Secretary Bryan is running up against a lot of situations which are not covered in the book of rules.

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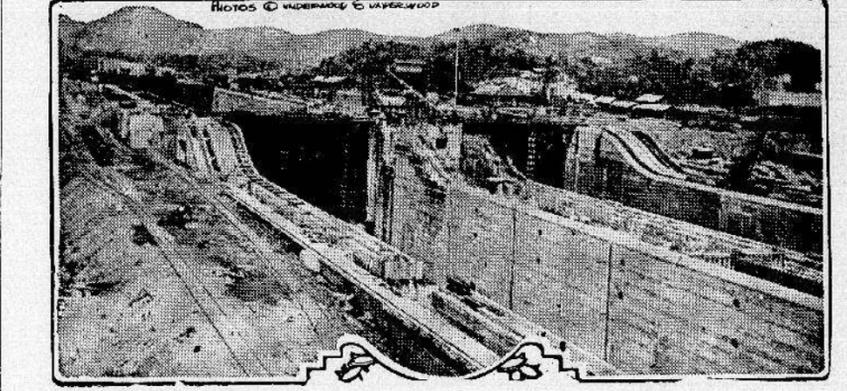
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Every day should be Apple day in Missoula. Get the apple habit.

Thousands of Tourists Visit the Canal



AT THE TOP, CROWD OF TOURISTS VIEWING CULEBRA CUT AT ITS DEEPEST POINT.

Tourists by thousands have been flocking to the Panama Canal zone this winter. One of the accompanying photographs shows a crowd of them viewing the Culebra Cut at its deepest point, and the numerous slides that have developed in that vicinity.

The other pictures show a bird's eye view of the Miraflores locks. The system at this point of the canal consists of two twin locks in flight, having a total lift of about fifty-five feet. The concrete work on the locks is now about ninety-eight per cent completed.

Modern Women XII—"WOMEN IN THE TRADES"

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Fully 5,000,000 women in the United States are employed in the various callings known as trades, most of which are of comparatively recent origin. In the early part of the past century less than half a dozen industrial occupations were open to women outside of their own homes and only three to which they turned in any notable numbers.

The four principal divisions of factory preparation in which women are employed include meat packing, the canning industries, confectionery and the cracker industries. The great packing houses of Chicago furnish occupation for thousands of women in the manufacture and packing of different meat products.

At least 50,000 women are engaged in the tobacco industries. Some of them work in factories and others take work in the cement houses where they roll cigars of high grade even when suffering from illnesses which would make it impossible for them to go out to work.

Contrary to popular belief, few occupations fall to the lot of women and girls more disagreeable than some of the processes of candy-making. The girl who spends long hours dipping bon-bons in hot chocolate and laying them upon waxed paper at the rate of several thousand a day, is apt to find even such dainties nauseating.

Michigan won last night.

required for a worker to qualify as a skillful chocolate dipper. Candy-making is an occupation that calls for some exposure, also, owing to the different temperatures in which various kinds of candy must be handled.

More than half the employees of the great American cracker factories are women and this, too, includes much unpleasant work. The average cracker factory is an interesting place to visit and its cleanliness is almost universal.

The work of the women requires little special talent, only a monotonous repetition of some process, which may be passing the dough under the cutting machine, icing the fancy crackers or packing the finished crackers for distribution.

In the tobacco stripping plants of Louisville negro girls and women are successfully employed. The use of negro labor in factories was many times attempted and always failed until the tobacco stripping factories introduced music. The women work in a huge room, eight or nine hundred feet long. A piano is mounted on a platform in the center of the room.

Blankenship persistency is certain to win.

It is generally supposed that only men work in the steel trades but in Pittsburgh and surrounding towns women have entered the steel factories in considerable numbers and their work has become an important consideration in several branches of steel production.

The work in the glass factories, which now employ thousands of women in the United States, is little less disagreeable than that in the meat factories, although it does not call for so much physical strength. In the manufacture of glass women do a large proportion of the grinding, cutting off and decorating. In this last process the heat becomes almost unbearable because no air can be admitted on account of it drying the color mixture too rapidly, thus causing cloudiness.

One of the earliest trades to be entered by women is that of printing and it still affords a comfortable living to an army of women who receive better remuneration than in most other industries. It is said that in Rhode Island Benjamin Franklin's sister-in-law printed for the colony as far back as 1765. One of her works was an edition of the laws then in existence, which composed a volume of 340 folio pages.

Tomorrow: The Modern Woman. XIII—Women on the Farm.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Norway has 40 school for elementary instruction in agriculture, horticulture, forestry and dairying.

Students of the New York State Library school are compelled to spend one month in practice work in any library they select in the United States.

An exposition known as "The Adria Exposition" will be held at Vienna during the present year under the auspices of the Austrian government and the city of Vienna. It will be devoted to exhibits showing the civilization, history and scenic beauty of the Adriatic countries.

A list of accredited high schools of the south is to be made out by the association of secondary colleges and secondary schools of the southern states in order to stimulate the high schools to maintain high standards. It is intended that the "southern list" shall be an honor list of schools for the entire section.