

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 456 Independent 510

MISSOULA OFFICE 129 and 131 West Main Street. Hamilton Office 321 Main Street, Hamilton, Mont.

SUBSCRIBERS' PAPERS. The Missoulian is anxious to give the best carrier service; therefore, subscribers are requested to report family delivery at once. In ordering paper changed to new address, please give old address also. Money orders and checks should be made payable to The Missoulian Publishing Company.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1914.

When Fortune means to men most good, She looks upon them with a threatning eye. —Shakespeare.

LOOKING UP "It's always morning somewhere."

It was a hard storm. Not in recent years has there been anything like it in these parts—so suddenness and severity. There have been colder storms and there have been storms of much longer duration—but for the few hours that it lasted this 1914 February gale furnished an incident from which to reckon when we are talking weather. It was mighty disagreeable in some of its phases, but it was delightful in other aspects.

Notes of the Anvil Chorus

By GEORGE P. STONE.

THE GARDEN CITY CLARION.

Published on Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

ADVERTISERS PROTECTED

There won't be any scandal printed about any of our subscribers or advertisers.

VEGETABLES OR OLD CLOTHES

took as cash.

To Our Subscriber.

This notice is to tell our subscriber that if his paper don't come on time today that he will know the editor couldn't get out in the snow to carry the paper. On such cold days as this we must be careful of our editorial ear.

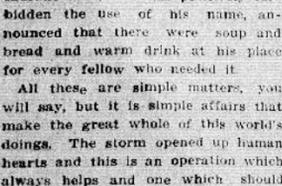
Winter.

There ain't anything quite so cursed as winter unless it is a subscriber which won't pay his bill, which is the most cursed thing of all. Why is winter, we ask? For the same purpose as a flea or a toad, which is to make us miserable. There is so much snow in the Clarion office this week that we come near not getting our paper out at all and wouldn't if we hadn't needed the money. We are half-frozen now and will be glad to receive a second-hand overcoat for a day, especially an ad, and selling very well this winter.

TERRIBLE LIZARD HITS TOWN AND MANY EARS BADLY FROZE

P. Kenny, Our Well-Known Robber, Freezes His Ear and Decides Not to Go to Alaska Until the Cold Wave is Over—Awful Disaster.

As both of our readers knows by this time a bad blizzard hit the city yesterday and the day before also. Up to the time of going to press seven cars had been frozen and the river was full of ice. P. Kenny, who has been thinking of going to Alaska, froze his left ear very bad, as the picture shows, and has decided not to go for



a while. He says this here banana belt is cold enough for him. Alvy Baird, the Stevensville pioneer, also froze his ears and was lost for some time but unfortunately showed up again.

TWO WAYS OF DOING IT

President Wilson denies the petition of the suffragists because the question of suffrage has not been made an issue by his party. He says he cannot take it up on that account. Representative Underwood denies the same petition because the suffrage question is a state issue and the federal government has nothing to do with it.

These are two ways of turning down the request of the suffragists, but the result is the same in either case. That result is that the hopes of the suffragists for help from this administration are shattered. The campaigners must revise their plans now. The appeal to the administration having failed, an appeal to the people is probably the alternative which remains.

Of course, the president's excuse is merely his way of dodging the issue. There have been a good many matters—not as important as this—which he has taken up and urged, despite the fact that they were not an organic part of the democratic platform. He might have helped the suffragists if he had cared so to do.

Also, of course, Leader Underwood's reason is a subterfuge. This state-right business is a convenient and elastic affair, to be invoked when it is needed and to be ignored when it is more convenient to forget it. When Senator Beveridge, some years ago, proposed that the federal government should put a stop to the slavery of children in mill and mine and factory, the democrats jumped all over his suggestion. It was entirely a question for the states to handle, they said. But a little more than a week ago, Representative Palmer, democrat, of Pennsylvania, introduced a child-labor bill which follows closely the general lines of the Beveridge measure. Now will the representative from Alabama, whose state is the most grievous offender in the abuse of its children, invoke the question of state-rights to defeat the proposition of his colleague?

The democrats in control of congress and the democrat in the White House are against suffrage. That is the long and short of the situation. No matter what their excuses, no matter what evasion they practice—they are against it. They may believe in their hearts that equal suffrage is the right thing, but they are against it, just the same.

They have had the opportunity to line up in support of equal suffrage and they have thrust aside that opportunity. They have said that they will have nothing to do with it. There were some democrats—Evans and Stout among them—who went on record in favor of suffrage. But they were hopelessly beaten by their party leaders. The party is on record in the negative.

One point in common there is between the way of the democrat in the White House and the way of the democrats in congress. Each lacks courage. Each evades the question, while denying the petition. It would have been braver to come out positively in the negative. The result would have been the same, but it would have been reached in man-fashion. —A. L. S.

MARKET OF FARMER IS NOT HOSTILE TO HIM

MR. LAWRENCE REPLIES TO "FARMERMAN" AND STATES HIS SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

Editor Missoulian—I have read with interest in today's issue of The Missoulian the communication from "A Farmerman" with reference to the difference displayed by actual farmers in the meetings of the horticultural farmers' institutes, etc., and wish to comment briefly upon it.

In the first place I wish The Missoulian, in accordance with its own plan of signing local news items with the initials of the reporter, would inaugurate the plan of signing all communications from the public with the correspondent's name, instead of a pseudonym, so an interested public would more readily understand the logic of one's point of view.

The weight of an argument often rests largely with one's experience and success along certain lines, rather than a mathematical conclusion or scientific deduction. As for myself, I can quickly determine the force of an argument when I know the motive which prompts it or the source from which it springs.

"Farmerman's" allusion to government reports and statistics, regarding the corn crop, is a far cry of the clamor howler that does not coincide with my observations of the results attained by the progressive farmer who avails himself of the knowledge imparted through agricultural experts and farm agents.

I note in my travels that the successful farmer in every community is the man who applies science (which, in a great measure is common sense) to his methods, whereby he can make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before. For my part I will take a chance with a full but at any time rather than half a bin and gamble on the price. I can also assert without much fear of contradiction that it is only this class of men that are usually found at these agricultural entertainments, and the ordinary farmer for whose express edification and education these meetings are held can seldom be prodded from his rut in which he persistently skimmers until dead of dry rot.

As for "Farmerman's" reference to a lack of instructions as to marketing farm produce, I must infer that he has never attended these meetings, for I cannot recall one occasion during the last four years when this subject was not dwelt upon at length during the visits of the demonstration trains or farmers' institutes in the Bitter Root valley or at Missoula. And I might state that without doubt the most forcible and instructive talk during the recent agricultural meeting at Missoula was that of Mr. Samson of the Northwest Fruitgrowers association on this topic. The subject was also ably discussed by Professor Waugh.

I agree with "Farmerman" that in cooperation there is strength, and I heartily approve and endorse the efforts made along this line in the Bitter Root valley, but I sadly deplore the lack of system, lack of initiative, displayed by most of our ordinary farmers in marketing their crop, particularly those market gardeners around Missoula.

The subject is not a new one, it has been touched upon many times by the editor of The Missoulian, and the writer has written at length several times upon the question.

"What is the use?" says the Orchard Homes gardener. "We raise the best berries and vegetables brought into Missoula, yet the merchants will not buy them. They give preference to the Japs and Chinamen or buy from Spokane, rather than from us, and we must peddle our truck around town to get rid of it."

"We buy what we can get if the farmer peddles his best stuff to our customers and brings to us what is left, we cannot use it. The farmer makes his own shoe and must wear it."

"Again I ask. What is the reason? Where does the fault lie?" Can anyone tell me why was it, in spite of all that has been said about "better marketing" that during our poultry show the largest store in town had exhibited in their window fresh eggs (nominally the best obtainable) in clean cartons, light brown and white eggs of different size and shape, mixed promiscuously. In another store some of the finest celery we can boast of stacked up in the window covered with dirt and muck, just as dug from the ground. Potatoes in every store I visited, mixed, half a dozen sizes and types in the bag or bin.

Why is it that during the summer, when vegetables can come in from the outside, assorted and packed nicely, our farmers cannot take the cue. Our assurance is never asserted to size and color and tied with baby ribbon in pound bundles; neither is our rutabarb, nor our lettuce wrapped in impervious paper to keep it crisp; nor our radishes bunched according to size and type; and I have never seen broilers or roasting chickens daintily dressed by our local growers as frequently seen in other markets.

Is it because our farmers don't come to the agricultural meetings to learn how to market their produce—yes, create a demand for it, but will force the merchants to buy from them at a good price to pay for the extra trouble in washing, sorting and properly preparing the product?

Going up the valley I might inquire why it is there are not more than Dr. Mills or Mowland brothers raising high-grade dairy cows, that bring two or three times the price of ordinary stock. Why is it that there are not more Carruthers who increase the average returns from the dairy cow from \$65 to \$100 a year? More who emulate the success of half a dozen poultry breeders at Stevensville, Morgan, with his bees; Gleason, with his

Cottolene advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman and text: 'Here is what Marion Harland said in 1906 about Cottolene. Many years ago, I discontinued the use of lard in my kitchen and substituted for it, as an experiment, Cottolene, then comparatively a new product. Since my first trial of it I can truly say that it has given complete satisfaction. I honestly believe it to be the very best thing of its kind ever offered to the American housekeeper.' Includes recipe for baking powder biscuits.

Refering to your inference as to the chamber of commerce's position in selling the farmers' produce, it is too absurd to discuss. Every chamber of commerce or commercial club that I have had anything to do with has had for its primary object the promotion of the interest of the farmer, merchant and community wherein it was established, never catering to a class, nor the few, and the laudable work of the Missoula Chamber of Commerce in exploiting the Bitter Root valley and western Montana in general needs no comment from me. F. M. LAWRENCE. Missoula, February 5, 1914.

KALISPELL DEALERS FIGHT LICENSE MASS MEETING ORGANIZES A MOVEMENT TO OPPOSE THE PAYMENT OF THE TAX.

Kalispell, Feb. 5.—(Special)—The merchants of Kalispell organized this morning to fight the city ordinance requiring the payment of a city license and including fees for inspection of sanitary equipment and fire escapes. The mass meeting which was held was called in its purpose and warm in its expression that the ordinance imposes a tax burden upon the merchants. A committee was named which will employ legal counsel for any member who is made defendant by the city in the action which will probably result from the refusal to pay the license. The Kalispell ordinance is a copy of the Missoula law, which it was said this morning, has been defeated in the supreme court. The Missoula case has been followed with deep interest here, and its outcome gives encouragement to the local merchants.

DID CHILD WAKE UP CROSS OR FEVERISH? Look, Mother! If Tongue is Coated Give "California Syrup of Figs."

Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated, this is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels need a cleansing at once. When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach, diarrhoea, remember, a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given. Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels passes out of the system, and you have a well and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative" and it never fails to effect a good "inside" cleansing. Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on the bottle. Keep it handy in your home. A little given today saves a sick child tomorrow, but get the genuine. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Counterfeits are being sold here. Don't be fooled!—Adv.

Pete Nage, charged with assault in the third degree, appeared before Justice of the Peace Small yesterday and took the statutory time in which to plead. The case grows out of an alleged attack with an axe, made by Nage upon C. M. Sturgeon in the Superior district.

STORM AND WIND May come and they may go, but if your building is connected with the Central Heating plant—well you should worry and sit back in your chair and make a noise like a radiator. Yesterday and last night were the first times this winter that the new Central Heating plant has been called upon to show its true worth. It has never had a fair test before as regards its ability to keep the buildings warm in the face of a real blizzard. The plant itself did not see the difference. It puffed along as usual. When there was a call for steam the pressure was there. We had no complaints. Ask our customers about their experience of yesterday and last night. Service! That's our watchword. We gave it yesterday in time of need. We are equipped to give it all the time at a reasonable cost. If you have a building to heat investigate our proposition. If, for any reason your plant is not behaving just right, call at our office and we will help you adjust the trouble. Missoula Light and Water Co.

RESERVE THIS AD FOR FUTURE REFERENCE. NEXT SUBJECT A LEG OF MUTTON. SIRLOIN ROAST 786. Porterhouse Roast. Next to the Tenderloin, considered the Finest Part of the Beef. HOW TO CARVE. The bone B to D as shown above, should be removed before roasting. The part below this bone is the tenderloin, that above the sirloin part. Carve by passing the knife firmly, clear down the length of the side beginning at A and cutting through to L, in long, even, thin lines. Among Our Loudest Boasts Are Our Tender Roasts.

UNION MARKET. 132 HIGGINS AVE. Ind. 431. Bell 117.

SAGE AND SULPHUR DARKENS GRAY HAIR. It's Grandmother's Recipe to Restore Color, Gloss and Thickness. Hair that loses its color and lustre, or when it fades, turns gray, dull and lifeless, is caused by a lack of sulphur in the hair. Our grandmother made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to keep her locks dark and beautiful, and thousands of women and men who value that even color, that beautiful dark shade of hair which is so attractive, use only this old-time recipe. Nowadays we get this famous mixture by asking at any drug store for a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," which darkens the hair so naturally, so evenly, that nobody can possibly tell it has been applied. Besides, it takes off dandruff, stops scalp itching and falling hair. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also brings back the gloss and lustre and gives it an appearance of abundance. Missoula Drug Co., Agts.—Adv.

VICTOR VICTROLAS and VICTOR RECORDS FOR SALE AT Hoyt-Dickinson Piano Co.

Choice Baled Clover and Timothy Hay. Missoula Wood and Feed Yard 125 W. Pine St. Bell 458. A modern school meeting modern demands. All courses taught either day or evening. KOCH & DIXON Proprietors Call Bell 466.