

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

Published Every Day in the Year. MISSOULIAN PUBLISHING CO. Missoula, Montana.

Entered at the postoffice at Missoula, Montana, as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. (In Advance) Daily, one month \$0.75 Daily, three months 2.25 Daily, six months 4.00 Daily, one year 8.00 Postage added for foreign countries.

TELEPHONE NUMBER. Bell 110 Independent 510

MISSOULA OFFICE. 129 and 131 West Main Street. Hamilton Office 321 Main Street, Hamilton, Mont.

The Missoulian may be found on sale at the following newsstands outside of Montana: Chicago—Chicago Newspaper Agency, N. E. corner Clark and Madison streets. Minneapolis—World News Co., 219 North Fourth street. Salt Lake City—MacGillis & Ludwig. San Francisco—United News Agents. Portland—Consolidated News Co., Seventh and Washington. Seattle—Eckart's News Agency, First avenue and Washington; W. O. Whitney. Spokane—Jameson News Co. Tacoma—Trego News Co., Ninth and Pacific.

SUBSCRIBERS' PAPERS. The Missoulian is anxious to give the best carrier service; therefore, subscribers are requested to report faulty delivery at once. In ordering paper changed to new address, please give old address also. Money orders and checks should be made payable to The Missoulian Publishing Company.



SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1913.

I hold that Christian grace abounds Where charity is seen; that when We climb to heaven 'tis on the rounds Of love to men. I hold all else named piety A selfish scheme, a vain pretense, Where center is not—can there be Circumference? —Alice Carey.

PASSING EVENTS

Missoula's faith and hope have received another stern test. For a week the folks of this city have lived in faith that sometime spring would come and in the hope that their faith would be rewarded. And we are living yet in the same faith and the same hope. But there's comfort in knowing that the trial is not ours alone; there are others, many of them, who are having the same tribulations. And the late spring makes it possible to get a lot more wear out of winter clothes; it gives a chance for those who were not ready at this year's early Easter, to get a spring outfit while yet it is seasonable. The weather remains the uppermost topic of conversation despite the efforts of the tariff and the Japanese question to break into the top-line position. But there are tulips in blossom and things are getting green, though we cannot see how it is. The awakening of spring is a bit slow—quite a bit—but it seems to be coming along after a fashion and if we can maintain our faith and hope, it is certain that they will ultimately be rewarded. The man who is always late getting his garden planted will be on time this year, for the season is so late that he will have to wait until next year if he is at all behind the schedule. And there is always the comforting thought that spring will be all the pleasanter when it does come.

PEACE—Theoretically, universal peace is getting a great boost this spring. Practically, however, there is not such encouragement for those who look for general disarmament. Andrew Carnegie, during the week, made his annual peace speech, which was received with the customary liberal applause. But even while the great ironworker was touting, big Austria was rushing troops against tiny Montenegro in the endeavor to force the brave mountaineers to relinquish their hard-won prize of war. In Mexico, the wheel of fortune takes another turn and the report is that the lieutenants of Huerta are deserting him, just as they deserted Madero, for a more likely leader. We ourselves are concerned in the regular spring war scare which involves Japan. The accepted version of the situation in the island kingdom is that if the Japanese treasury were replete, there would be a movement against American ports in the far east. There is a hue and cry because California seeks to check the commercial and industrial invasion of the coast by the Japanese. Mr. Bryan has journeyed clear across the continent to speak a word in behalf of the administration and to urge the coast people to let up. But his mission was fruitless and the California war against the Asiatic invasion will go on. Mr. Bryan has also a suggestion for at least temporary disarmament. Lord

ADVERTISING GOOD THINGS

"How far that little candle throws its beams. So shines a good deed in a naughty world." In the day of Shakespeare, good deeds may have obtained sufficient publicity through their own illumination—and so may have good things generally. But that was before the spotlight had come into use. Now a good thing is made better by the limelight of advertising—made better because it is made available to more people. The application of advertising to church work, as well as to other good things, is so ably discussed in The Christian Century that we print the following editorial, placed in our hands by a clergyman friend, as worthy Sunday morning reading:

Several years ago a New York minister preached a sermon from the text, "He could not be hid." He declared that such goodness as was resident in Jesus Christ could not permanently be concealed. He believed that truth once made known to men would be seen to be so inherently desirable that humanity would never thereafter lose sight of it. He held that the demand for real excellence is so great that the supply has but to be produced, and the world will surely become a consumer of it. He showed that whatever of good once gets into life becomes a permanent asset of the human race.

There is much to be said in favor of such a doctrine, and the sermon was so well liked that this same minister repeated it later to a great assembly at Chautauque.

The sermon contained one sentence which has afforded a test of some aspects of the teaching of the sermon itself. Here is the sentence:

"If you write a better book, or preach a better sermon, or build a better mouse-trap than your neighbor, though you build your house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to your door."

The subsequent history of this sentence affords a singularly interesting illustration of the fact that the teaching contained within it is not always true.

The sermon in which this sentence occurred was doubtless a better sermon than the average of those preached by the neighbors of Rev. John Paxton on that particular Sunday. Did the world proceed at once to wear a path to the door of his church?

And he did not live in the woods, either.

He continued his able and efficient and successful ministry, and did good. But so far as is known the West Presbyterian Church in New York did not find it necessary to renew the pavement on account of the crowds that came seeking the author of that fine sentence, and the excellent sermon of which it was a part.

They wore a path to Emerson's door. Emerson was dead by that time.

Probably a thousand orators, great and small, quoted the sentence and attributed it to Emerson.

Comparatively few people read Emerson, but most people like to quote him, and now and then some one who quotes him looks through his essays to see from which one of them a quotation is made. So it may have been the thousandth orator who quoted it, saying:

"As Emerson has so well said, 'If you write a better book, or preach a better sermon, or build a better mouse-trap than your neighbor, though you build your house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to your door.'" to whom it occurred to look the matter up. And he searched through the published essays of Emerson and could not find it.

Dr. Edward Emerson replied, in answer to questions, that it sounded like his father, but he could not find it in his writings.

The world was disappointed. The path to Emerson's door was a blind alley.

Then the world made a beaten path to Elbert Hubbard's door. That represents the range of some people's literary imagination—if Emerson did not say it, Elbert Hubbard did. Elbert Hubbard has said a good many things that Emerson never said or would have said. But when the world beat a path to Elbert Hubbard's door, and asked him if he wrote that verse, he blushed modestly and admitted that it was his. He said he evolved it out of his "cosmic consciousness." He sometimes gets things in that way.

So we see that Dr. Paxton's fine sentence intended to illustrate the theory that the world will surely discover the author of a really good thing came very near to showing that sometimes it does not happen so. The world may make a path to the shop of a skillful advertiser, while grass grows in the highway leading to the real author. Though he live and preach in the heart of a crowded city with a main thoroughfare passing his door, he might as well take to the woods so far as the honor due him is concerned.

In fact, Dr. Paxton was only partly right. If you write a better book than your neighbor, you must put it into hands of a hustling publisher; and his ability to put the work in the list of the six best sellers is by no means proof that it is one of the six best books. If you preach a better sermon than your neighbor you must advertise special music to accompany it, or you will miss some faces you had hoped to see in the congregation. If you build a better mouse-trap than your neighbor, you must buy pages in the advertising section of the magazines to let the world know of your invention, or the mouse-traps will accumulate on your hands, and the mice will multiply in the homes of your customers.

The time has not come, and probably it will never come, when the demand for goodness will so far exceed the supply that we can afford to stop pushing it. We cannot trust the world to go in pursuit of hidden goodness. We cannot leave the good to go forward to its destination on the momentum it has gained in the past. Goodness is advertised by its loving friends. And it needs the advertising.

By all means build a better mouse-trap than your neighbor if you can; and then, though you build it in the woods, come out and distribute it.

Churchill makes a similar proposition. But there is no cessation in the construction of warships, except in this country.

CLEANING UP—Apparently good progress has been made in the spring clean-up campaign. The physical appearance of the city is good—better, we think, than it has ever been at this time of year. But there is room for further betterment and the good work should not cease. Some of these days the weather will be warm and there will be flies breeding in the rubbish and refuse. Get the rubbish and refuse out of the way and there will be fewer flies. In the other clean-up work which is in charge of the police department, things have been doing, also. There has been arrests made under the white-slave law and there are two cases which have been placed in the hands of the county attorney. If they are successfully prosecuted, there will be two new vacancies in the list of undesirable, with prospects good for further removals from the local field of activity. City lodging houses have

all been placed upon their guard; there must be a sharp lookout kept to prevent infractions of the law. Here is a field where constant vigilance is necessary; it must be maintained at all times. Missoula must be kept clean. There is no question at all to the sentiment of the people in this matter. The officers who are not willing to help in the cleansing process, will be replaced by other men who are willing. There are plenty of good reasons for keeping any city clean in this respect. In the case of Missoula there are special reasons which cannot be disregarded.

bate and athletic contests. The days of the meet will be days of strenuous activity. A favorable indication of the success of the meet is found in the fact that there are more schools represented in the lists of entries than ever before in the history of the meet. While this is a fine thing, it makes it all the more necessary for the people of Missoula to exert themselves properly to carry out their part in the work of preparation and entertainment. An excellent start was made during the week in this direction, but the energy and the vigilance must not be relaxed until the last of the guests has departed for home and the meet is over. There is a lot to be done in preparation for the plans and there is much to be done in connection with their execution. We want the visitors to have a good time; we want them to get acquainted with the university and with Missoula. And to that end, we must—every one of us—do all in his power to insure the complete success of the 1913 interscholastic meet.

GARDENING—Upon another page of The Missoulian this morning there is an interesting article upon the making of flower gardens, written by State Horticultural Dean, which we hope will be read carefully by everybody. It is not too late to make gardens. The backward season has made it possible even for the dilatory folks to be on time this year. The tulips are in bloom in some places in town, but there are many other plants to be started when the weather gets warmer. There is the ground to be prepared; there are the seeds and plants to be selected; there are many things to be done, so that everything will be ready for a prompt start as soon as the sun gets back on the job. Professor Dean, in the article which has been mentioned, pleads for a flower garden in every yard in town. That is a warranty that should be taken up on all sides and in every corner of the city. A flower garden in every yard; flowers growing everywhere in the city, in such profusion that nobody will question the right of Missoula to bear the title, Garden city. There is every encouragement in Missoula to induce activity along this line. It will make everybody happier, it will add to the beauty of the city, it will clear the atmosphere of every neighborhood.

GARDEN PRIZES—To the general garden prizes which The Missoulian announced a few weeks ago, the Missoula Chamber of Commerce has added some special premiums for excellence in rose culture. Detailed announcement of these offers has already been made. It was originally intended to close the list of entries on the first of May, but the backwardness of the season has brought a request that this date be postponed. The last entries will be received May 5, tomorrow. Monday night the entry list will be closed. The next day the judges will make their inspection of the premises entered. There will be frequent inspection of these places during the season, the date of the final visit of the judges depending upon the season and its weather. The chamber of commerce prizes for roses aggregate thirty dollars. The Missoulian's offer, as last year, is of a total list of fifty dollars. The number of entries already exceeds that of last year so greatly that it is very encouraging. It is certain that the contest this year will be even more interesting than it was in 1912. But there is room for even more entries. Tomorrow will be the last chance; the list will not be held open later than tomorrow night. Get your flower plot in the list; it will add to the interest of the contest.

While the paving work should not be carried to the extreme that it will be oppressive in its expense, every effort should be put forth to have it as extensive as it can be made.

Texas fights the cotton schedule and loses. Louisiana protests against the sugar schedule and loses. Alabama gets ferro-manganese and is happy. Viva Underwood.

That Chicago man who led a double life—maintaining two families on a wage of \$12 a week deserves a Carnegie medal instead of a penitentiary sentence.

The week brought a good start in the fight against the white-slavers. This class of special privilege should be banished from this city.

It requires some dexterity to dodge an automobile in a crowded street, when the machine is driven by a man who is learning the game.

Austria has delayed her attack upon Montenegro for a couple of days. Perhaps the powers may get up courage to say something.

Even Dr. Wilson finds that it is sometimes difficult to distinguish the voice of the people from the voice of the privileged.

State Superintendent Davey will have the support of all friends of good education in his selection of assistants upon a merit basis.

There are other paving propositions to be considered this week. If it is possible, they should be considered favorably.

If the schools of the state could be entirely removed from politics it would be a good thing for the schools and for the state.

Butte and Helena newspapers are wrong in the statement that Professor Tenney was last fall's bull-moose can-

New Faces in the Senate at This Session



Left to right: Thomas J. Sterling, J. Hamilton Lewis, Dr. Harry Lane (top right) and Willard Saulsbury.

Washington, May 3.—(Special)—A great many new faces are seen in the senate. Many other faces, which have been familiar in Washington for a decade past are missing. Doubtless the most picturesque of the new senators is J. Hamilton Lewis of Chicago, who succeeds Senator Cullom. "J. Ham," as he is known by friends all over the United States, is noted for his pink whiskers, his ability as an after-dinner speaker and as the wearer of the latest

thing in clothes. He is the nearest approach to a dude that will be seen in congress at the special session. Lewis is a lawyer. Another interesting figure in the new congress is Harry Lane of Oregon, who succeeds Senator Jonathan Bourne. Lane is a physician, as is also Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire. They are the only physicians in the senate. Senator Lane is a son of General Joe Lane, and governor of the state. General Lane ran for vice president on the ticket with Breckinridge.

Thomas J. Sterling is the new senator for South Dakota. He succeeds Robert J. Gamble. Senator Sterling is 62 years old and a lawyer by profession. A native Ohioan, he was educated in Illinois and began the practice of law at Redfield, South Dakota, in 1883. He is a progressive. Willard Saulsbury, who succeeds Harry A. Richardson as senator from Delaware, is a lawyer and has practiced his profession at Wilmington since 1882. He is retained by many big corporations. Saulsbury has been active in democratic national conventions and in the politics of his state since 1886.

We hold unqualified admiration for the courage which can pull off a May-day carnival under current conditions. We suggest a suitable and timely subject for prayer, a petition for real May weather for the track meet.

The great powers always seem to be on the side of the heavier artillery, as Napoleon would put it.

It strikes us that this is a mighty poor time for a strike, even of the electrical workers.

From the bleachers, the conduct of Austria has all the look of cowardly bullying.

Mexico has recognized the Chinese republic. But who will recognize Mexico?

We might, however, go on strike against the weather service.

The steam roller works well with Underwood at the throttle.

Meanwhile, we await the explanation of Colonel Bryan.

Presbyterians in Assemblage

By Frederic J. Haakin.

For the first time, the three most important branches of the great presbyterian church are holding their annual general assemblies simultaneously in the same place. The Northern Presbyterian church, the Southern Presbyterian church and the United Presbyterian church will each open its general assembly in the city of Atlanta, May 15. Each body will hold a separate session during the day for the transaction of church business, but each evening the three will meet together in a great auditorium seating thousands of people. At these evening meetings topics germane to the general progress of the whole church in America will be presented by some of the most distinguished speakers of a denomination noted for the eloquence and intellectual attainments of its ministers.

Officially the leaders of the three bodies give no reason for the meeting of the three assemblies at the same time and place, excepting that it was the suggestion of the people of Atlanta who are generously offering free hospitality to all of the fifteen hundred commissioners who will be in attendance upon the assemblies, as well as contributing generally to the other expenses of the gathering. Unofficially the opinion is freely expressed that this joint meeting will have a strong influence toward bringing about a closer unity between the three bodies, especially since negotiations looking toward the union of the Southern Presbyterian church already have been under consideration.

Presbyterianism in America has been one of the strongest and most progressive of the religious faiths from colonial times and has had a powerful influence in the development of the nation. The spirit of independence

Tomorrow: Presbyterianism in America.