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FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1913.

'Tis a little thing To give a cup of water; yet its draught. Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips. May give a shock of pleasure to the frame.

MERITED HONOR.

Yesterday, two state conventions in Montana chose their chief executives from Missoula. In each case the honor conferred was well merited. Mrs. Tylar B. Thompson has been a leading spirit in the club movement among women in Montana.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

It is amusing to the people of the west to read of the announcement of Kufire Okazaki, the Japanese parliamentarian who came to the United States to sound sentiment in regard to the California alien-land law.

AWAY WITH THEM.

The problem novel—what a waste of effort and time it is to read that sort of book. And yet that is about all the stuff that modern fiction writers see fit to inflict upon a suffering public; they do not seem to realize that there is a limit to everything and that the near-satirical details of the modern book are a deterrent to the formation of a proper view of life.

STRIKING IT RICH

The history of mining contains many instances where chance shots have uncovered rich ore bodies; some of the stories of these discoveries read like romance; some of them, too, are the stories of the greatest mineral strikes in the northwest.

When President Wilson made his now famous assertion, warning the public against a congressional lobby at this session, "more insidious, numerous and dangerous than ever before," there were many people who thought he was firing a chance shot; that he had drawn upon generalities for a specific case; that investigation would show that the lobby to which he referred was in Washington in a legitimate cause and was working in a legitimate manner.

The dignity of the senate was affronted. Senator Cummins is one of those who holds that dignity very dear. And the senator from Iowa is an alert politician, too. He jumped at the opportunity and demanded an inquiry.

The inquiry has followed. Its proceedings have brought revelations which have startled the world and have made it pretty clear that President Wilson was not far wrong in his assertion. Whether he knew just what the investigation would disclose or was guessing closely, it doesn't make any difference now. For his shot has uncovered a rich lead of information.

The North American summarizes the net returns of the lobby inquiry, as follows:

This rich treasure was a voluminous mass of correspondence which the committee seized in the Washington office of the lobbyist of the beet sugar interests. In some respects the collection is more startling in character than the famous Archbold letters to his oil-smeared hirelings in congress.

The documents are literally loaded with evidence conclusively establishing the existence of a lobby—not the visible, "numerous" group of underground tricksters suggested to the public mind by the president's statement, but an organized system far wider in scope and more dangerous in operation.

When it is remembered that these letters were written by skillful lawyers and agents trained to communicate incriminating information safely to confederates, and that only fragments of the collection have been printed, it will be realized that a mere fraction of the unscrupulous system has been exposed. It will take time to run out the clues given and make clear the significance of veiled allusions. We shall refer to just a few of the facts established.

The few letters printed uncover some of the machinery by which this trust maintained an organization for subsidizing the press. They show how conspirators doctored for bonds of a metropolitan newspaper of respectable lineage in order to dictate its policy; how they used news associations to distribute their inspired statements and doctored statistics to small journals under the guise of legitimate news; how they were able to induce the great Associated Press to place in the offices of thousands of newspapers the trust's prepared interviews and statements, with nothing to show that the matter was manufactured by the corporation.

Another system of disreputable publicity revealed—and this must have been a shock to Mr. Cummins—was that by which trust lobbyists wrote speeches to be delivered in the chamber by United States senators. These agents dictated voluminous addresses and prepared charts to illustrate them; and more than one dignified statesman impressed his colleagues and the country with his industry and erudition by ably reciting trust briefs. Furthermore, the lobbyists' impudent statements and carefully doctored charts were inserted in the Congressional Record, and millions of copies were printed and circulated throughout the country at public expense.

But the supreme horror of the disclosure was that the colleague of Senator Cummins who acted as mouthpiece for the trust was that scholarly statesman, high-minded publicist and blue-blooded aristocrat, Lodge, of Massachusetts. The useful pal of the corporation's lobbyists was that pure patriot and exemplar of senatorial honor and propriety.

Another scandal revealed is that under the last administration the government printing office was turned over to the service of the trust. After being put into type, the statistical charts were doctored by the lobbyists, in order still further to deceive the public which was paying for their printing and distribution.

The inquiry brought out further information, as valuable in its way as that concerning lobby methods. Henry T. Oxnard, one of the most ardent advocates of excessive tariff schedules, told of the formation of the beet sugar trust. The insiders added \$15,000,000 of watered stock to the legitimate issue—and then set up a violent clamor that high duties must be maintained in order that the corporation might be able to pay dividends upon its entire "investment."

But a still more illuminating revelation was that the great banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. handled the flotation, and that while the stock was being unloaded on the public a 5 per cent dividend which had not been earned was paid. This false dividend ceased when the shares had been passed on to the investors, and has never been paid since.

Washington reports that the senate is becoming cautious. But the president appears to maintain control.

However, we cannot sell our players and have them, too. And we can't win pennants if we don't have them.

But and also, Senator Myers was one of the subscribers to Movers in the Helena Independent.

It is an open question now, whether the special session of congress will wind up or blow up.

At the finish, Senator Walsh will have to walk that plank or stand on it.

It's only the difference of a between speculation and peccation.

Washington is hot, it's true, but it is also interesting, right now.

OFFICIALS ARE HURT WHEN SPEEDER JUMPS

Cordova, Alaska, June 26.—L. M. Price, superintendent of bridges of the Copper River & Northwestern railway, was killed, and Caleb Corser, general superintendent of the same road, was seriously injured last night when a motor speeder on which they were making a tour of inspection, was wrecked at Mile 132.

The exemption of \$500 from the income tax for each child in a family makes the government debtor to some of us.

While we are talking about peace insurance, what is the matter with the reign of Wilhelm? He has had no

HUSBAND PUNISHED.

Seattle, June 26.—The first conviction under the "lazy husband law" passed by the last legislature and which took effect two weeks ago, was obtained today when George Riggs, an automobile mechanic, was found guilty in justice court of failing to support his wife and child and was sentenced to serve six months in the county jail. During Riggs' imprisonment his wife will receive a dollar a day from the county.

CIRCUS DAY SPECIALS

Of course, you're coming down town to see the "Big Parade" today. Why not come a little early and take advantage of these Special Bargain Offerings. We are anticipating a great gathering in town today and have therefore made a "Special Bargain Day" for your benefit. See the big bargains listed below. There are many others at the store not listed here.

- \$1.50 Lingerie Waists 95c
75c Lingerie Waists 53c
\$1.25 House Dresses 73c
35c Bib Aprons 21c
\$1.25 W. B. Corsets 89c
\$3.00 W. B. Corsets \$1.79
\$1.25 Kid Gloves 83c
\$1.00 All-Silk Gloves 67c
16-Button Length.
50c Chamoisette Gloves 29c
15c Children's Hose 9c
15c Women's Hose 9c

- \$3.00 Rubberized Coats \$2.19
\$10 Guaranteed Raincoats \$5.15
\$15 Guaranteed Raincoats \$10.35

Bring the little folks here today. We are giving a Dandy novelty to them. FREE FREE FREE.

CHILDREN'S COATS AND DRESSES—TODAY ONLY 1/3 OFF

- 75c Muslin Gowns 59c
75c Muslin Combination 59c
35c Corset Cover 18c
50c Union Suits 32c
85c Union Suits 59c
\$2.50 Wash Dresses \$1.29
Phoenix Silk Hose 75c
\$5.00 Wash Dresses \$2.89
\$3.95 Silk Shirts \$2.49
\$15.00 Ladies' Suits \$9.85
\$22.50 Ladies' Suits \$12.85

Out-of-town folks may check their baggage free with us.

Missoula's Most Progressive Store.

THE LEADER "ECONOMISTS FOR THE PEOPLE"

The Store of Real Bargains.

During the parade make this store your headquarters.

The Philippines XV.—STAMPING OUT EPI-DEMIC.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

One of the brightest pages which Father Time will record in the book of American endeavors in the Philippine islands will be that devoted to the fight against disease and death. When the army pacified the people, moving from one conquered district across the jungles to the next, and a little later to another, until peace finally came by force everywhere, it found that its work had just begun. The forces of filth, indifference, ignorance and lack of hope had to be combated. Rampant disease had to be grappled with. The army fought this greater fight, turning it over to other hands with the inauguration of the civil government, and the victory is still to be won. Just as it still is to be won here at home.

When the army forced its way into a typical native village, and an active advance guard offered the main body a chance to look around and take a deep breath in comparative security, what did it find? A community where the doors were shut. Bamboo houses huddled in a chaotic heap, without form or order. If the municipality boasted thousands of people, or even many hundreds, a few irregular lanes from 20 to 30 feet wide between two rows of low shacks claimed to be streets. Fruit and vegetables lay exposed to the sun, dust and insects, jangling in swags that swung among the branches just as they do in rural settlements the world over, except that there they squatted barefooted on the counter.

Behind the "streets" the bamboo "residences," usually not more than three feet apart, sometimes touching one another, were perched on sticks above stime and stagnant pools, where the family pig and the family dog found their daily share. Above in the one or two round thatched-roof huts, victims of many a tropical storm, lived families ranging from four to ten in number, eating, sleeping, bathing together, in full view of their neighbors. Refuse was thrown out jauntily and allowed to rot there. Babies died by the thousands and adults by the hundreds.

Perhaps conditions were much better in the capital city of Manila? They were not. There was no sewer system, very poor waterworks, dirty streets, filthy yards, green-eyed bugs and a vile moat. Public sanitation was almost unknown. Garbage was put out in the streets every night, where it stayed until midnight, when the fatless garbage tenders drifted along behind a melancholy horse to gather up the does and rats which have missed the gentle custom of throwing refuse out of the windows prevailed in such highly interesting residence districts as the walled city, with its streets averaging 20 feet in width, embrodered on either side by jagged stone sidewalks about two feet wide. An epidemic of some sort or other raged there every year and malaria and dysentery were as common as colds in this country in the spring time.

This is the condition the army faced all over the Philippine islands. It was met with customary energy and resourcefulness. In Manila a central board of health was established. In the provinces officers and enlisted men were detailed as sanitary inspectors, and while squads were turned loose at first the country's face had to be washed by force. In the mind of the average Filipino, before the light of a better understanding broke in, this ruthless tampering with his beloved ways shattered even his rights as a human being. This invasion of his home, this constant pestering of loved ones, this plastering with carbolic acid and lime, and this list of "thou shalt nots" brought home to him even closer than the military conquest the "tyranny" of American rule. The Filipino opposed, even fought, and still regards with indifference, every attempt

to give him a better chance to live.

By dint of busy work the army scraped off several inches of dirt, and very effective work was done in Manila by Colonel M. L. Maus, and later by the late Lieutenant Colonel (then major) Edwin C. Carter, medical corps, U. S. A., who was chief of the bureau of health even after official control passed to the civil government under William H. Taft in 1901. His work is being carried on in a most able manner by Dr. Victor G. Heiser, director of health, and Dr. R. E. L. Newberne, chief medical inspector, a veteran and seasoned hero of dozens of cholera epidemics. These four men have earned the everlasting gratitude of all the Filipinos living and the generations yet unborn by their tireless work in behalf of health and sanitation. They have had many noble assistants, trained physicians in the hospitals and big-hearted inspectors who face death on the provincial firing line for the marvellous salary of \$1,000 a year.

Cholera and smallpox have been the most active epidemics to ravage the islands, but tuberculosis, dysentery, malaria and beriberi silently but steadily take a frightful percentage. Fifty per cent of the babies die before they are a year old. It is estimated that one of every six Filipinos is afflicted with tuberculosis.

Asiatic cholera has swept over the islands many times. When the Americans took hold Manila was one of the worst plague spots in the far east. The epidemic of 1888-89 wiped out as many as 1,000 victims a day. The scourge which raged in Manila and the island of Luzon from March 20, 1902, to March 8, 1904, was the cause of 5,511 cases and 4,356 deaths in Manila, while in the several provinces there were 18,071 cases and 10,075 deaths. The people fought the authorities every step of the way. The outbreak of 1905, which began in April, was much easier to handle by reason of the organization of over 200 provincial boards of health, the usefulness of hundreds of Filipino sanitary inspectors, and a shade of co-operation on the part of the people. Nevertheless, the deaths were 22,758. In 1908-9 there were 29,332 cases, in 1910-11 a total of 6,613 cases, and last year a more hand-f-

Smallpox is chattered now. In the first six months that the Americans directed sanitation more people in Manila were vaccinated than in the preceding 10 years. In 1903 the vaccination of everybody in the Philippine islands began. The job is almost finished. In 1907 Dr. Heiser found that there had not been a single case of smallpox in a certain seven provinces which formerly had averaged 6,000 deaths a year from this disease. More than 2,000,000 vaccinations are being performed annually, and the grand total now is nearly 10,000,000. Prior to American occupation the deaths from smallpox were about 40,000 a year. Now the total is a few hundred.

Bubonic plague, whose annual victims in India sometimes amount to the hundreds of thousands, and whose black hand clutches nearly all parts of

the orient, is now almost a stranger in the Philippines. The last plague case to originate in the islands was reported on April 20, 1906. Such scattering cases as there have been since then, usually from two to five cases per annum for the entire archipelago, have all been brought into the country from Malaysia or China. In keeping down plague, Dr. Heiser and his assistants follow the methods suggested by the Indian plague commission, which consists mainly in rigid quarantine and rat extermination.

The hospital work of the insular bureau of health is an important feature. It is fittingly typified by the new Philippine general hospital in Manila. It is one of the best in the world, and is far and away the greatest in the far east. It treats thousands of Filipinos and Americans every month, with special reference to tropical diseases. The Southern Islands hospital, just completed in Cebu, is very modern and will care for the islands of Cebu, Samar, Leyte, Nohol, eastern Negros and northern Mindanao. The wild tribes of northern Luzon are cared for by the government's hospital at Bontoc. The hospital and clinical research work of the bureau of health has contributed greatly to the world's knowledge of tropical medicine.

At the present time there are 300 provincial boards of health, most of the physicians and sanitary inspectors being Filipinos who were trained by Americans. The medical inspectors and presidents of boards in important centers are Americans; as are most of the officials in the general land office of the bureau in Manila. The bureau is making great headway in its war on disease by the exercise of constant vigilance. Public, prison and school sanitation is improving steadily as long as the officials keep everlastingly at it. The actual living conditions of 14 years ago are described in the foregoing part of this article as about the same now, except that the villages are cleaner and the people seem more willing to keep them so.

Tomorrow—The Philippines. XVI.—Filipinizing the Civil Service.

DUKE WANTS DIVORCE FROM ACTRESS WIFE

Manich, Bavaria, June 26.—The 82-year-old Duke Ludwig of Bavaria, brother-in-law of the Austrian emperor, entered suit today for divorce against his second morganatic wife, a former ballet girl of the Bavarian court opera, whose maiden name was Antoinette Barth, and who is 40 years younger than her husband. He married her in 1882. Duke Ludwig has taken two consorts from the stage, first marrying morganatically an actress, Henrietta Mundell, who died in 1881.

The Bavarian court treated the duke's first wife with great consideration and she received the title of baroness. Antoinette Barth, however, did not occupy a similar position at court.

ACTION CONDEMNED.

Hemet, Cal., June 26.—Business men joined Mayor H. G. Shaw in a statement today reprehending the action of a party of citizens who drove 15 Korean fruit packers out of town on their arrival by train today. While the prominent citizens of the town declared they were not in sympathy with the Japanese, they asserted that the expulsion of the Koreans was illegal and therefore to be condemned. In a communication from Los Angeles, H. Wakabayashi, secretary of the Japanese association of southern California, said Japanese would avoid any place where they were not wanted and that the Koreans would not have precipitated the incident had they known of the feeling in Hemet.

TO CELEBRATE MASS AT MOUNTAIN ALTAR

Butte, June 26.—For the first time in the history of Montana—and it is believed in the United States—mass will be celebrated in the open on the mountainside at the Fort Dunbow encampment of the Irish Volunteers on Sunday, July 5. Permission was granted by Bishop Carroll last evening to Father Hanman of St. Mary's who will be the celebrant.

On a rude altar in the hills near this city the offering of the mass on July 6 will be the fulfillment of a sacred religious duty of the Catholics and the revival of the memory of a day that has passed long ago in Ireland, when the Catholic religion was banned and the priests were outlawed, the clergymen, guarded by the faithful people offered up the sacrifice in the glens of the mountains with volunteer soldiers stationed at vantage points to give warning of the enemy's approach.

APPOINTMENT ANNOUNCED.

Spokane, June 26.—Governor Lister, while here today, announced that he had appointed W. E. Hanson of Pullman as state bank examiner. Hanson is cashier and manager of the State bank at Pullman. He will begin his new duties July 1.

Between Women's Health or Suffering

The main reason why so many women suffer greatly at times is because of a run-down condition. Debility, poor circulation show in headaches, languor, nervousness and worry.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World) are the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical remedy. They clear the blood, relieve suffering and ensure such good health and strength that all the bodily organs work naturally and properly. In actions, feelings and looks, thousands of women have proved that Beecham's Pills

Make All The Difference

Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c. Women will find the difference with every box very valuable.

Brunot Hall

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