

# COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT SPREADS GARDEN CITY'S FAME AFAR

## PORTLAND ADOPTS COMMISSION FORM

Portland, Ore., May 3.—Portland today adopted the commission form of government in a special election by 124 votes out of a total of 23,678 cast (two precincts missing), as against a registration of 73,784.

By reason of the adoption of the new city charter, those candidates who were successful in their contests for nomination for mayor and councilmen, will now be deprived of the opportunity to get their names before the people before the June election unless they file petitions to get their names on the ballot as commissioners.

In the Portland Sunday Journal of April 27, appeared an article over the signature of French T. Ferguson, formerly city editor of The Missoulian, which is a fine review of the commission form of government. It is interesting, as all that comes from Mr. Ferguson's pen is interesting, and it is valuable as showing the excellent publicity which Missoula is receiving from her good government. Here is the story:

Over the mountains, in the heart of the Rockies, lies Missoula, the finest sort of an object lesson to Portland just now. Missoula is one of the young army of cities that are learning the value of the commission form of government. No, it's better to say that Missoula has already learned the worth of this sort of municipal control, for the commission form is no longer an experiment in this little city in western Montana. Two years ago this coming month Missoula changed its style of government. The change came, as do all such things, after the bitterest sort of a campaign. The margin by which the commission form won was not large. It is safe to say, however, that another election affecting the manner of city government would not be the call for another battle between the men who are for the more direct method and those who are against it. Missoula is satisfied with its administration; Missoula would not change back.

What is to come is the testimony of one who for five years was a resident of Missoula, who occupied a position that gave him the best of opportunities for studying local conditions, who saw the transition from old to new in the regulating of city affairs, who knew Missoula before and after the taking of the commission form of government.

In the old days Missoula labored under the handicap of a city council. There were approximately a dozen members of this body. Sessions were held at stated intervals. Matters were referred to committees and the committees went to sleep, as is a habit of committees. Boards of various sorts, the creatures of the council, were just as dilatory as boards of this kind are usually. Each and every member of the council, of the council's committees, of the council's boards, was a business man or a professional man, or a working man. Each and every member was most directly interested in his own affairs, in maintaining his own prestige or in fighting his own battles in economics. The affairs of the city came last. The most important business in Missoula, that of the city itself, received at the hands of Missoula the least attention. Now, mind you, there was nothing wrong with the city officials of Missoula, no more than is wrong with the present officers in charge of the government of the city of Portland. In a way, these men were philanthropists, in that they gave even a modicum of their time to the city. Nothing but the purest altruism could have made these men think more of the city, a conglomerate, soulless thing of houses, buildings and people, than of their private affairs, or their own problems and troubles. Missoula was not disappointed in its aldermen and in its mayor; these men served as had the men who came before them. It was a haphazard method, to be sure, but Missoula had known nothing better and Missoula was satisfied. It was the old story of municipal mismanagement, one of the disgraceful chapters in the history of the disintegration of American cities. There were, of course, plenty of sound-minded men in Missoula and these thought sometimes of a way to stop the woful waste of time and to correct the slothful lack of system that were the twin and chief characteristics of the manner in which the business of the city was conducted.

### Change Comes Hard.

In the minds of these men was born the idea that the commission form of government, already tried and found successful in other parts of the United States, would prove a blessing to Missoula. This was begun a campaign of education. It was not the usual campaign. It was a question of almost forcing people to learn. Missoula was fighting with its mayor and its aldermen and their committees and boards and delays. A municipal memory is proverbially brief, but it was not much of a mnemonic effort for Missoula to recall the earlier days in Montana, when the politics of the Treasure state was a shame before all men. In the old, swashbuckling times of the miner and his poke and the cowboy and his six-gun councils had been so much worse that Missoula thought its present body of governors a rather competent organization. So, Missoula was satisfied and Missoula wished to stand pat. This Missoula was not allowed to do. The men who thought that Missoula needed the commission form of government were insistent and they managed to convert enough of Missoula's people to bring about the change. Pre-

vious to the election day that banished the old board of aldermen, Missoula learned unwillingly; after that day Missoula learned unwittingly. After a year it dawned upon Missoula that the city's affairs had attracted less public attention than usual, that there had not been the usual monthly rumpus and that improvements of all sorts were being carried on in an unostentatious but effective way.

So, Missoula re-elected two out of its three commissioners and waited for another year. After the first year the city learned that its running expenses had been cut in the neighborhood of 40 per cent, even after the salaries of the members of its commission had been paid. After the first year Missoula noticed that its police department had become more effective, that its fire department had increased, that its parks were being kept than ever before. Missoula noticed these things and sat back to let the commission idea work for another year.

### Economy is Established.

This other year became a sick on the scythe of Father Time. Missoula took stock of itself and of its government and found out that the proportion of economy had been maintained. In the routine of rule that it had graduated from the ranks of overgrown country towns into the list of cities that look like cities. In its second year under the commission form of government, Missoula paved its streets and alleys, built mile after mile of concrete sidewalks, created boulevards out of strips of mud, made of its parks places of beauty. And, as Missoula now recognized, all these achievements had come to pass so naturally and so quietly that the city itself seemed almost unaware of them. Missoula had been made over and made over by business men who had made this making over their own business. Had attended to the affairs of Missoula in an intense, loyal, honest, conscientious way. It would not be good business today to run for office in Missoula on a platform that called for a return to the old form of government.

Missoula's experience with the commission plan has made answer to a good many objections advanced by the enemies of the centralized manner of controlling cities. It was claimed that distilling the power held by 12 men into the power given to three men would make for autocracy. Experience proved that the objection was unfounded. The three men held the power of the 12, all right, but on the other hand, they were under a responsibility absolutely proportionate. Twelve men may do something and escape individual responsibility for it, but three men cannot. When a city centralizes the power it delegates its rulers, it also throws in stronger focus the light of publicity and this means responsibility to the public.

There is no reason why Missoula's experience should not be accepted as an object lesson for Portland. Missoula is much smaller than this city, of course, but in a smaller way, Missoula was in almost exactly the same condition as is Portland today. The ruling of a city should be the most important business in that city. If the ruling is done in a hit-or-miss, unsystematic manner—why, the results will be haphazard and chaotic. It is good business for any city, be it great or small, to pay business men to make its business their business. Ask Missoula about this.

## SOCIALIST NOTES

(Contributed.)  
When N. P. Richardson lectured here it was on the "Why of Socialism," and not "What is Socialism," as announced. In the same way the third lecture of the Iycaum course might have been entitled "The Condition of the Masses," instead of "The Class Conflict." It is true that class conflict arises from the condition of the workers, but this was left to be inferred by the hearers.  
Miss Twining opened her lecture with some vivid word pictures of what she had seen in the slums of London, Glasgow and Dublin. She told of the

thousands of people in those cities, who "have not where to lay their heads," but eat, sleep and dress out of doors, in the cold, fog and rain of Great Britain's trying climate. For food these beg from door to door, and rarely, if ever, know what is to satisfy their hunger. If a scrap of bacon is thrown to them, it is at once exchanged for ale at the nearby public house, to gain warmth for their famished bodies, and a moment's forgetfulness from their misery. "The slums of Glasgow are worse," said the speaker, "than those of London, and the poor of Dublin seem absolutely devoid of hope. In their despair the workers of these countries are leaving it in multitudes, with the result that the star of Great Britain's supremacy is already waning."

In pleasing contrast to the above was Miss Twining's experience in Berlin, when she went in search of its slums, once the worst in Europe, and found none—absolutely none. The strong socialist sentiment there has abolished them, and where they were, built tenements better than the homes of most of our middle class in this country. There were no persons in rags to be seen in the city, and everything denoted that the welfare of the poor was considered in Germany's capital.

Conditions in New York City were next exposed. Miss Twining told of that day when the newspapers of the city came out with glaring headlines to the effect that 250,000 children went hungry to school—that many of them were starving. This announcement was made with the expectation that the wealthy would liberally respond, and alleviate the terrible suffering that prevailed among these little ones. Not one cent was contributed from the millions of the rich. The socialists did their best to feed the hungry, but their doors had to close for want of means to buy sufficient food. Miss Twining said that the only thought which made it possible for her to endure the sight of these child skeletons—for they were little more than skeletons—was that she had chosen as her life work to end the system which caused such misery.

Miss Twining further said that at this time an appeal for relief was made to the president, but was ignored, lest it might affect disastrously the presidential campaign. If actual conditions were made public.

New York, the city of these starving children, is now the world center of the white slave traffic, and Tammany, asserted Miss Twining, controls this vile business. She told of how inextricably it is interwoven with business and politics—that it influences our public officials from the president down. Mr. Taft pardoned a notorious white slave, and Mr. Wilson calls to his counsel Charles Murphy, the head of Tammany and, on a bidding him farewell, continued his bidding him farewell, continued Miss Twining, the president, said, "You are always welcome, Charlie." It was Tammany, he is remembered, which made Woodrow Wilson's nomination possible.

The lecture concluded with a beautiful quotation from "War, What For?"

The lecture to be given today by Miss Geff, while it may not outline a fixed program, will at least make plain the socialist ideals. These are not impractical has been demonstrated in Schenectady, Milwaukee and Butte. In every instance the endeavor to carry out socialist ideals has resulted in better government, although these ideals had to be worked out under the capitalist system and laws framed to uphold it. "What the Socialists want" should interest every one who sincerely longs to see the world grow better.

The connection between the white slave traffic and business was illustrated by a recent occurrence in West Virginia, which has not found its way into the capitalist press to any extent. Girls were induced to leave their homes by fake advertisements for stenographers and hotel girls. On arriving at Switchback, W. Va., they were drugged and taken to the stockades where the foreign miners lived. The horrible stories of their life there, told to threats of lynching the reporters detectives, who are charged with sending out the advertisements. These men would have no object in ruining the lives of the four girls if there were not profit in the white slave business. We can orate, legislate and castigate until the crack of doom, but so long as money can be made from the sale of women, white slavery will flourish, practically unhindered. Before we treat this social

evil in a same manner, it will be necessary for us to reconstruct our ideas regarding the inferiority of women. In other words, it will be incumbent upon us to become educated and civilized. When that day arrives we may know what a "womanly woman" really is. Through many ages she has been the reflex of man's opinion of what a woman should be.

Perhaps it would be better if our chamber of commerce would plainly state to what rules of action it wishes the workers to conform. At present they are in the dark as to what would be a safe and sane policy for them to pursue. No reduction of wages seems to be contemplated, but the workers are to let the "manufacturers manage their own business." This, we believe, is customary, unless such management conflicts with union rules. Do our prospective manufacturers contemplate an open shop town? In that case—as the history of the labor movement proves—there will be no certainty that the present scale of wages can be maintained, nor the workers' lives safeguarded.

May a socialist ask if the workers are to blame for the condition of business in Missoula? It now seems that there are more men than jobs. Every worker would welcome the establishment of new industries here that gave promise of steady employment under hygienic conditions, at present wages. If the chamber of commerce will guarantee this they will have no difficulty in gaining the support of the workers in building up a greater Missoula.

The socialist information bureau has asked for the name and address of every professional man or woman connected with the movement here in the United States. It is supposed to look to these for information on his or her specialty.

N. P. Richardson, who lectured in Missoula a couple of weeks ago, has been elected national committeeman of the socialist party for California. J. Scott Wilson was also elected to the same office.

## ANTI-ALIEN BILL PASSES HOUSE

(Continued From Page One)

delay action, and on the other side the progressive majority stood firm in voting down every suggestion.

Apparently the only contingency that can arise to prevent the carrying out of its provisions within approximately 90 days is the threatened referendum petition, which would require 20,000 signatures before the law could be temporarily nullified, pending an election. The matter could not be submitted to the people until the fall of 1914, a delay of 18 months, in case the proposed referendum petition gains enough signatures.

Early in the session, representatives of the board of directors of the Panama-Pacific exposition here to oppose the bill, intimated that the board might foster a movement to invoke the referendum against any anti-alien law that might be enacted. The same intude has been indicated by several commercial and trade bodies, who fear Japan will levy reprisals upon California by abrogating the present business relationships.

## WOMEN MARCH IN CITY OF NEW YORK

(Continued From Page One)

showered thousands of coins. Brooklyn poured its thousands next. Then came the college women, more than 1,000, whose standards proclaimed them from Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Barnard, Bryn Mawr, New York university, Radcliffe, Adelphi, Cornell and many other universities. The men followed, and after them came the newshyrs. Somebody tossed a coin among the boys at Forty-second street. True to instinct, they broke ranks and scrambled for it. Then came a shower of coins and a two-minute block of the parade till the marshals could untangle the struggling arms and legs.

Last came the other states where the campaign is now in the thick. New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maryland. And last of all was Ohio—a solitary marcher bearing aloft a crepe-wrapped legend: "Ohio, where woman, by perjury, may be ruined. She has no voice in the judges' election; she has no voice in their impeachment. Ohio needs recall of judges. Ohio needs votes for women."

### The Benediction.

What Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch called the "benediction of the march" was the meeting at Carnegie hall.

Dean Sumner, of the cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, Chicago, spoke on "The Dawning Consciousness of Women Sex Loyalty."  
"The suffrage will be yours," he said, "when you have working your ranks the women who measure up to some such standard as this: The woman who is willing to give up her time, her energy, and her wealth, if she has it, to see that there shall be efficiency and honesty in the administration of public affairs and lead in all movements, awaiting the time when she shall come into her rights of franchise: the woman who will give of her best that all men, women and children may have a fair and equal opportunity to enjoy the abundance of life; the woman who will have her ear attuned to hear the far-off cry of those in want, the groan of the sick and the moan of the sinful, and bearing the cry, answer; the woman who will stand loyally by and demand the end of exploitation of her sex by men in vicious marriage relationship, in industry and immorality."

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We do not think that this big coat line has a parallel in Missoula. The volume of pretty styles, the variety of them and the general high-class quality make these coats greatly to be desired. Here are handsome German and wide-wale serge, new Bedford and prettily made novelties of many sorts; medium length, three-quarter length and full, long models; staple colors and novelties. Special at—

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Bargains All Through the Store

# Schlossberg's

Bargains All Through the Store

## WOOL SCHEDULE IS PASSED

(Continued From Page One)

wood, "this bill originally was written with a duty of 15 per cent on raw wool. But the difference between your party and ours is that we can get together, and you can't."

"Except on raw wool," he continued, "your bill follows the rates in our bill very closely. It also approximates the tariff board report. But you know that on the subject of the duty on raw wool the tariff board was divided. Its report on that subject was a Scotch verdict."

As soon as the wool schedule was passed, the house hurried through the silk schedule.

## STRIKE HURTS SALOONS.

Patterson, N. J., May 2.—The silk workers' strike, now nearly three months' old, probably will result in radical diminution of the number of saloons here. Many saloonkeepers have taken in so little money that they say they will not apply for renewal of their licenses.

### Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the trustees of school district No. 3, Hamilton, Ravalli county, Montana, up to and including Thursday, May 15th, 1913, for the completion of the addition to the Jefferson school building according to the plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of W. B. McLaughlin, chairman of the building committee, Hamilton, Montana. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. A certified check for 2 per cent must accompany each bid. A sufficient bond will be required of the successful bidder. By order of the board.

LLOYD REIMEL, Clerk.

## IF YOU WANT

To buy or sell a farm.  
To buy or sell an orchard tract.  
To buy or sell a city home.  
To buy or sell a building lot.  
To buy or sell a business block.  
If you want to borrow money.  
If you want to loan money.  
I can fix you up.

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**THOMPSON'S WHITE LEGHORNS**  
"Best Laying Strain on Earth"

No more baby chicks until May 1. More sold than I can hatch by that time.

**Penty of Eggs**  
Single Setting (15 eggs)—\$1.50.  
100 Eggs for \$7.00.

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Storage, repairs, tire work, gasoline, oil and supplies. Work in charge of Chicago expert and strictly guaranteed.

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Extra choice stock. Limited supply. Order early.

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Cameras and Supplies  
Developing for Amateurs

**AUTO STAGE RAVALLI TO POLSON**  
Overland Car

Passengers from 41 in the morning and makes 42 in the evening.  
Careful Drivers  
J. N. DUDLEY, Prop.

**R. G. HULL Auto Service**  
Ravalli, Montana

Daily trips across the reservation. First-class service. Careful drivers

**Hoyt-Dickinson Piano Co.**  
Kurtzmann, Knabe, Baby Grand pianos, musical instruments and sheet music.  
Next to Golden Rule Store

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POPULAR RESORT FOR MEN.

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ALL PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

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If you have a case which calls for their attention, notify one of the following:

President, Mrs. H. C. Myers, Bell phone 182 red.  
First Vice President, Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Bell phone 231.  
Second Vice President, Miss Alice Woody, Bell phone 90.  
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Stevens-Duryea, 7-Passenger Touring Car Making Daily Trips.  
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Meets 41 West-bound, and 42 East-bound.  
Careful Drivers

**IRA SALSBUARY**  
Auto Service  
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**Bateman Transportation Co.**  
Stage and Auto Service between Ravalli and Polson  
Connects at Ravalli with Northern Pacific trains east and west. Connects at Polson with the Klondike steamer. Ravalli, Montana.

**80 Years Old—Gets Strength**

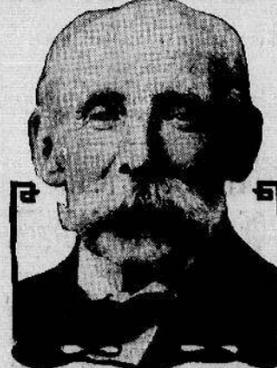
Wm. J. Johnson, 80 years old, who served over 4 years in the Civil War, gains strength from Duffy's, whose value he learned when a friend gave him a half bottle when sick. He is going to take Duffy's as long as he lives.

"Your medicine does me good, as it gives me strength."  
"Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is good for all old soldiers and all other old people. I am going to take it as long as I live. I am over 80 years old, and served in the Civil War for four years and four months. A friend of mine gave me a half bottle when I was sick. It is a good medicine."  
—Wm. J. Johnson, Stuart, Ia.

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is relied upon by thousands of aged men and women to give and sustain strength and energy in their advancing years. Mr. Johnson's agreeable and happy trial and proof, upon being introduced to and taking up the regular use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, is merely another repetition of the experience of a legion of Civil War veterans and other aged people. It is the one true medicinal whiskey and should be in every household.

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Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in SEALED BOTTLES ONLY by most druggists, grocers and dealers.  
Demand Duffy's and be sure the seal is unbroken, to be sure you are getting the genuine. Write our doctors for free advice and a free, valuable illustrated medical booklet.  
The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.



WM. J. JOHNSON