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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1913.

There are no points of the compass on the chart of true patriotism.—Winthrop.

OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM.

A gentle soul passed yesterday into the Great Beyond. Part of the life of Missoula from its very beginning, Mrs. Worden was known to many people of this region. And those who knew her loved her—loved her for her sweetness and beauty of character and for her tenderness and simplicity of heart. From her very childhood, when western Montana had hardly emerged from the wilderness, this valley was her home. Here she crossed the stream, "where womanhood and childhood meet," and here, yesterday morning, she crossed that other stream whose tide bore her gentle spirit to its eternal abiding place.

Beautiful type of womanhood was she, and friendship with her must always be treasured as a precious memory by those whose priceless possession it was. Tenderly sympathetic she was in time of sorrow, and her sympathy found expression in a manner so sweet that it was always balm to the bruised heart which she comforted. The joys of her friends, too, she shared in her quiet, womanly manner. Her presence was like a benison, her words were like a soothing song.

"Of such is the Kingdom," Mrs. Worden's life was an example of true womanhood. Though her last few years were, of necessity, spent in partial retirement, yet her gentle influence reached beyond the intimate circle of her life. And now that she has left us, that influence will remain always, with those who knew her—an influence for good and an inspiration to higher endeavor. A. L. S.

The tragedies—real tragedies—which have accompanied the race-track carnival of indulgence in Butte are enough to convince the most obtuse that Missoula does not want any of the same.

We feel certain that the suppression of the race-track evil can be accomplished easily, but we believe it should be suppressed completely and not be merely diluted.

We confess to a deep lack of understanding of the currency bill, but we would like to see an opinion of it from somebody besides a banker.

After congress gets through with hap-hazard tariff tinkering, we shall know by experience the effect upon the Ultimate Consumer.

We are sure the Butte Miner will discover plenty of local sentiment in its field against the race-track and its evils.

Sulzer and McElvyn have both stopped talking and Thaw has been stopped. All in all, it's not so bad.

The Demoralization stake appears to have been the greatest event in the Butte race-track programme.

Also, Colonel Roosevelt states very clearly the way they can get together with the progressives.

Possibly a race-track might be conducted without gambling but it has not been done yet.

And the outside world has not heard half of the details of the story of racing in Butte.

The pass which passed, having passed back, will no longer pass.

Pass, surpass, trespass, disgorge.

BRIDGES AND THE PEOPLE.

Editor Missoulian: We notice quite often you have editorials wanting the county to erect a fine concrete arch bridge across the Rattlesnake. The people of this community wish to know how the county can build bridges for the city of Missoula when we have a bridge across the St. Regis where a person is taking chances on his life every time he crosses it. You also state that the pull together will cause the bridge to be built. The pull together as used by you means pull for Missoula and let residents of rural districts swim or ford the many dangerous streams. I would suggest that each road district outside of Missoula organize and provide a fund for carrying the matter of the county building city bridges to the supreme court. Would also suggest that the people of rural districts transfer their business to other cities until Missoula comes to her senses. Yours truly, W. B. HOLLOWAY. DeBorgia, Aug. 23, 1913. This is for publication.

This letter came to the editorial desk of The Missoulian yesterday morning. It displays a misunderstanding of conditions. Mr. Holloway is probably sincere in his belief, but he is wrong. He is wrong in many respects.

In the first place, Missoula county is building no bridges for Missoula city. The people who live inside the limits of Missoula city pay bridge tax into the county treasury, exactly as do the people who live outside the city. They are entitled to the use of some of this money, even if the bridges built were for use of the city people alone. But these bridges, built by the county inside the city limits are not for the use of the city residents alone.

The proposed bridge across the Rattlesnake is as much for the people who live east of Missoula in the canyon and in the Blackfoot valley, as it is for the city folks. Cedar street is the main entrance to the city from the east. The bridge is used as much by out-of-town people as it is by the city dwellers.

There are forty-nine bridges in the county, not including large culverts and fills which might be classed as bridges. Of these bridges, one is in the city of Missoula. It is proposed to build one more. As estimated by competent engineers, the value of bridges outside the city, in constant use almost exclusively by rural residents, is \$203,300.

The bridge which the county built inside the city limits is the Higgins avenue crossing of the Missoula river. It is a fine bridge. It is used by hundreds of country residents of the county every day. It is the southern entrance to the city; all the travel from the Bitter Root and the Big Bend regions passes over this bridge. The city residents paid their share of the cost of this bridge, just as they have always been paying their share of the cost of county bridges, wherever they are erected.

The residents of the city of Missoula are citizens and taxpayers of Missoula county, exactly as are the residents of DeBorgia. Our friend in DeBorgia cannot read us out of the county. We pay our share of the county bridge tax; we are entitled to a share in its benefits. The question which Mr. Holloway raises is not fair. The suggestion that the county build the Higgins avenue bridge came from one of the heaviest owners of country property in the county, Mr. Gaspard Deschamps.

The people of DeBorgia are entitled, also, to their share of the benefits of the bridge fund. In order to ascertain the merit of the contention that DeBorgia is not getting a fair deal in the matter of bridges, a representative of The Missoulian yesterday called upon the county commissioners to inquire regarding the situation on the St. Regis river.

The reply of the commissioners came from Chairman Nelson, who handed to the newspaper man a letter, just received from DeBorgia, signed by one of the heaviest taxpayers of that road district. That letter dealt with the bridge question and urged the commissioners to pay no attention to any petition for a new bridge at present, as slight repairs to the present bridge will make it good for five years.

The commissioners have distributed the expenditure of bridge funds according to their best judgment. The people east of Missoula have been greatly inconvenienced all summer by having no bridge at the Cedar-street crossing of the Rattlesnake. It is only fair to them that this crossing should be built. It is the part of good business judgment to build it permanently.

We are sure that Mr. Holloway will see the wisdom of the action of the board and we hope that he will be convinced that the city of Missoula is not getting anything to which it is not entitled. And we renew our belief that the best results in this, as in any public movement, can be obtained by pulling together.

American Radium Interests By Frederic J. Haskin.

Radium is an element. It is recovered from pitchblende and other ores. It was discovered by Mme. Curie in experimenting with pitchblende taken from a mine at St. Joachimsthal, in Bohemia. Immediately upon the announcement of the discovery the American government assumed control of the mine, which entered into an agreement with the Academy of Science of Vienna, under which the pitchblende ores were to be worked up for experiment in an Austrian radium institute. Radium institutes have been established by the governments of Austria, England, France and Germany, but the United States government has manifested no direct interest in the subject. The experiments made in all of these institutes, especially in that of Austria, were conducted with the greatest care because the scantiness of the ore supply was recognized. It is said that the St. Joachimsthal mines already are practically exhausted. Less than six tons of pitchblende was mined in 1911, and none at all in 1912.

The universal recognition of the wonderful properties of radium, which followed close upon its discovery, caused the world-wide quest for ores that would yield it. Small deposits were found in Cornwall, England, and in Australia. Both were promptly placed under government control. Little attention was paid to the matter in the United States. However, a few weeks ago, the bureau of mines announced that the United States led all the countries of the world in its resources of radium-producing ores. This announcement created no little surprise in the scientific world, and a movement is now on foot to bring about the conservation of these resources for the benefit of the world at large and of American scientists, particularly.

Pitchblende has been found in Connecticut and in the felspar fields of North Carolina, but the largest and richest deposits known anywhere are located in Grants, N. M. (Grant county, Colorado). This body of ore was discovered in 1899 by two Frenchmen, who were prospecting for gold. American pitchblende has been found carrying as high as 80 per cent of uranium, although the average is not so rich. In addition to pitchblende, a recently discovered ore called carnotite, yields radium. Carnotite resembles fine sandstone, and is bright yellow in hue. It occurs in pockets and is easily mined. It averages about 2 per cent in uranium content, and is marketed in New York for shipment abroad for about \$75 per ton. A ton of carnotite will yield a speck of radium about the size of a pin point.

The story of radium is a romance. It began with the love of a young Polish girl for a French scientist. She loved also his science and married him that she might help him in his work. He aided her studies and researches, and they lived together in a laboratory, seeking the undiscovered secrets of nature. In the opinion of many scientists it was only that gallantry of a loving husband that accorded to Mme. Curie the credit for discovering radium, thus giving her the title of the greatest woman scientist in the world. Those who take this view insist that it was Professor Curie who discovered the new element, although they admit that he was aided in the laboratory by his wife and by an assistant, a young scientist named Becquerel.

When radium was first discovered its wonders were explored in the press as were never those of any other scientific accomplishment. No hint save that of imagination restricted the prophetic concerning it. It was to cure all diseases, make the blind to see and the deaf to hear. It was to solve the future problem of the world's heat and light, and even to produce perpetual motion. The scientists, it is true, would not substantiate these wild statements, although they were quite willing to admit that the wonderful powers of radium as yet are beyond the grasp of knowledge. The extremely small available supply, they believe, is the only thing that deters a series of wonderful discoveries.

Physicians, particularly, hoped for much. Already cases of cancer have been successfully treated with radium, but the supply is too small to make experiments on a sufficiently large scale to determine definitely the full curative powers of the substance. The price of radium is about \$70,000 per gram. Consequently, only a very few of the largest hospitals in this country have been able to make any radium tests. In London it is possible to rent a small supply of radium from the radium institute to be used in the treatment of a special case. The establishment of such an institute is being discussed in New York.

Conservative physicians are extremely loath to publish their experimental use of radium, although at the meeting of the American medical association in Minneapolis last month, much consideration was given to the treatment of skin diseases by radium. In Berlin interest has centered in experiments looking to the cure of rheumatism and gout by the use of radium. Some tests have been made in the treatment of tuberculosis, but the supply is too small to give much aid in overcoming the "white plague." Radium bromide, the form in which it is usually sold, contains 88.5 per cent of pure radium, and this bromide is several million times stronger than the mineral ore from which it is derived. Millions of roses are required to make a single drop of the priceless tincture of roses. In the same way thousands of tons of ore are required for a single grain of radium, which may impart to a large quantity of inactive salts a part of its own peculiar qualities. One of these qualities is the property of glowing in the dark. Weak radium preparations shine more strongly in the dark than does the pure radium, even though they contain but a small particle of the element.

An international radium standard was prepared two years ago by Marie Curie. This standard is to form the basis for the preparation of secondary standards now being supplied to testing stations wherever radium is used. The Curie standard consists of a tube containing 22 milligrams of carefully prepared radium chloride. By the use of this standard a milligram of radium can be as accurately determined as a pound of sugar. The ability to detect minute quantities of radium certifies to its powerful qualities. One fifty-millionth part of a milligram, or a three-thousand-millionth part of a gram of radium is quite easily recognized. With care a particle weighing only a one-hundred-and-fifty-millionth part of a milligram may be detected. In weighing radium a scale is used, which must be read through a microscope, and which will turn under the weight of a three-millionth part of an ounce.

The discovery of a large body of ore that would produce, say, as much as an ounce of radium a year, would be hailed by scientists as the most valuable possible find.

Tomorrow: "Saving the Babies." OFFICIAL. The board of county commissioners met in regular session at 10 o'clock a. m., August 18, 1913. Present: Frank Nelson, chairman; Dan McQuarrie, John J. Flynn, commissioners; W. J. Babington, clerk. Routine business. The board of county commissioners met in regular session at 10 o'clock a. m., August 19, 1913. Present: Same officers. The clerk was instructed by the board to advertise for bids for the hauling of 1,000 yards of gravel, more or less, to be taken from the bank of the road at the C. A. Hart old place, near Marshall grade, and distributed commencing at the east end of the bridge across the Blackfoot river at Riverside and extended along the road to and beyond the streetcar station at Bonner. The clerk was instructed by the

BIG BANKRUPT SALE Starts This Morning At the Store Known as Martin's, on East Cedar St. At 8 o'clock this morning will be seen the start of the gigantic Creditors' Sale of a bankrupt stock. Its sacrifice prices insure big attendance and rapid buying. The stock of suits, coats, dresses, etc., is up to date in style and fabric and the showing is the height of splendor. The entire stock must be sold to satisfy the claims of creditors. Stupendous slaughter prices on entire stock of Ladies' Ready-to-Wear, Fancy and Art Goods, also Store Furniture and Fixtures. To be sold under order of court by trustees, at retail, to the general public. All merchandise strictly at wholesale cost, with terms absolutely cash. Everything must be sold within the next fifteen days. Former prices slashed to the limit. Plan to attend; bring your nickels and dollars to this ONE BIG EVENT and buy clean, up-to-the minute goods. Tell your friends of it; come in from the country and aid your pocketbook by purchasing at prices lower than fire sales. LEONARD LARSON, Trustee Note These Values With Prices Cut to the Core Dresses, honest values at \$22.50 and up, to be sacrificed at \$11.50 Beautiful silk and lingerie dresses which should retail at \$35.00 \$17.50 Buy other \$15 magnificent creations as low as \$6.75 \$6.50 silk kimonos at \$3.00 Serge, corduroy and novelty suits at just a whisper of their former prices. Raincoats in fancies and plain at prices you cannot afford to let slip by. Dress skirts cut in the latest styles, prices reduced to HALF Underskirts in best quality silk, messaline and sateen. Priced at eastern cost. Underwear of A1 quality at No-Profit Price This is an opportunity to buy good merchandise, suits, dresses, etc., you have never before had presented you. Your better judgment will inform you to be wise and take advantage of the direction of fate. This sale is a "Creditors' Sale" and its prices are sacrificed prices. You Can Save Money Here---Buy During This Great BANKRUPT SALE

EVERY WOMAN Now Has an Electric Flatiron It would be hard to go back to the old way, and yet the advantages are enjoyed only a part of one day each week. Many Women In Missoula Now Have Electric Ranges When others realize the cleanliness, the quality of food cooked in the modern way, the economy and convenience, a great many more women will have them. And, like the history of the electric iron, women in general will wonder how they ever got along with the old coal range, where the roasting of the cook is second only to that of the meat. We Sell Only High-Grade Ranges But we guarantee every one we sell. Missoula Light & Water Company TWICE-A-DAY CLASSIFIED WANT ADS BRING YOU QUICK RESULTS.

Gone Are Cows FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS FIVE FRESH DAIRY COWS: 1 good kind, Heil 8144 black. Yesterday the advertiser who ordered the above class-ad to appear in the Missoulian-Sentinel classified columns, called at the office and expressed his genuine appreciation of the splendid work of the Missoulian-Sentinel class-ad of his experience. He said he had "a hundred calls or more for my cows, and could have sold them many times." Three days the class-ad searched, with the results noted. "Prompt" and "Efficient" are the Missoulian-Sentinel Class-Ad's other names. At your service for 2 cents a word a day. Rates for seven days or longer.