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SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1913.

My favorite room's the study that is on the second floor; And there we sit in judgment on men and things galore. —Eugene Field.

PART TIME IN SCHOOL.

Parents and patrons of our public school system, in so far as Montana is concerned, have known and realized how hard it is to make the average youngster remain in school until he has been graduated; it is a well-known fact that a majority of the boys leave school before they finish the high school—and they do this because of the desire, and sometimes necessity, to go to work. Cincinnati is one of the cities of the country which has realized the importance of the problem and is trying out the part-time system of education and labor. The plan is simple. In the schools there are provided two sets of pupils which alternate in school and at work. One set goes to school on one Monday morning and the other crowd goes to work in the factories; they change about on the following Monday, the class which originally went to school, dropping their books for the nonce and taking themselves to work. Thus there are two sets of children on the same job in the factory and in the same grade in school and each set has the satisfaction of being allowed to work and at the same time obtain an education. There are educators who believe that after a week's session of school, the little laborers will welcome the return to the work bench for a few days and that their vigor while at work will show more willingness to labor than if they were employed in the factory as a steady thing. Vice versa, it is assumed that after a week spent toiling in the factory the children will be glad to return to school, which affords a splendid relaxation from hard manual labor. No report on the system has yet been made, but it must have merit, for Worcester, Mass., has determined to adopt the plan during this school year.

At last Pentecost of Pennsylvanians has done some good. We are told from the east that it was the Pentecost speech against Wilson that solidified sentiment in favor of the president's Mexican policy.

In Germany no local telephone conversation is permitted to last more than six minutes. No wonder the women over there are demanding set-fringe.

Outside of the men who yearn for glaring headlines, there does not seem to be any strong desire for a war with Mexico.

Also, it should be noted that Haerdt started to back up as soon as Colonel Roosevelt emerged from his retirement.

Every day or so, Secretary Bryan wins a new meal ticket by working in a chautauque lecture between shifts.

Not is there anybody who thinks that Tammany is interested in politics on account of the health of the tiger.

When we read of the fatalities in automobiling, we are reconciled to hearing of the stay-at-home crowd.

If Murphy and Sulzer succeed in exterminating each other, New York will not have suffered vainly.

A few years of dairy development will work a magical improvement in western Montana.

AS TO RACETRACKS

A correspondent writes in friendly tone to The Missoulian, suggesting that we have become hysterical upon the subject of racetrack gambling. This correspondent says he feels that we have overstated the situation as it exists in Butte.

The contrary is true. The Missoulian, instead of overstating the situation, has not told the half of what has been going on in Butte as we know it, and we are sure that we know comparatively little of the tragedy of the season of racetrack frenzy through which the big mining city is passing.

The Missoulian is told upon good authority that there are fully 20 divorce cases pending in Silver Bow, which are directly attributable to the racetrack and its associations. One of the Butte newspapers the other day carried a story of the horsewhipping of a negro tout by the husband of the woman who had fallen under the influence of the dark-skinned steerer of the betting ring. And here is a story which was told, not long ago, to the editor of The Missoulian, and which is vouched for as absolutely true:

A young man, employed regularly, married three years or so, had the habit of giving his weekly paycheck to his wife, who looked it. They had about \$15.00 to their credit in the bank; they owned a piano and their house was more than comfortably furnished. Things were pleasant at their home. The husband's employment was steady and his evenings were spent with his wife.

This was the situation when, one day last month, an accident in the mechanical department of the young man's employing company necessitated a shutdown which gave him a day off, something which rarely came to him. In the morning, he announced to his wife that he didn't have to work and he thought he'd go to the races; he hadn't had a chance before.

"I have five dollars," he said, "and I wish you'd give me five more. It won't do any harm to play the ponies a bit."

The little wife hesitated. Her reply was evasive. The husband suggested that, if she hadn't the money, she give him the bank book and he would go down and draw the five dollars he needed for his day of sport. There was further hesitation and then, finally, the fearful confession that there was no money in the bank. The wife had been playing the races while her husband worked and had lost all of their savings.

This confession was made with sobs and with professions of penitence. The husband was calm, though inexpressibly shocked. He said he guessed he didn't care, after all, to go to the races. And he offered his wife the five dollars he had in his pocket if she wanted to go.

All her professions of penitence forgotten, the woman took the money, with all the eagerness of a drug fiend snatching at his craved-for dose. She thanked him and she went to the races.

When she came back that afternoon, there was no piano in the house that had been her home and the familiar furniture was all gone. There was a note for her, which told her that her husband had sold it all. "I offered you the five dollars to see if you were really sorry. You showed me you were not and I guess we have come to the parting of the ways."

That night four neighbor women held that wife all night, lest she take her own life. And the husband has gone away.

That is just one instance. It is bad enough, but it is nothing compared with the experience of women who have gone farther than did this foolish wife. She sacrificed only money. There have been some who have done the other and worse thing, acting under the insanity of the racetrack mania.

We wonder if our correspondent thinks that we have overstated the situation now. We wonder how he would feel were he to look down into the betting ring and see his 18-year-old daughter, on familiar terms with touts and jockeys and stable boys, jostling and pushing and seeking for "a tip." How would he feel to find his wife or his sister hobnobbing with the scum of the earth which infests the gambling circle at the races?

The sad and simple story of domestic tragedy which we have told here this morning should be sufficient to convince our friendly critic that we have not become hysterical. And it should convince those who read it that the time has come to put a stop to racetrack gambling in Montana.

And we do not mean by this that this gambling should be permitted for a week or for two weeks. We mean it should not be permitted at all—not for one single day.

The American Bar Association

By Frederic J. Haskin.

When the American Bar association opens its annual convention in Montreal, Quebec, on September 1, the remarkable event of the lawyers of a great nation holding an official conference upon foreign soil will take place for the first time in the history of the world. Another event equally remarkable will be the presence of the lord high chancellor of England, the Right Honorable Richard Barton Haldane, who will be the guest of honor at this American convention held upon British territory. The visit of an English lord chancellor to a foreign country is a most infrequent occurrence, and is regarded as important as a visit of royalty. The fact that Lord Haldane comes to this country in acceptance of the invitation extended to him by the American Bar association will go upon record as the greatest courtesy ever paid to the lawyers of one nation by the chief jurist of another. His stay in America will be short, extending over only five days.

Just what bearing the visit of the lord chancellor has had upon the location of the convention in Quebec no one can say excepting the president of the bar association, Frank B. Kellogg of Minneapolis, who arranged the matter. Mr. Kellogg is diplomatically silent upon the subject, excepting to say that he dismissed the matter with Lord Haldane during his visit to London last winter. While the matter of selecting the location of the convention is in the hands of the executive committee, it was expected that in Cincinnati until the circular of announcement were issued a few weeks ago. An invitation to come to Montreal was extended to the association last year by the Hon. J. C. Archambault, the attorney of the Montreal bar, who was a guest of honor at the convention held last year in Milwaukee.

Holding the convention in Quebec does not indicate that a union of the bar organizations of the two countries is under contemplation, as the constitutions of both make it impossible. The American Bar association is composed entirely of Americans. The lawyers of no other nation could be admitted to membership, although for several years it has been customary to invite the law organizations of other nations to send delegates, who were honor guests. Germany, France and Great Britain have

been represented in this way, and Maître Labori, attorney of the bar of Paris, France, will be a guest of the Montreal convention.

The American Bar association, which was organized in St. Louis in 1878, has a membership of more than 6,000 lawyers. The stated objects of the organization are the advancement of the science of jurisprudence, the administration of justice throughout the country, the promotion of uniform legislation among all of the states, the upholding of the honor of the legal profession, and the encouragement of cordial relations between the members of the American bar.

Qualification for membership requires that the applicant shall have been a member in good standing for five years of the bar of the state from which he comes. Among its members are justices of the supreme court, Joseph A. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, was the president of the association at the time of his appointment to diplomatic service.

Among the speakers who will take part in the Montreal convention are ex-President William Howard Taft and Senator Elihu Root.

One of the strongest movements of the organization is directed toward securing higher ideals in the standards of the legal calling. Some years ago the association appointed a committee to formulate a code of ethics for the guidance of members of the American bar. For three years much consideration was given to the subject and a set of canons adopted. These are based upon the code of Christian V of Denmark and Norway, arranged after 15 years compilation; the lawyer's prayer, written by Dr. Samuel Johnson in 1758; the 30 resolutions for lawyers framed by David Hoffman of Baltimore in the early part of the nineteenth century; the codes existing in the different states, and other authorities which were carefully studied by the committee having the matter in charge. Since these canons were adopted by the association in 1898, they have been adopted by the associations in 26 states as well as the bar organizations in several cities. They represent the highest ethical ideals of the profession.

The association desires to have professional ethics made a branch of the examination for admission to the bar in every state. The court of appeals of New York has recently made such a provision, and General Thomas H. Hubbard has endowed a lectureship upon legal ethics in the Albany law school. The disbarment of a lawyer known to be guilty of violations of these canons of ethics is necessary for the good of the public, as well as the honor of the profession. Formerly this was accomplished with difficulty, because the members of the bar seemed to hang together so closely. Now the bar association of the different states are actively endeavoring to improve their standards. The New York City Bar association last year spent \$18,000 to purge the bar of those whose conduct was disgraceful. It employs a staff to investigate cases of which complaint was made, to clear the victim if innocent, or secure his resignation if guilty. Fourteen cases were handled by this staff last year, and their efforts resulted in the disbarment of nine, the suspension of two and the censure of three. False swearing, misappropriation of a client's money, arrangement for a division of fees with a layman, obtaining a verdict in favor of a client upon testimony known to be false, and attempt to bribe a court clerk to secure an irregular discharge, are among the most numerous of the charges made.

The most important public service rendered by the bar association is its continued effort to secure uniformity in the laws of the different states. The establishment of state boards of commissioners upon this subject has been secured through its influence. The first state board of commissioners on uniform state laws was authorized by the New York legislature in 1899. Now there are 33 in existence, including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and the District of Columbia. As these commissioners are nearly all members of the bar association, their work is largely aided by the organization and the closest cooperation exists between them.

Last year the annual meeting of the commissioners on uniform state laws was held in Milwaukee, the week preceding the convention of the bar association, and reports of the former body were included in the annual printed report of the bar association. A similar arrangement has been made for this year. The meeting of the commissioners on uniform state laws opened in Montreal on August 26. Today the bar association committee upon uniform judicial procedure will meet to discuss the deliberations of the commissioners. The chief justice of the court of appeals of the state of Columbia, the circuit judge of each of the federal courts of appeals, and the chief judge of the court of last resort in each of the states all were invited to be present and to take part in the discussion before the committee.

The association has been especially interested in securing uniform state laws upon marriage, child labor, workmen's compensation, bills of lading, insurance, desertion of families, habeas corpus, sentences for criminals, insurance, the registration of copyrights and patents of articles of commerce. For some of these subjects uniform laws have been prepared and sent to the legislatures of all of the states. A few of them have been passed and others are under consideration.

The uniform marriage law which has been adopted by the bar association provides that no marriage shall take place without a license, and that applications shall be made for the license five days before its issue, excepting in extraordinary cases. The issuing of the license is hedged about by careful restrictions so as to identify the parties. The qualifications of the party celebrating the marriage ceremony is left to the state, but at least two witnesses are required.

The child labor act endorsed by the association is in some respects a compromise of the laws existing upon the subject in all of the states, but is an improvement upon them. It practically prohibits the employment of children under 16 years old in any gainful occupation, and makes provisions for the registration of ages and conditions of granting all permits for employment. The employment of children under 18 is restricted under certain provisions, as is the employment of females under 21. The hours of labor are restricted both by the day and by the week.

The workmen's compensation bill fixes the liability of contractors and employers, provides the amount of compensation under different conditions, including the amount of incapacity due to industrial accidents. It is to be known as the uniform workmen's compensation act. The consideration of a uniform boiler inspection law will complement this in many industries. At a meeting of the Boiler Makers' association last year it was stated that at present only five states have any laws governing boiler specifications. The boiler makers sent a representative to the meeting held in Milwaukee last year to request the help of the lawyers in securing the passage of uniform boiler laws in all of the states, so that a boiler

which is accepted in one state may not be objected to in another, and that the safety of the public may be secured.

(Tomorrow—The G. A. R. Encampment.)

Prepare yourselves today to take advantage of the wonderful bargains in preparation of Labor Day at Schlossberg's Store.

In the Men's Department we have carefully selected for the sale today the best merchandise in the big store, placing prices on them that should appeal to the most careful buyer. Stocks are fresh and clean, and up to the minute in style, colors and workmanship.

\$15 Men's Fine Blue Serge Suits, Formerly Selling as High as \$25, Today Only \$15

Fine Neglige Shirts, with soft military collar, formerly selling as high as \$2, today only 75c. Dress Shirts, all sizes and colors, values to \$1.50; today 50c. Men's Hosiery, all colors and sizes; regular 25c per pair; today 2 pair for 25c.

Neck Ties, prices ranging from 75c to \$1.00; today they all go at 50c. Balbriggan Underwear, all sizes, the very best; today only 50c a garment. Suspenders, good quality, only 25c. French Kid Gloves, very best makes, today \$1.50.

Men if you need trousers look over the odds and ends that are on sale. We have in stock all sizes and can please you all. They all go for \$2.50 a pair.

Regal Shoes, known all over the world, none better made, and we will fit you out at the ridiculous low price of \$4.

Prepare your boys today for the opening of the school term by fitting them out in good clothes and shoes.

In our Boys' Suit Department we have a choice selection of the very best Suits, all sizes and colors. On sale today at figures we hesitate to mention; prices range from \$2.50 to \$5.00.

Boys' Shoes, patent leather, neat and durable, sizes 3 to 5, only \$1.50 per pair.

Schlossberg's Ladies' Coats Values up to \$18 Today Only \$9.75. Rafine Dresses, Values up to \$10 Today Only \$4.95

OFFICIAL OF EVERETT CHARGED WITH FELONY

Portland, Aug. 29.—A felony complaint was issued here this afternoon against A. A. Brodeck, commissioner of public safety of Everett, Wash., his wife being the complainant.

Mrs. Brodeck named Mrs. Freda Frohland, formerly of Denver, and her complaint is based on investigations which she has conducted here for several days past. It is alleged in the complaint that Brodeck and Mrs. Freda Frohland stayed at a Portland hotel together from June 11 to June 15 last, registered as Mr. and Mrs. L. Resner.

Mr. Frohland, husband of the woman named, has filed suit at Everett against Brodeck demanding \$25,000 damages for alleged alienation of his wife's affection.

AT VICTOR

Victor, Aug. 29.—(Special.)—Hush! Murphy transacted business in St. Vevensville today.

Mrs. Nellie Chamberlain left this town were uprooted and streets flooded.

CHOOSE CAREFULLY YOUR ROUTE

Be as discriminating in choosing your railroad as you would be about the hotels you patronize or the cities you propose to visit. Americans know the type of service that is rated as high class and which they expect; they have traveled enough to know what is meant by the term "well operated" and to know the satisfaction of an "On Time" arrival. The finely equipped through trains of the Northern Pacific-Burlington and the Great Northern-Burlington between the Northwest and the East will come about as near giving a dollar's worth of value for a dollar as any service or commodity you will buy in this or any other country. The Burlington's Red Folder plainly shows this great train service, the routes, schedules and equipment. 4 Daily Trains between the Northwest and the East. 7 Daily Trains carrying the highest grade of Equipment between St. Paul-Minneapolis and Chicago, alongside the beautiful Mississippi.

H. A. BRADT, General Agent. 15 W. Broadway. Butte, Mont.



afternoon for Arlee, where she was called on account of the illness of her little grand-daughter.

Misses Gladys Watters, Pearl Rowe and Julia Kerr are in Hamilton this week taking teachers' examinations.

Mr. and Mrs. McWhinnie returned this week from Grantsdale, where they spent their vacation.

Bert Garner left today with a pack-train for the Clearwater, where he will be for several months.

Messrs. Lawrence Watters and Edward and Joe Hackett are up in the West Fork for a few weeks' outing.

The marriage of Miss Birtie Averill to Mr. Raymond Davis will take place Wednesday afternoon at the Presbyterian church.

Dr. L. D. Ficks returned home last evening after an absence of several weeks.

John F. Wood was over from the east side today.

Mr. Scott Fries is spending a few days with Arnold Clifton at Charlot. Messrs. Horst and Fraser spent Wednesday shopping in Missoula.

H. E. Chilson, who had his foot cut by a wood saw some time ago, was able to return home yesterday from the Thornton hospital.

LIGHTNING STORM.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 29.—Lightning, wind and rain caused heavy damage in southern New England today. Several buildings in this city were struck. Four houses in the same block were hit by four successive bolts, and all the occupants stunned. Telephone and fire alarm systems were paralyzed.

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

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.

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BRING QUICK RESULTS MISSOULIAN WANT ADS