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Any nose May ravage with impunity a rose.—Browning.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1913.

A NEW PRECEDENT.

Missouri is always doing something new and strange.

Her latest departure from precedent is found in a decision by her assistant attorney general, that the pretzel is an article of food.

For years untold the pretzel has been recognized merely as a thirst-producer; its coating of salt and its otherwise tasteless character have combined to give it prominent place upon the long mahogany planks over which thirst is quenched—for a consideration.

But the pretzel now takes place as an article of food and, as such, Missouri has banished it from its time-honored place on the end of the bar, where it has held sway beside the cigar-lighter for ages.

The pretzel is food. To the list of things for which we are thankful we now add two. The first is that we don't live in Missouri under this dispensation.

The second is that we don't have to satisfy our hunger with the pretzel, even if it is food.

PATRIOTISM.

The United States government has been seeking in the federal district court at Brooklyn, an injunction against a certain armament-manufacturing company which had indicated its intention to demonstrate to British agents the workings and make-up of a torpedo which is the principal weapon of our navy.

The American government claims that in defense of the nation's rights, it is called upon to demand the restraining order, lest, in revealing to Great Britain agents the worth of the missile, the secret of its manufacture shall become known to all the countries of the world.

If the process of making the torpedo were disclosed, any country could obtain the torpedoes in open market, an act which would work irreparable injury to the United States.

That the United States government should be compelled to institute such proceedings against citizens of our own country, bespeaks humiliating lack of patriotism on the part of the individuals comprising the manufacturing company.

"We gave the government an opportunity to purchase the universal rights to the torpedoes and it did not take it," says the company. What if such an offer was made—does that offer sufficient reason for an American citizen to endeavor to sell to a foreign nation a piece of armament which some day might be used against us?

"Anything for money," seems to be the slogan of many cold-blooded persons of this and every other country.

GAZING INTO THE FUTURE.

"There is no reason in the world why a person should ever die," declares Harry Gaze, editor of "Life Culture" and author of "How to Live Forever."

"At one hundred years," continues Mr. Gaze, "a person should be better to look at, more fit to live, than he was at forty years. Death is a mere habit." Maybe so, Brother Gaze, maybe so—but we are open to argument on parts of that statement.

Regardless of the claims of Dr. Car-

A NEW LEAD

We were speaking yesterday morning of the success which had attended the shot fired by President Wilson in the lobby matter and we said that—as the miners have it—this shot had uncovered a rich lead. The lobby investigation has revealed the fact that some of our most trusted statesmen are really the handy men of the trusts.

But in another part of the mine there has been another shot fired. This second shot has uncovered something, too. But it is not the sort of lead which pleases the president and his friends—this discovery following the second shot. The president did not light the fuse in this instance, but the blast was a dandy. Out in California the folks are watching eagerly as the smoke lifts; in Washington the fellows are peering through the haze with ill-concealed intensesness; all the way between the two coasts the people are wondering what will come of it.

This second shot was fired in California, by McNab, district attorney, and when the blast went off McReynolds, attorney general, was right on top of it. He was jarred tremendously and not even the skilled first-aid-to-the-injured treatment which the president gave him has been able to restore the shocked officer to his normal condition. He is in a serious plight and his condition involves his associates in the cabinet as well as the president.

That party politics should be permitted to interfere with the prosecution of men charged with one of the vilest crimes in the category, especially when a grand jury had indicted them, is a state of affairs which smacks much of Tammany methods but which is all out of place in an administration whose ideals are as lofty as the standards set by Dr. Wilson and approved by William Jennings Bryan.

The effort made by the president to cover up this latest discovery has proved fruitless. The word from California is that the people there are with McNab, that there is not a shadow of doubt regarding the correctness of his charge against the department of justice. The sentiment of the press throughout the country is evidently based upon the California view. Dr. Wilson must give us a more satisfactory explanation than he has received yet.

The president's loyalty to his cabinet officers is, in some respects, a commendable trait. But when this loyalty is carried to the extent that it extenuates official crookedness in the head of the department of justice, it is unworthy of a man whose standing is as high as Dr. Wilson's.

Not the most strenuous efforts of the administration will prevent the following-up of this new lead. The California cases will be prosecuted. McNab has accomplished that much. The attorney general and perhaps one other cabinet officer are under suspicion. There is a big blot on the reputation of this high-minded administration and it will require a lot of scrubbing to remove it.

President Wilson had great luck with that first shot. But this second blast is surely a jinx.

rel, who insists that human organs can be transplanted and life thus prolonged indefinitely, we are still open to argument. It appears to us that death may be "a mere matter of habit," but it is a habit that is hard to get away from; if Brother Gaze has any suggestions as to how we can keep from shuffling off this mortal coil, we would gladly receive them.

And we would like to have them sent to us while we are in the prime of life. We would like to hope that at one hundred years of age we will be better looking than we are at forty, but, again, we can't see it that way.

We have seen quite a number of centenarians and if we have to look like they do—well, we had rather die. Still there is a chance for improvement of the physiognomy of some of our neighbors if they should be kind enough and able to carry out the old-age ideas of Brother Gaze, and that is about all the satisfaction the common herd can get out of the statement of the genial author.

It was a great thing for all concerned that the weather man wanted to go to the circus yesterday.

But the man who seeks an excuse to account for his presence at the circus needs fixing.

We had never thought of the pretzel as a food. We always regarded it as an excuse.

Also there is incongruity in banishing the firecracker and indorsing the airship.

And Dr. Wilson is learning something new about politics, every day of his life.

The man who tried to sell Wall Street a gold brick deserves a hero medal.

This exorbitant business is about the best thing Representative Mann does.

The safe-and-sure Fourth is all right, of course, but it seems queer.

To take a gold brick to Wall Street is like carrying coals to Newcastle.

Are you carrying your share toward making Missoula's Fourth a success?

The twice-a-day class ad is making a hit. Let it make a hit for you.

But the fellow who tried to gold brick Wall Street didn't succeed.

The new battle of Gettysburg will be fought with blank cartridges.

There will be something of a circus in Missoula next Friday, also.

Judge Spear of Iowa wants to know who is "the examiner of the depart-

ment of justice." Perhaps he will find out before McNab gets through.

McNab lost his job, but he must be having a lot of satisfaction.

Trouble is ahead of the currency measure—and elsewhere.

Missoula qualifies this year as a mother of presidents.

Buy a Fourth-of-July button.

The Philippines XVI—FILIPINIZING THE CIVIL SERVICE By Frederic J. Maskein.

One of the first acts passed by the Philippine commission was a civil service law. It provided that, all other things being equal, preference should be given in appointments to Filipinos and to Americans who had seen military service, in the order named. This was in obedience to the instructions of President McKinley to Governor Taft, telling him always to remember that the islands were the natural if not the legal possession of the Filipinos and that the government which the Americans should set up should be a government of Filipinos in so far as was practicable.

In the 13 years of its operation the Philippine civil service certainly has exemplified the McKinley spirit and the transfer of positions from Americans to Filipinos has gone on so steadily that the complete Filipinizing of the service will be accomplished perhaps even before that unknown date in the future when the Philippines are to set up a republic of their own.

In passing the civil service act the Philippine commission established and provided for the maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in the Philippine islands. At first the act applied to only a part of the government, but it has steadily extended to all bureaus of the government, the provincial service, the teaching service and later to the municipal treasurers. Examinations always have been given in English and Spanish but now the Spanish examinations are being reduced to a minimum because English is spreading all over the islands with great rapidity.

The civil service bureau was created by this act and it conducts and judges all examinations, keeps the record of the entire service, unclassified as well as classified, publishes the official rosters and computes the amount of leave due to each official or employe. The recommendation of the director of the civil service is required on all proposed removals, reductions, suspensions and fines. The bureau has absolute control of the enforcement of the civil service act and very little tampering on the part of bureau chiefs is permitted. In these respects it is more powerful than most civil service commissions, not even excepting the United States civil service commission. In the uniform enforcement of the civil service law, regardless of politics, it can give the United States

civil service valuable lessons, and it is doubtful if any municipal or state civil service in this country can show any comparison to it.

An important feature in the Philippine civil service is the method of filling vacancies in the positions of directors, assistant directors, chief clerks, chiefs of divisions and other important positions by the promotion of competent employes in the service. Most civil service acts in all countries, particularly in the United States, make the higher positions the plums of politics, but this unjust and uneconomic method of blocking promotions in the classified service, is not in good odor in the Philippines.

Liberal vacations and leaves of absence are provided. Classified employes from ordinary clerks to directors are allowed from 28 to 35 days vacation leave every year. The entrance salary for clerks and stenographers is \$1,200 and promotion is rapid up to \$2,000.

When the Philippine civil service was organized and for some years after, Americans were in the majority. Not only all of the responsible positions, but all of the classified clerkships were held by Americans. They were appointed by party examinations, while the unimportant posts, ranging from \$150 to \$500 a year, or thereabouts, were awarded to Filipinos as they proved their fitness to hold them by passing the first and second grade Spanish examinations.

By 1902 the percentage of Americans began to decrease and that of Filipinos to increase so that Americans held 51 per cent of the positions and the Filipinos 49 per cent. There were 2,777 Americans and 2,897 Filipinos. The expenditures for salaries totaled \$3,518,350 for Americans and \$1,094,858 for Filipinos. The average annual salary was \$1,252 for American and \$495 for Filipinos. Within the next twelve-month the proportion had shifted to 51 per cent for Filipinos and 49 per cent for Americans. Ever since that time the Filipino percentage has ascended with a corresponding decline in Americans and with an increase of the average annual compensation for both races.

The highest number of Americans ever employed in the classified civil service was in 1905 when there were 3,907 on the payroll. In the same year there were 4,023 Filipinos and they held 55 per cent of the positions. The average monthly salary had increased by \$50 for Americans and \$6 for Filipinos. In 1912 the civil service records showed 2,680 Americans and 6,033 Filipinos, giving the latter 69 per cent of the positions. The Americans drew \$4,623,562 while that allotted to Filipinos was \$2,734,087. The average American salary was \$1,725 a year, while the ratio for the Filipino was \$453. This shows that while the percentage of Americans has greatly decreased, the average compensation per annum has gone up \$123 while the Filipinos are averaging \$48 per person more than in 1903. This increase in the American average has been due to the substantial promotions necessary to keep consistent and well-trained Americans in the service and to the employment in recent years of engineering and scientific experts at salaries high enough to induce men to leave lucrative positions in the United States. At the same time the average salary for both Americans and Filipinos was \$844 in 1912, whereas in 1903 it was \$860.

At first a Filipino who took even the second grade English examination was a rarity, but now it is quite common. The number of Filipinos examined in English in 1912 was 5,736 and this showed an increase of 17 per cent over the previous year. In fact 85 per cent of all the Filipinos examined took the English examination. Of these 29 per cent passed, whereas the year before but 22 per cent passed and in previous years the percentage of Filipinos aspiring to the English lists who passed was lamentably small. The great bulk of the Filipinos examined last year took second and third grade English, junior teacher and junior industrial teacher examinations. As an indication of the growing qualifications of young Filipinos for industrial instruction it might be pointed out that 470 were examined as junior industrial teachers in 1912. Last year Filipinos also qualified for the following positions: One civil engineer; two junior civil engineers; five surveyors; 19 junior surveyors; two scientific assistants; 15 junior draughtsmen; 12 assistant computers; one librarian; and one trained nurse. The first grade English which is on a par with the ordinary federal examination was taken by 18 Filipinos.

Although 5,736 Filipinos took the English examination only 988 were examined in Spanish. This is the first time in the history of American occupation that the number of Filipinos examined in Spanish has fallen below 1,000 in any year. In several of the provinces not a single person passed the examination in Spanish, and in Manila only 32. Last year 19 per cent of the American employes severed their connection with the service in order either to return to the United States or to enter business life in the islands. The tendency is to fill all the routine grades, including many important administrative and clerical positions, with Filipinos, reserving the really big positions and those requiring technical skill to properly qualified Americans.

At the present time the Filipinos have the following positions: Secretary of finance and justice and four of the nine places on the Philippine commission; chief justiceship and four of the eight associate justiceships of the Philippine supreme court; the positions of attorney general of the islands and several of the assistant attorneys general; several assistant prosecuting attorneys of the Manila district; the judge and clerks of the municipal courts of Manila; the mayor and two members of the municipal board of Manila; half of the district judges, or judges of the courts of first instance as they are called; two of the provincial governors; all of the "third members" of the provincial boards and all the provincial prosecuting attorneys; a few provincial treasurers and all the municipal of-

ficers including mayors, vice mayors, councilors, chiefs of police and municipal treasurers; nine-tenths of the provincial clerkships in the central government. The provincial officials, including the governor, are elected by the people. The 80 members of the Philippine assembly are elected by the people for a term of four years. This body is the lower house of the Philippine legislature, the commission being the upper house, and any law which applies to the Filipinos proper cannot be passed without the sanction of the assembly. In other words, the Filipinos practically control their government today and have done so the past five years. This is a fact giving much support to those who contend that they are fitted for self-government.

Tomorrow—The Philippines. XVII—The United States Army.

"QUIT YOUR CHURCH AND TAKE A REST"

St. Louis, June 27.—"Quit your church and take a rest."

Such was the advice given to his congregation and the city in general by Rev. Leon Milton Burkhead, pastor of the Wagoner Memorial Methodist Episcopal church here today. To set an example for the "religious vacation" the Rev. Burkhead will close his church for a month, will go north and will not attend any church service.

"People in this country hear too much preaching of the gospel, anyway," he said. "Many are so constantly in the presence of an appeal to higher things that they become callous. Staying away from church will rest the heart strings. You will come back more responsive to spiritual things."

TWO CENTS A MILE GOES IN OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 27.—Two cents a mile will be the passenger rate on all of the more important railroads in Oklahoma after the first week in July. This was agreed upon today at a conference here between Attorney General West and attorneys for the railroads, notwithstanding the state has been enjoined from enforcing the 2-cent fare law pending a final decision in the suit instituted by the railroads in the federal court.

It was agreed that the suit should not be called for trial on its merits before January 1, 1914.

HIGGINS WILL JOIN ELKS' SPECIAL HERE

According to the official schedule the special train bearing delegates from Seattle and all other points along the route to Rochester, N. Y., to the annual meeting of the grand lodge of Elks, will reach Missoula at 3:40 p. m. Sunday. The train is to stop here 20 minutes and the delegates will be visited by members of the local lodge during their brief stay. Ronald Higgins is the official delegate to the convention from the Missoula lodge and he expects to join the delegates on the special here.

The Theaters

Empress.

An unusually good program will be shown at the Empress today. Fred Mace, the greatest comedy character-actor, acting before a picture machine, will be seen in "The Tongue Mark," a funny burlesque comedy that will make you roar with laughter. A splendid social drama, "The Reward of Courage," produced by the American people, featuring Jack Kerrigan, will also be shown in today's program.

"The Reward of Courage."—Henry sat about the country club golf grounds and mooned with himself over a bad ankle. When Grace Wallace and her mother arrived, he was chagrined to note that Grace readily went off with Jim Wilde, whom Henry detested. Henry couldn't dance, but could sit so as to see Jim dance with her. In desperation, he finally asked her to go motoring with him. Grace gladly consented, Jim overheard and going ahead to the garage, destroyed Henry's car. Henry caught him, just as he was leaving and a wrangle occurred. Later, Jim asked Grace to go canoeing with him and Grace, peeved at Henry's delay, consented. Just as they were stepping in the canoe, a messenger arrived with a telegram. Jim read it, frowned and tore it in half, tossing the pieces aside. It read, "Come home or send money immediately. Your wife and child both very ill. Dr. Debbins."

What happened after that is best told by the picture itself.

Pipe organ music of unusual excellence at the Empress afternoons and evenings.

A BRAVE LASSY.

San Diego, Cal., June 27.—James C. Brockway, a former street superintendent of this city, was killed near Imperial yesterday when he fell under a heavy wagon. Hazel Stephenson, aged 14, made a heroic attempt to save his life. She took the injured man in an automobile, and holding him up with one arm, drove the machine into Imperial, a distance of eight miles, at a 40-mile an hour rate, using only one hand for steering the car. But Brockway was dead when Imperial was reached.



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A ST. REGIS INDIAN SUIT or a COMPLETE BASEBALL UNIFORM

Mothers need not be told that this is the best boys' outfitting store and that it is economy to dress the boys in M. M. Co. clothing. This offer, then, is in the nature of extra full measure. Not a good live boy but wants either an Indian suit or a baseball uniform and now his wishes can be satisfied without a penny of cost.

BOYS!

Get busy and organize neighborhood tribes and baseball teams—the suits are FREE.

Reefers Suits, \$3.50 to \$20; Norfolk Suits, \$5 to \$12.50; Wash Suits, \$1.00 to \$3.50; Boys' Waists, 50c to \$2.00; Boys' Shirts, 50c to \$2.00; Boys' Hats, 50c to \$3.50; Underwear, 50c to \$1.50.

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Satisfaction

FOLLOWS the use of Missoula flour. Good bread is the basis of good living, and good living is the foundation of satisfaction. Hence, it follows—as the night follows the day—that you will find complete satisfaction in the use of Missoula flour. There is satisfaction for us in knowing that our customers are satisfied. We spare no effort to make Missoula flour worthy of its name. We select the best wheat in the world and we use great care in manufacture.

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404 acres five miles from Arlee with 4-room log house, log barn for 12 head of horses. 53 acres in wild hay, the making of 215 acres meadow, 9 large springs on ground. 85,000 ties, one-quarter million feet saw timber, 200,000 poles, 2 to 7-inch tip, 16 feet. A good proposition for stock. Three timber claims on Petty Creek 6 miles from Lothrop. 4,250,000 feet saw timber.

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