

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 NUMBERS. Bell 110 Independent 1510

MISSOULA OFFICE 129 and 131 West Main Street. Hamilton Office 221 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—Eckhart's News Agency, First avenue and Washington; W. O. Whitney. Spokane—Jamieson News Co. Tacoma—Trego News Co., Ninth and Pacific.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1913.

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other. —Franklin.

A GOOD RECORD.

The class of 1913 leaves the state university with a good record; its standard of work has been higher than that of any previous class, because the standard fixed by the university has been higher. With the passing of each year the diploma of the state university gains added value; it represents more work. This is why the University of Montana is gaining a higher position, each year, among the educational institutions of the west.

A BRAVE MAN.

Attorney General McReynolds is a brave man; he declares that he has always regarded the final decree intended to dissolve the tobacco trust as an "obvious subterfuge and a miscarriage of justice." Just what Mr. McReynolds was hinting at is not so very far to seek, when we review the decision of the United States supreme court in regard to the dissolution of the big monopoly. In his unscrupulous tribunal declined to grant former Attorney General Wickersham's request that the government be permitted to reopen the decree at any time within the next five years in case it developed that the plan of dissolution had not accomplished the purpose of the Sherman law. That the plan of dissolution has not accomplished the purpose of the anti-trust law is the generally accepted view, both with regard to the tobacco trust and to the Standard Oil trust; the oil combine has prospered in fine shape since it was "dissolved," as is evident from the report that a \$50,000,000 neton is soon to be divided among its shareholders. It is rumored in Washington that Attorney General McReynolds proposes to take some action looking to the reopening of proceedings against both trusts; he does not approve of the plan of dissolution which provided for the mere distribution of the stock of the subsidiary companies among the same shareholders that owned stock in the controlling company previous to the promulgation of the decree.

THE MAD WOMEN.

There are not many persons who will sympathize with that mad woman in London who rushed onto the track during the running of the classic Derby and seized the king's horse, only to meet with fatal injuries. It was a foolish act, criminally so, and the pity of it all is that the deluded woman could believe for one minute that she was accomplishing anything. If such was her intention. The militant women of the British isles have gone nearly the limit in their campaign of destruction and vilification, only to alienate the sympathies of a great portion of the public which previously had supported them. Thus far no loss of life, with the possible exception of Miss Davison, the crazy heroine of Wednesday's episode, has resulted, but it has been through no fault of the fanatics; they have tried, it would seem, about everything un-

AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY

Yesterday's impressive events at the state university concluded another year's history at that institution. Another class has been sent from its gates, to become a part of the work-a-day world. Another page has been turned and this morning we look upon the blank space upon which is to be written the record of another year for the institution which is at the head of Montana's educational system.

The state university has been, perhaps, more prominently before the people of Montana during the past ten months than it ever was before since it was established. More than ever, we believe, the Montana public holds to the desire to make here a great university. More than ever, too, the general public of the state appreciates the splendid possibilities which exist here, possibilities which, if we take advantage of them, will give us the magnificent institution which we hope to have.

Always, The Missoulian has argued against provincialism in matters connected with the state university. It is the university of all Montana. It should be so regarded. The people of Glasgow and the people of Wibaux have just as much interest in the university as the people of Missoula; it is just as much their university. There must be no localism in regard to this institution.

Naturally, there are many things which the people of Missoula can do to promote the interests and the welfare of the university; there are many things which they should do; there are many things which they have done. They are right on the ground and they have opportunities which are denied to other towns in the state.

During the few months just passed, there have come from other parts of the state assurances of willingness to cooperate in making the university the institution which it should be, in developing here a university which will be worthy of Montana. We are proud of our state and we should take equal pride in its university. The state's resources which are back of its educational institutions are vast; they should be conserved and not dissipated.

There should be no change in Missoula's attitude toward the state university except that the determination should be strengthened to provide here a city that will be a proper place for the home of young people who are obtaining an education. The city must be clean, physically and morally. The local influences must be good. When there are special demands made in which Missoula is directly concerned, there should be a cordial response from the people of the city.

This Commencement week should have the effect of making stronger the relations of friendly co-operation between the university and the city which is its home. There is something which each one of us can do to promote the university's interests. Let each of us resolve that, this year, there will be not one of these opportunities overlooked.

der the sun that would bring death to somebody, somewhere, but always they have failed. Words cannot portray the horror and absolute disgust with which the outside countries are viewing the successive contentions in England. The women are not foolish, nor can they be described as foolhardy. Perhaps to say they are crazy with the lust of destruction, is the most charitable view to take of them.

We have found one thing that doesn't worry us a bit. The attorney general's ruling that taxes must be paid on bank balances doesn't give us any concern.

The Missoulian Class Ad gains in effectiveness and value along with the gain in circulation of The Missoulian, which is great these days.

The lobbyists who give wine dinners will probably seek to make their efforts appear "legitimate" by the invino-veritas arguments.

The city school board will receive, we believe, general approval for its decision to continue this year the summer playgrounds.

The mixed-up situation in Washington and elsewhere indicates that there is a great field for this year's graduates.

The British suffragettes must be given credit for finding ways of making trouble of which nobody else ever thought.

It is difficult for the lobby to assume an air of injured innocence which is at all impressive.

The injunction may delay, but it cannot defeat progress with a determined public.

The suffragettes are determined that King George shall not even win a horseshoe.

For inexpensive and efficient service, The Missoulian Class Ad is easily first.

Missoula is getting a generous experience with government by injunction.

For strike-breaking, it appears, the batpin is mightier than the sophos.

The weather man should have received an honorary degree yesterday.

The loudest denial doesn't always make the strongest case.

We had almost forgotten the Kentucky night riders.

The world, once more, is prepared to be conquered.

MOORS KILL SPANIARDS.

Toulon, Morocco, June 5.—Riding parties of Moors suddenly attacked a number of Spanish military posts near here today. They killed seven soldiers at Rincon and two in the outskirts of this city. Many lonely farms were raided and their occupants presumably killed or carried off by the Moors.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

IV.—UNIFORMITY. By Frederic J. Haskin.

Uniformity is the one thing most desirable in the minds of those who are considering the defects of the system or lack of system regarding the weights and measures in use in the different states. In the reformation of weights and measures, the recognition of a national standard must be enforced although, since all the states for the past century have been practically allowed to fix their own standards, there are many difficulties connected with the establishment of absolute uniformity. At the time of the revolutionary war the weights and measures in use in the custom houses of the different colonies were chiefly of English origin, but even at that period there was considerable difference between them.

In recognition of this fact, the articles of confederation preceding the constitution, contained this clause: "The United States in congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority or by that of the respective states and of fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the country." This power was conferred upon congress in the constitution of the United States in article I, section 8, which gives congress the power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." Washington again called attention to the subject in his first annual message to congress in January, 1790, stating that "Uniformity in currency, weights and measures on the United States is an object of great importance and will, I am persuaded, be duly attended to." Thomas Jefferson, then secretary of state, was requested by congress to prepare and report to the house a proper plan for establishing uniformity in weights and measures.

Jefferson proposed two plans. The first was practically to "define and render uniform and stable the existing system, to reduce the dry and liquid measure to corresponding capacities by establishing a single gallon of 270 cubic inches and a bushel of eight gallons or 2,160 inches." The second plan was "to reduce every branch of measurement to the same decimal ratio already established for coin and thus bring the calculations of the principal affairs of life within the arithmetic of every man who can multiply and divide plain numbers." The second plan, as will be noted, is equivalent to the metric system which since has been adopted so generally throughout Europe.

Congress did not take any decisive action upon the subject for some time and Washington again referred to the matter in his third annual message. One committee had reported favorably upon the decimal system proposed in Jefferson's second plan, but it was not until the second session of the fifth congress that the first act was passed in regard to weights and measures. This act provided that the surveyor

of each port in the United States should "from time to time and particularly upon the first Monday in January and July in each year, examine and try the weights, measures and other instruments used in ascertaining the duties on imports with standards to be provided by each collector at public expense for that purpose; and when discrepancies and errors are discovered he shall report the same to the collector and obey and execute such directions as he may receive for the correction thereof, agreeably to the standards aforesaid."

The first law regarding weights and measures could not be put into operation for more than 35 years because no standards had been adopted by legislation by which the weights and measures in use could be gauged. After the war of 1812 the question of uniformity of weights again came up but although a number of bills were proposed no definite action was taken. In the meantime considerable change in the system of weights and measurements were taking place both in France and in England. The French law, adopting the metric system as compulsory, was repealed so that the system was in use side by side with many old weights and measures, and endless confusion resulted. In England the wine gallon of 231 cubic inches and the ale gallon of 282 cubic inches were both in use until 1824, when the new imperial gallon containing 10 pounds of water and a capacity of 277 1/4 cubic inches was adopted, together with a measurement eight gallons to one bushel.

Neither of these measures were in use in this country. The United States could not adopt the system of either France or England without causing radical changes in the systems of weights and measures already in use and there was no indication that either the metric system or the English measures would be permanent. During all the years in which congress was considering the matter, commerce had been growing in the newly established nation and, with no national standard to govern them, most of the states had independently of each other adopted standards of their own. While most of these were based upon the old English standards even those of the same supposed denomination differed widely and there was continual confusion which has not been overcome to the present day.

Congress took the stand that while confusion in commercial weights and measures might be ignored for a time no uncertainty of coinage could be permitted, so on May 13, 1828, a troy pound was adopted as the standard of coinage. In the act authorizing the continuance of the mint in Philadelphia, the troy pound adopted was procured from Great Britain by Albert Gallatin, minister of the United States at London, and delivered by special messenger to the director of the mint in Philadelphia. The weight was of brass, an exact copy of the imperial troy pound of England. It was enclosed in a sealed casket and kept under seal until John Quincy Adams, president of the United States, could visit Philadelphia and with some ceremony verify the seal of Mr. Gallatin.

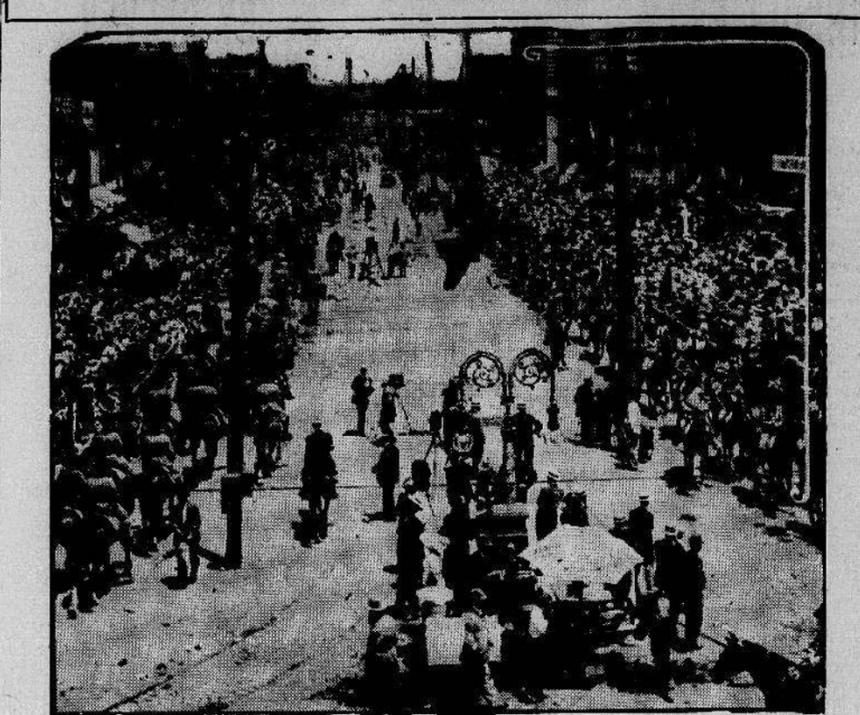
Two years later the senate passed a bill directing a comparison to be made of the weights and measures in use at the principal custom houses. As was expected, discrepancies were found, although the average value agreed reasonably well with the English weights and measures used at the time of the American revolution. The treasury department took steps to correct this evil without waiting for authority from congress by having constructed the necessary weights and measures for the customs service. The divergences in weights and measures was directly in opposition to the constitution which required that all duties, imports and excises should be uniform throughout the country.

The treasury department could not construct weights and measures until it had decided upon certain units and the amount which these units were to represent. After much consideration the following were adopted: The yard to be 36 inches, the avoirdupois pound of 7,000 grains, the gallon of 231 cubic inches, and the bushel of 2,160 cubic inches. The standard yard was the 36 inches comprised between the 27th and 63rd inches of a brass bar prepared for the coast survey in London. This bar had been brought to the United States in 1812. The avoirdupois pound was derived from the troy pound of the mint. The avoirdupois pound equals 1,215 pounds troy which is the relative equivalent between troy and avoirdupois weight in England. The units of measures represent the wine gallon of 231 cubic inches and Winchester bushel because they seemed to correspond more closely with the average capacity measures already in use in the United States. These weights and measures were adopted by congress on June 14, 1836, and the secretary of the treasury was directed to furnish a uniform set of weights and measures to the governor of each state in the Union.

These sets consist of five boxes containing the assorted weights and measures a standard brass yard measure with the matrix, and a brass standard bushel measure with a ground glass cover in a case. The weights included both the troy and avoirdupois weights from a fifty-pound avoirdupois weight down to the thousandth part of an ounce in both troy and avoirdupois weight, the smaller weights being composed of silver wire. Having thus provided the means of uniformity, congress delegated the responsibility of enforcing it to the separate states.

The legalization of the metric system of weights and measures which had by this time become general in use in the more important European countries, was adopted by the United States in 1896 and it is in daily use in many commercial transactions. The movement to substitute it as the national system of weights and measures is as yet not powerful enough to warrant any hope of its speedy adoption, although it is generally re-

Confederate Veterans on Parade



PARADE OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS AT REUNION IN CHATTANOOGA Thousands of confederate veterans and their friends from all over the south assembled at Chattanooga last week for the annual United Confederate reunion. The crowning event of the week was the parade of the veterans through the streets of Chattanooga. It is estimated that 12,000 ex-confederate soldiers and 3,000 others were in line.

garded as essential to a complete uniformity of weights and measures, and it is in use throughout most of the world. After its use was authorized in the United States, provisions were made to supply each state with a set of the metric weights and measures as they are necessary for commercial transactions with foreign countries.

The essential features of the metric system were first reported upon by the French National Academy of Science in 1871. Holland, Denmark, Switzerland and Spain and several smaller nations united in an international commission, which met in Paris in 1879 and agreed to accept the metric standards. Their use spread slowly at first but now is either obligatory or permissible throughout the civilized world. In 1875 a treaty was signed by 17 of the leading nations, the United States among them, providing for the permanent organization of an international committee. This committee had to arrange for the construction of a sufficient number of platinum-iridium meters and kilograms to supply each of the interested nations. The French government ceded ground on neutral territory for the work of this committee. The United States has secured two of the meters and two kilograms which are kept at the bureau of standards and are used as the fundamental standards of length and mass in the United States. The international committee purposes to inter-compare all the national meters and kilograms at regular intervals, in order that their accuracy shall be assured. Tomorrow: Weights and Measures. V.—Weight versus Bulk.

The Theaters

Empress.

Today the Empress offers as a special attraction the three-reel drama, "Carmen." This is one of the most expensive productions ever put out by a moving picture concern. The story of the play is a fascinating one, and being told in pictures adds to its interest and picturesqueness. The scene of the play is laid in Spain and the story is of a young man, leaving the simple country life, becomes a soldier in the Spanish army. He is a man of ability and soon rises above the rank of a private, and all superior officers have confidence in him. Then he meets Carmen, is madly in love with her from the start, and she draws him on.

Carmen has a vicious temper and in a quarrel kills a girl who works in the same cigar factory with her. She is arrested, and Jose, the young soldier, is appointed to guard her. She hates all of her wiles and finally Jose allows her to escape. He is arrested and faces a serious charge, but Carmen comes to his rescue and helps him escape. They join a band of gypsies and become smugglers. In the meantime Jose's mother dies, and his former sweetheart, who is ignorant of his deeds, is still faithful to him. The mother entrusts the faithful sweetheart with a cross for Jose and bids her to go and give it to him.

Carmen soon tires of the young soldier and becomes infatuated with a Spanish bullfighter. Jose tries to win her back, but cannot. Carmen attends a bull fight at the invitation of her new-found sweetheart, and as she is throwing kisses to him in the arena Jose creeps up and stabs her. She then the faithful sweetheart appears and gives Jose his mother's cross as he is led away to prison on the charge of murder.

Isis

"The District Attorney's Conscience," a two-reel special feature dramatic production by the Lubin company, is announced by the Isis theater management as the feature on tonight's and Saturday's program. In this picture, Arthur Johnson, who plays the lead, has a strong part peculiarly adapted to his abilities. As the district attorney, who convicts of murder a man he believes innocent in order to save his wife's name, but who finds that the power of conscience is stronger than human will,

DEPUTY'S FIGURES STARTLING

FRENCHMAN DECLARES THAT TRIPLE ALLIANCE CAN'T CONDUCT LONG WAR.

Paris, June 5.—Some startling figures were given by Deputy Andre Le Fevre today as to the financial position of the triple alliance, composed of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, and of the triple entente, composed of Great Britain, France and Russia. They came out in the course of a speech delivered by M. Le Fevre in the chamber of deputies for three years' service in the army for Frenchmen. "Germany is unable to afford a long war," said Mr. Le Fevre; "the banks of the countries forming the triple alliance possess only \$741,500,000 in gold, with \$1,600,000,000 in circulation, while those of the triple entente possess \$1,587,300,000 in their vaults and \$2,800,000,000 in circulation. "Everything points to Germany relying on a sudden overwhelming attack should war be declared. Therefore France must always have a large army on the frontier." The debate on the bill was adjourned.

LOBBY PROBE WILL EXTEND SCOPE

(Continued From Page One.)

who has been active in the fight against free meat; A. W. Kopp, a former representative from Wisconsin, and C. H. Brown and Otto Ruhl of Washington were subpoenaed tonight. The decision of the committee to broaden the scope of the inquiry was determined upon after several senators had added to the testimony already given tending to show that well-organized and vigorous work is being done by commercial interests upon the sugar, wool and other tariff issues. The committee decided to subpoena practically all persons thus far mentioned by senators as among their "tariff callers," and to learn the exact nature of all organized work that is being directed toward influencing any member of congress on any subject.

Everything in Sight.

The effort of the committee will be centered first on the sugar fight, next upon wool, and after that a full investigation that will take in the activities of prohibition and liquor "lobby," the Alaskan railway forces, labor unions, farmers' protective organizations and practically all other organized bodies that have carried on publicity campaigns, "endless chain" letter writing or other means of influencing members of the senate and house.

Senator Overman, chairman of the committee, stated today that the investigation already had established the fact that powerful influences were wielded on senators by the organized forces conducting campaign to mould or influence public opinion. This, he said, constituted a new-style "lobby" of tremendous power.

The decision of the committee tonight has so broadened the scope of its work that members do not know when the inquiry can be concluded. The next phase of the situation will be taken up Monday with the calling of the first men identified with the free sugar and anti-free sugar campaign.

Members of the senate had almost unanimously testified that no improper methods have been used to influence them and that the men who have called upon them are not "lobbyists" in the sense that that term is generally used. The committee found it impossible tonight, however, to define a "lobbyist" or to fix a limit to its investigation. It was determined, therefore, to investigate everything that shows any sign of having been an organized or prearranged plan to influence any congressional action.

COTTRELL ARRESTED.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 5.—W. E. Cottrell, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Council Bluffs, was arrested today upon information filed by County Attorney Campbell, charging him with an attempt to burn the local Y. M. C. A. April 1. He was arraigned before a justice of the peace here and released on \$500 bonds. His hearing was set for July 3.

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INITIATIVE KILLED.

Springfield, Ill., June 5.—A resolution providing for the submission to the voters of an initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution was defeated in the lower house of the Illinois legislature tonight.