HEARING IN BUTTE COMMISSION PLANS

Industrial Relations Will Be Studied in Important Cities of the Country, With a View to Getting at the Bottom of Conditions in the Industries.

Washington, March 7.—(Special.)—Public hearings in important industrial centers from New York to San Francisco will be held during the spring and early summer by the United States commission on industrial relations.

This announcement was made today by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission. The hearings, said Mr. Walsh, will embrace in their scope all the main divisions of the inquiry di- Seattle, Butte and Lead.

Among the cities that probably will be visited are New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Patterson, Scranton, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Wheeling, Charlotte, Greenville, Atlanta, Birmingham, Nashville, Louisville, New Orleans, Detroit, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Chicago, Houghton, Milwaukee, Madison, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver, Trinidad, Dallas, Houston or Galveston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Butte and Lead.

Through examination of witnesses competent to speak for employers, trades unions, others labor organizations, unorganized employes and the general public, the commission hopes to obtain information concerning the industrial situation that will lead to constructive recommendations.

Some of the subjects to be inquired into in each city are irregularity of employment; possibilities of ending irregularity and increasing production through scientific management; the activities of trades unions and employers associations; and the extent and operation of governmental machinery for regulating the conditions of industry, including the relations between employers and employes.

Successful methods of maintaining harmonious relations beneficial to both employers and employes will be inquired into particularly, with a view to their adoption in other centers where no such methods have been tried.

Eminent authorities in subjects to be included within the scope of the inquiry have joined the staff of the commission and are now aiding in planning the hearings.

Witnesses desired by the commission will be summoned under the authority granted it by congress, and volunteer testimony will be welcomed.

Announcing the plan for hearings, Chairman Walsh said:

"The commission will carefully avoid acting as a board of mediation and conciliation, and will not allow itself to be driven into local controversies or recognize such controversies unless in doing so it can obtain information that has more than local and temporary significance.

"Every interest will be given a hearing. The commission will strive to put aside all bias and prejudice. It will urge others to do the same, in the hope that the industrial problem may be studied in the light of reason.

"The open mind will be our watchword, and we shall endeavor to provide a forum where men representing all factions can meet in the common purpose of finding a way out from bitterness and strife. To accomplish this we shall need the co-operation and help of all concerned. We shall ask those who meet with us at the hearings to come not as employers or employes, but as men belonging to the same human family.

"The hearings are to be undertaken as one means of carrying out the instructions of congress to inquire into the industrial situation and to report our conclusions and recommendations.

"The commission wishes in particular to invite the help of every person who has a constructive suggestion. Such suggestions will be especially welcome when they are supplemented by testimony as to the successful carrying out of the ideas they embody."

According to present plans the hearings will begin the latter part of March.

Why?

Why congress and President Wilson have co-operated in the creation of a United States commission on industrial relations is explained in an interview of rare interest with the man selected by Mr. Wilson as chairman of the commission.

"Why industrial war?" is the question for which the commission is seeking an answer. Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, the chairman, shows what a big question it is and how he and his associates will set about answering it.

Why so many strikes and riots and so much talk of dynamiting? Why have organizations that denounce patriotism and religion gained such a hearing in some of the big industrial centers? Why have so many thousands of workers a distrust of the courts?

Vital Questions.

Mr. Walsh believes these questions are vital and cry for answers. Those who live far from the big industrial centers may be surprised that they are even raised. That is one of the dangers as Mr. Walsh sees it—the danger that the country may drift into warfare, industrial, but no less real, because patriotic Americans who could prevent it if they would are too busy doing other things to realize the possibilities for trouble.

"Men and women on the farms and in the small towns ought to be just as much interested as those in the city, who actually see the opposing forces in conflict," says Mr. Walsh. "For it is their boys who go to the city and enlist on one side or the other. And then as citizens they have an interest that is not so personal but ought to be just as real."

"As I see it," he said, "the first and most essential thing for the commission to do is to adopt the open mind as its trademark. Rich and poor must be heard alike, and no group, party or school of thought shall be rejected without a hearing.

"The commission is not an arbitration board and I feel strongly it will not be. It is not one particular strike or a certain group of employers and employes—the whole vast, ungathered, unseen, ever-changing unknown army and toil in which so many countless thousands are mute and obscure. It is causes that we are after, not symptoms."

"It is imperative, of course, that we divest our minds of prejudices and pre-conceptions, but it is equally important that the public do likewise, and not embarrass the commission by partnership and old angers. Some word must be found that will bring a sense of our essential oneness home to every man, woman and child in the country, so that we may have co-operation, not antagonism."

"Industrialism has come on us like lightning out of a clear sky. Fifty years ago we were an agricultural people, living in rural districts and small towns in the most part, and having a chance of getting into the firm whenever we took a job. And now! Huge and still huger cities, sucking the very marrow out of the country—a change in employment from the small store to some monster corporation that squats in one state and exercises tentacular activities in twenty. It has come so suddenly that we have not had time to adjust ourselves to the new conditions. We are still going along as though there has been no economic earthquake. Of course there is trouble and it is not at all improbable that this trouble may assume the shape of revolution unless our industrial, political and social institutions are changed to meet the new demands.

The Rights of Man.

"Take the rights of man, for instance. Yesterday they were rhetorical; today they are economic—the right to work, the right to a decent home and comfortable living, and the right to bring children into the world without wondering how in the name of God you are to bring them up.

"Living wage has come to be as much of a catch word as infant industries and pauper labor of Europe. What is a living, anyway? I know what it is for me, and that's all. Progress has made many new pleasures and privileges, and these must be shared equitably. There is neither sense nor justice in the calm assumption that the refinements and beauties of life are only capable of being enjoined by a certain upper class, and the mass of people have no higher aspirations than a full belly, a warm back and a sheltered head.

"Industrial training, vocational guidance, blind alley trades, the hideousness of slums, the curse of involuntary poverty. All things that must be looked into, for in them we may find germs of the class hate and reason for discontent."

Wages.

"The next step is a consideration of wages. What factors determine them? Is the law of supply and demand in control of the industrial situation, and if so, is it entitled to be the determining factor? If it isn't, what restraints are being imposed? What is the relation of wages to cost of production? How do wages compare with dividends in representative industries? Is cheap labor really cheap, or is the better paid labor cheapest in the long run?"

Unionism.

"Here is where unionism wheels into the investigation. Have the unions raised wages? How do the wages in non-union industries compare with the wages in unionized industries? Do wages drop in an industry after unions are crushed? Is the labor union a necessity for the protection of the wage earner?

"Think it it! Unionism a burning issue these 20 years and more, and none of these vital statistics in shape or place to be handled or understood! Nor do we possess any greater insight into the workings of the employer's associations and alliances. What is their object and intent? Do they mean peace or do they mean war?

"Both sides to the dispute must be put under the glass. What have the unions done to the apprentice system? What chance do they give to the growing boy and the newcomer? Is the employer using the many new inventions for mutual benefit, or is he concerned only with his own profits?

"Nor is the public's finger in the industrial pie to go without investigation. It is the people, presumably at least, that make the laws under which employer and employe alike carry on their activities, and nothing is more necessary than that we shall see how they fit. The length of the working day, sanitary regulations, safety devices, statutes regarding the employment of women and children, whether convict labor is permitted to enter into competition with free labor—these are all legitimate objects of inquiry. John Mitchell, I notice, has called attention to the variations of such laws in the different states, and I agree with him that there must be uniformity.

"I am aware that even the most restrained criticism of the judiciary is denounced as demagoguery, but between such fulsome, even servile laudation and the other extreme of abuse there is a broad path, I think, for self-respecting men to tread.

Law for Rich and for Poor.

"Scarce a day goes by that I am not confronted with this fixed belief that in this country there is one law for the poor man and one for the rich man. Among the leaders of organized labor that I meet there is bitter unanimity in declaring against the distinction that the law makes between strikes and boycotts. If it is lawful to strike, they argue, why is it unlawful to boycott, for the refusal to patronize an antagonistic employer differs little, if at all from refusing to work for an antagonistic employer.

"Nor is there any better feeling toward the injunction. They claim and challenge dispute, that this weapon of the law is reserved for the sole use of employers, and that no one ever heard of any union being granted this relief.

"With regard to the anti-trust law, the worker compares the possibility of the United Hatters having to pay a fine of $240,000 with the dissolution of the Standard Oil company at an enormous profit, and the two penalties seem somewhat unequal to them. As Professor Saeger of Columbia university says, these anamolies are largely responsible for industrial bitterness and violence, since nothing is so fatal to a law-abiding disposition as a conviction that the law itself is unjust and that its administration is unfair.

Follow the Truth Wherever It Leads.

"No one but a fool or a knave can shut his eyes to these things. I feel now just as I have always felt, that the commission can do nothing more important than to make a study of the decision of the courts of last resort in the United States, state and federal, with a view to determining the truth or falsity of the claim that they have been uniformly in favor of property rights and against human rights.

"If this is true we have put a finger on one big cause of industrial dissatisfaction at least. Nor must there be timidity in applying a remedy. It is my hope for the commission, as it has always been my hope for myself, to be bold without bias.

"It's a good day and a great age. The heart of the world was never so tender nor the soul of the world so determined upon justice. Much of our strife comes from misunderstandings bred of ignorance and misinformation, and when the right and the true are made clear, peace will be the servant in the people's house. I fell it, I know it!"

MISSOULA PREACHER INSTALLS PASTOR AT BOZEMAN

REV. J. N. MACLEAN PERFORMS PLEASANT DUTY IN CHUCH HE SERVED YEARS AGO.

Rev. J. N. Maclean, D. D., was home yesterday after spending part of the week at Helena and Bozeman. In Helena he attended a meeting of the home missions committee of this synod. In Bozeman he had part in the installation of Rev. Sherman L. Divine, who has come from Detroit, Mich., to take the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Bozeman. Dr. Maclean preached the installation sermon Wednesday evening; Dr. Robert M. Donaldson of Denver gave the charge to the congregation and Dr. W. N. Sloan of Helena gave the charge to the pastor. Dr. Maclean found an especial interest in the service Wednesday evening, because it was just 17 years before that he was installed as pastor of the Bozeman church and many of his former parishioners took the occasion to remind him of the fact and to repeat the words of appreciation which they have spoken to him many times before.

M'GRATH BRINGS WORD OF RAY-JEFFERSON CAMP

D. L. McGrath is in Missoula for a few days from Wallace, Idaho. Mr. McGrath is manager and a stockholder of the Ray-Jefferson Mining company and he is here in conference with Dr. E. G. Ellis, David C. Smith and Edward Donlan, who are large owners in the property. Mr. McGrath stated yesterday that work is now being done on No. 2 tunnel, 432 feet below No. 1 tunnel, where the rich strike was made last year. Mr. McGrath is now making arrangements for putting on a compresser and a steam drill. He says there is no doubt of their having ore to ship in paying quantities next spring. The Ray-Jefferson property is in the Sunset district, where a rich strike was made last week in the Nipsic, each added strike in the district being an added assurance of a rich vein in the Ray-Jefferson.

MOTHER! IS CHILD'S STOMACH SOUR, SICK?

If Cross, Feverish, Constipated, Give "California Syrup of Figs."

Don't scold your fretful, peevish child. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with sour waste.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, indigestion, diarrhoea, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul waste, the sour bile and fermenting food passes out of the bowels and you have a well and playful child again. Children love this harmless "fruit laxative," and mothers can rest easy after giving it, because it never fails to make their little "insides" clean and sweet.

Keep it handy, mother! 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," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Remember there are counterfeits sold here, so surely look and see that yours is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.—Adv.

"DENVER ED" LOSES.

Vancouver, B. C., March 7.—After being outclassed in the first round and taking the count twice, Tom Cowler, the British Columbia white hope, put over a right cross on "Denver" Ed Martin in the second round here today that sent the negro down for the count. When he came up another left uppercut ended the contest.

EVERYBODY'S STORE FOR EVERYTHING

Missoula Mercantile Co.

THE STORE OF TODAY AND TOMORROW

MISSOULA, MONTANA, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1914.

Good goods are necessary to satisfy you.
Good salespeople are needed to please you.
Good values you expect as a matter of course.
For correct styles you always depend on us.
These go to make **M. M. CO. SERVICE.**
How much you benefit by this Service depends entirely upon the use you make of it.

Some Very Attractive
Furniture Bargains
Are Advertised on Page 4
Look Them Up.

The Cotton Dress Goods Store All A-Bloom for Spring

With the calendar spring less than two weeks in the future, the wise woman who would have her summer's sewing well under way before the appearance of the earliest flowers, is busy planning her campaign for summer dresses. Experience of previous years, often of a disappointing kind, that selection **now** is as easy as picking flowers in a gardenful; that the beauties of the entire season are spread before her. The combined resources of our wholesale and retail departments give us enormous purchasing power, and, as a rule, lower prices and more exclusive styles than are found elsewhere. Along with the exquisite imported Novelty, Plain and Fancy Crepes and Ratines, are hundreds of styles in standard dress cottons—not a thing that's stylish and desirable is missing:

Dress Ginghams	Shirting Madras	Dimities
Percales	Batiste	Flaxons
Voiles	Galateas	Ratines
Printed Crepes	New Cloth	Ripplette
Embroidered Crepes	Kris Krinkle Cloth	Egyptian Tissue
Chenille-stripe Crepes	Kindergarten Cloth	Embroidered Batiste
Embroidered Swiss	Silk-Cotton Foulard	Silk-and-Cotton Faille
Silk-and-Cotton Voiles	Mercerized Poplins	Mercerized Ottomans
Mercerized Bengaline	English Ottoman	English Whipcord

—and many others. The prices range from 10c a yard for dress gingham, to $2.00 a yard for embroidered batiste and French crepe.

The new Ratines are especially popular, better of weave, finer of finish, more beautiful and varied in pattern and color than last spring they serve in a hundred ways for women's and children's apparel. Plain colors, plaids, stripes and floral designs and combinations of plain and patterned to match—Yard, 25c to $2.00.

How Many Garments Can You Get From A Piece of Longcloth

It all depends, of course, upon the size and the kind of undergarments, but there is a helpfulness in having a whole piece of longcloth from which to cut. Not only may one cut to greater advantage, but there is, too, an economy in buying by the piece instead of by the yard.

Longcloth in 12-yard pieces of good quality for women's and children's lingerie and other purposes.

Yard.	Quality.	Piece.
15c	225	$1.60
20c	300	$2.15
25c	500	$2.70
30c	800	$3.20
35c	900	$3.75

NEW

A hundred new pieces of Neck Ruchings just received; all the latest effects, in white and colors—Yard, 25c to $1.00.

Guimpes of net and shadow lace, with and without sleeves—25c to $1.25.

Special Monday Offerings

Attractive underpricings on staple lines to give the week a flying start. New goods, fresh, clean and desirable.

$1.25 Century Kid Gloves at 98c Pair

Only twenty-five dozen pairs, taken from regular stock; sizes 5¾ to 7½; in black, white, tan and gray; the best $1.25 gloves sold in town, specially priced—Pair, **98¢.**

Women's and Children's Hose---Get a Supply

Women's Seamless Stockings, fast black; linen heel and toe; all sizes; regularly 15c—Pair, **10¢.**

Women's "Burson" Hose, knit to fit without a seam; standard 25c goods—Pair **20¢.**

Misses' and children's "Jolly Clown" Stockings, the famous No. 4115; all sizes, regularly 15c—Pair **10¢.**

1,350 Yds. Embroidery Worth to 25c---10c

Convent-made embroideries with fast edges; over ninety beautiful patterns to select from; values to 25c—Yard **10¢.**

12½c Silkalines 10c Yd.

New Designs

The same quality as others ask 15c for; a wonderful range of new patterns, in every conceivable color and combination.

Utility Dress Ginghams 10c a Yard

New spring patterns in this old-time favorite brand, which because of its great popularity we can sell at 12½c instead of 15c a yard; 27 inches wide.

ANTI-TRUST BILLS TO BE PUSHED ALONG

MEASURE PROVIDING FOR TRADE COMMISSION IS JUST ABOUT COMPLETED.

Washington, March 7.—An effort to conclude hearings on the administration anti-trust bills by March 17 will be made by the house judiciary committee, according to Chairman Clayton. Several democratic members of the committee conferred with the chairman today as to the general anti-trust situation and as to the proposal that tentative anti-trust bills be combined into a single measure for presentation to the house. Some members have expressed dissatisfaction with the progress of the legislation, and an effort will be made to hurry the administration program along.

The trade commission bill has been virtually completed by the sub-committee, but will be a subject of conference with President Wilson and Attorney General McReynolds and committee members before it is introduced. An effort is being made to have a unanimous report from both the democratic and republican members of the sub-committee with the hope of attracting republican support in the house.

The bill as drawn provides for a trade commission of three at $10,000 a year salary each, with all the powers of the present bureau of corporations, which is transferred to it bodily. Unlike the original Clayton interstate trade commission bill, it makes no specific reference to the commissioner of corporations as a member of the trade commission.

The bill applies to all corporations, joint stock companies and corporate combinations having a capital of $5,000,000 or more belonging to such classes of concerns as the commission may determine. It defines capitalization as property of corporations without referring to stocks and bonds.

The commission under the bill would make reports at the instance of either house of congress, the president or the department of justice. The reports to congress would be made public, but the question of publicity of the other reports, inasmuch as they might affect pending legislation, perplexed the committee. As it stands, this is left to the discretion of the commission.

The bill provides full power for the commission to make for any corporation "such adjustment of business as will avoid violation of the law." This point is still subject to advice from the attorney general. It also provides that while the commission may be appointed immediately the time in which its mandatory provisions shall become inoperative shall not be until 60 or 90 days after its enactment.

COFFIN OF LIVINGSTON CALLED BY DEATH HERE

C. H. Coffin, an employe of the Northern Pacific Railway company at Livingston, died yesterday afternoon in the Northern Pacific railway hospital in this city. Mr. Coffin was brought to Missoula Thursday night suffering from bladder trouble. He was accompanied by Mrs. Coffin and by a lodge brother of the Masons, B. J. Bassett. Mr. Coffin was born 45 years ago in Iowa. He is survived by a wife and one son. He was a member of the Blue lodge and Consistery at Livingston and of Algeria temple of Shriners at Helena. The body will be taken to Livingston this morning and the funeral will be held there Monday under the auspices of the Masons.

PRESIDENT WILSON GETS NEW SPECKS

Washington, March 7.—President Wilson returned to the White House at 7 o'clock tonight from a trip which kept him in Philadelphia a few hours on his annual visit to the oculist.

The president was fitted with a new pair of glasses by his oculist and spent some time among the crowds on the streets before he returned to his train. As he stepped aboard his car a voice from the crowd yelled: "How are your eyes, Mr. President?"

President Wilson smiled broadly. "They are good enough yet to see many things," he replied and the crowd laughed.

The president was accompanied by Secretary Tumulty. He spent some of his time on the train reading news reports and messages as to the situation in Mexico, but no statement was given out at the conclusion of the trip.

EN ROUTE TO PERU.

Panama, March 7.—Robert E. Leguia, first vice president of Peru, arrived here today on his return to Peru from Europe by way of the United States. He conferred briefly with Guillermo Billingshurst, the deposed Peruvian president.

A pain in the side or back that catches you when you straighten up calls for a rubbing application of BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It relaxes the contracted muscles and permits ordinary bodily motion without suffering or inconvenience. Price 25c, 50c and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by Garden City Drug Co.—Adv.

WRITING POLICIES IN KENTUCKY STOPS

SIGNING OF BILL PROVIDING FOR REGULATION CAUSES COMPANIES TO QUIT.

Frankfort, Ky., March 7.—The Glenn insurance bill, the passage of which by the legislature is reported to have caused many important foreign and domestic fire insurance companies to notify their agents to cease doing business in Kentucky, became a law late today when Governor McCreary signed the measure. The new law creates a state rating bureau, empowered to regulate insurance rates, and provides for a tax of 1 per cent on all fire insurance premiums, the tax being collectable on the basis of the business of the preceding year. The money derived from this tax shall be used to pay salaries and expenses of the rating bureau in its work.

Many Companies Quit.

Lexington, Ky., March 7.—It was learned today that several of the important American, British and German fire insurance companies have notified their agents throughout Kentucky to cease operations in the state, giving as the reason that the Glenn insurance bill passed by the legislature is too drastic.

Agents of 125 companies received orders two weeks ago to cease operations temporarily, and consequently no insurance has been written by them in that period.

TWICE-A-DAY CLASSIFIED WANT ADS BRING YOU QUICK RESULTS