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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1914

I would not always reason. The straight path wears us with its never-varying lines. And we grow melancholy. — Bryant.

LOOKING UP "It's always morning somewhere."

The call of spring is away from work. Antipathy to labor is not laziness at this time of year. The tendency to depart from the straight path of industry is strong when the earth begins to steam under the sun's first warmth. Everybody has this feeling when the buds begin to swell and the epidemic of "spring fever" is always a March factor.

Winter's cold is a spur to physical activity. The change of seasons is the best thing that happens to the folks who have to work. It affords a variety which prevents monotony and makes work endurable, which would be quite otherwise were it not for the relief which is afforded by the shift from summer to winter and back again. We have "spring fever" a few weeks in the year. In the regions where they have no change of seasons, folks have it all the time. Which accounts for a great deal which happens along the equator, and even more, for a great deal which does not happen there but which ought to.

The temperate zone is the best strip of the earth, for permanent residence and our particular corner of this strip is the select section of that best part of the world. We have variety here, but the change business is not overdone as it is in some districts where the variation is as radical as the activity of a British suffragette. We have the benefit of the changing seasons with none of the discomfort. In other words, the Bitter Root country is the pick of the earth. And this opinion is offered in due modesty.

But this advertising boost for the Banana Belt was not the original intent of these remarks. The purpose with which this discussion was taken up was to call attention to the height of the passing attack of spring fever, which we all suffer when the March sun glows warm. To be lazy and to be exempt from concern for it is a pleasurable sensation.

There are a good many things which are good for a little while, which would not be worth anything if they became permanent. And "spring fever" is one of them. Oatmeal mush is another. Oatmeal mush is a fine dish, once in a while. But nobody wants it all the time. "Spring fever" is much the same. It is a fine adjunct by way of change but it would be a disastrous matter if it became chronic.

To stray from the beaten path which has been trodden by those who follow the straight way of steady work that is a rebellious disposition which affords relief and gets a lot of mental bile out of the system. There are many charming features connected with the vernal season, but there is none of all these which is more delightful than the enjoyment of the sensation of laziness which comes with the smell of earth and the song of birds after the one has been buried and the others have been absent during the winter months. We are lazy now because it is the right thing to be lazy. And when we get over it we'll feel better for having protested loudly against work. A temporary attack of laziness, however, acute, is a good thing, always provided it does not become chronic. —THE OPTIMIST.

MR. MONROE'S FAMOUS DOCTRINE

Comes now Henry Clews, the banker essayist whose weekly letters from Wall street have come to be regarded as voicing the sentiments of the exchange, and explains to us why President Wilson is right in backing up on the canal-tolls proposition. In his current letter, under last Saturday's date, Mr. Clews devotes considerable space to the consideration of this question. His remarks indicate that Wall street approves of the latest Wilson attitude in the toll question.

While this implied approval—not so much implied, either—will doubtless afford satisfaction to President Wilson and to those members of his party who support him in his flip-flop, yet it will not tend to shake the stand of those other members of the administration party who take the view that it is American welfare which should be consulted in this matter, rather than British desire.

Mr. Clews feels that the Mexican situation and the delicate issues which it has developed are providing new reasons for cultivating the friendship of Britain. And upon this condition of affairs, he bases his assertion that we must do as England wants us to do in the toll matter. But here is Mr. Clews' statement of the proposition. It is interesting, at least:

Indirectly this Mexican difficulty is playing a very important part in our foreign relations. It is an exhibition of friendliness and patience has visibly strengthened the entente cordiale between the two nations, and this notwithstanding the strain recently imposed by our inclination to disregard the Panama treaty. President Wilson's open determination to stand by that treaty as a matter of national honor, will tend to make the rapprochement dictated on both sides by intelligent self-interest and common honesty. Since there are several important questions between the United States and Great Britain requiring solution, such a state of mutual understanding is exceedingly fortunate, and bodes well for a final adjustment of differences, satisfactory to both sides. As a nation we are exceedingly sensitive about the Monroe Doctrine, the indefinite claims of which are always a source of possible international difficulty. It may not be generally known that this doctrine really originated with Cantabrigia, the Prime Minister of England, in the early days of this Republic, who as an offset to the threatening powers of the Holy Alliance suggested this policy to the American Minister in London. He in turn promptly forwarded the suggestion to Washington, where its value was quickly recognized by President Monroe and his cabinet. The latter's memorable pronouncement followed declaring our intentions in regard to countries south of us. Great Britain has consequently always been friendly to any reasonable interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, more so than Germany or any other European power, and her indorsement undoubtedly strengthens our ability to enforce it. Nevertheless, the Monroe Doctrine is a claim of much vagueness and many dangerous possibilities; a claim that should be exercised with much discretion and more kindly defined. It is exceedingly unpopular with all nations in South America, who naturally do not relish our playing the big policeman without their consent. Nor do some of the great powers like our standing in the way of their colonial ambitions. As they become more thickly populated the national land hunger will increase, and the overflow of population may seek new fields in South America. Such a development is of much economic importance to the United States; hence the necessity of an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine which will encourage and not discourage the commercial growth of that vast and rich territory.

All of which serves merely to trot out the Monroe Doctrine once more to perform the part of goat. The Monroe Doctrine is, as Mr. Clews observes, a subject upon which we, as a nation, are extremely sensitive. Also, it is a matter about which most of us know very little. It is a good deal like the European balance of power, which has been the mythical something behind which the Terrible Turk has carried on his atrocities for centuries. We believe it to be a great thing, because we have always been told that it is a great thing. And now it is bearing the burden of blame in our surrender of the newest possibility for restoring our merchant marine to its old place in commerce.

CUT OUT "WASH" AH! NO BACKACHE AND MAKE IT JUST "W" OR LUMBAGO PAINS

CONFUSION IN ADDRESSES ON RUB YOUR SORE, STIFF, LAME LETTERS WORRIES NEIGHBORS ON THE WEST. BACK WITH PENETRATING OLD TIME ST. JACOBS OIL.

Spokane, March 10.—Because residents of Quincy, Wash., often get mail intended for Quincy, Mass., they have started a movement to change the abbreviation designating the state named in honor of the nation's first president. They think "Wash." should be abbreviated and further to "W." A. J. Ternent, secretary of the Quincy Commercial club, says: "The postmaster here informs me that many letters and packages addressed to towns in Maine and other states come to this post-office. This is caused by the similarity of the abbreviations of several states, as in the case of Miss. Mass., Mich., and others, when written in hand. On an average, one letter or package may come to this town addressed to Quincy in some other state. I have seen a good many from New York city which have gone to Quincy, Mass. This, I believe, could be remedied by changing 'Wash.' to 'W.' I am informed that other post-offices throughout the state have the same trouble and a change of this kind would make the state letter very distinctive to the mail clerks."

Back hurt you? Can't straighten up without feeling sudden pains, sharp aches and twinges? Now listen! That's lumbago, sciatica or maybe from a strain, and you'll get blessed relief the moment you rub your back with soothing, penetrating St. Jacobs Oil! Nothing else takes out soreness, lameness and stiffness so quickly. You simply rub it on and out comes the pain. It is perfectly harmless and doesn't burn or discolor the skin. Lumber up! Don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle from any drug store, and after using it just once, you'll forget that you ever had backache, lumbago or sciatica, because your back will never hurt or cause any more misery. It never disappoints and has been recommended for 69 years.—Adv.

IDAHO POULTRY PAPER PRAISES CHICKEN SHOW

In the last issue of Western Poultry, published at Lewiston, Idaho, a whole page, illustrated with a cut of one of Henry Tripp's Barred Rocks, is given to the recent state poultry show held in Missoula. "Montana's Big State Show" is the caption of the article in which the show is well described and wherein those who had the active part in the management are praised for their good work.

CHINESE FIGHT FEARED.

Portland, Ore., March 10.—As a result of the merger of the Portland Bow Leung tong and the Bing Kung tong of San Francisco last Saturday, police here fear a long outbreak in Chinatown and have taken precautions. Within the last two weeks 20 putative highlanders have been imported to Portland from San Francisco. Wong Sing and Mow Lung, two of the newcomers, have been arrested. They were heavily armed. The oriental quarter is restless as a result of the coming of the San Francisco tong men.

SHEPPARD RESOLUTION WILL PROHIBIT LIQUOR TRADE IN THE WHOLE COUNTRY



Top, William E. Borah (left) and Morris Sheppard. Bottom, Duncan U. Fletcher (left) and Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Washington, March 10. That the proposed amendment to the constitution forbidding the sale, manufacture, transportation or importation of intoxicating liquors, introduced jointly by Senator Sheppard of Texas in the senate and by Representative Hobson of Alabama in the house, will pass at the present session of congress is the confident prediction of prohibition leaders here. In ten years, they say, liquor will be driven from the country. They believe it would take a decade to get two-thirds of the state legislatures in line.

Hearings on Senator Sheppard's resolution before the subcommittee of the house judiciary committee, to which it has been referred, are expected in the very near future, and it is believed generally that the report to the full committee will recommend that the resolution will be sent to the senate for an open vote.

Senators Chilton, Fletcher, Shields, Dillingham and Borah form the subcommittee which has the Sheppard resolution in charge. It is believed that Chilton, Dillingham and Borah will form a majority who will report in favor of placing the Sheppard resolution before the senate. The Anti-Saloon league leaders in Washington say that Fletcher and Shields will also take the same stand. They back this assertion by calling attention to the fact that the passage of the resolution is simply in the nature of a referendum, placing the matter before the state legislatures, and that to refuse to do this would be unfair.

In speaking of the matter, Senator Sheppard said:

"I feel confident that the subcommittee will, after due hearings, report to the judiciary committee in favor of submitting the resolution to the senate. I understand, though I have not personally ascertained the feeling of its members, that the majority of the subcommittee at the present time takes the attitude that it should do this. There should be no question of the adoption of such a report, if made by the full committee. If the matter goes to the floor of the senate it will pass that body and will then go before the house, which, I am confident, will take similar action.

"I have heard nothing of any administration stand which may be taken on the matter. I doubt very much if President Wilson would place anything in the way of its passage, preferring to believe that he would assist rather than retard it."

Nine states that have prohibition at the present time are counted upon as already assured to support the amendment to the constitution should it be passed by congress, namely, Maine, North Dakota, Tennessee, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Kansas, Georgia, West Virginia and Mississippi. Other states that the prohibitionists feel confident of, when they have forced campaigns on the subject, are New Hampshire, Iowa, Michigan, Texas, Oregon, Virginia, Arkansas, Vermont, South Dakota, Missouri, Alabama, Kentucky, Florida, Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska and Ohio. In the remaining states they acknowledge that they will have hard fights, but say that they will win through continued fighting and by defeating every political leader who opposes them.

TAMMANY'S TRICKS NOT ENDED MOVIE MAN ENTERS THE DEPTHS

THE TIGER IS PUSSY-FOOTING IN THE BUNKER HILL & SULLIVAN MINE THE CRANKED CAMERA TO OPERATE.

New York, March 10.—Playing pussy foot for the secret struggle-hold on public plunder that has already meant millions to the taxpayers of the whole Empire state, the leaders of Tammany hall are now declared to be ready to strike for sustenance again in spite of the ending of their rackets on road and canal contracts. In the hydro-electric bills that are quietly being pushed by the legislators from the Wigwag, state contracts totalling eventually almost half a billion dollars are called for by the local politicians point out, while a little jolter in this legislation allows of being such work up to many millions without public bidding. As the Conservation commission that is fathering this state water-power scheme is controlled by Tammany, it is prophesied that the old, fat days of the tiger's craft on state funds may return if the public permits.

Spokane, March 10.—Three thousand feet underground, in the labyrinth of tunnels and shafts of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine, the largest lead-silver producer in the world, the moving-picture man will photograph actual operations of an army of miners.

Nash Wayland, an electrician employed at the mine, which is located 80 miles east of Spokane, at Kellogg, Idaho, has made this feat possible by obtaining an 8,000-candle power arc light, thus solving the problem of illuminating the underground maze. From drilling and shooting with dynamite down in the mine to the mills and through every process the camera will follow the ore until it is loaded on the train for shipment to the smelter.

In addition to being shown in moving-picture theaters throughout the country, the film is to be placed at the disposal of the mining engineering departments of colleges for the instruction of students in the practical side of lead-silver extraction.

SEARCHING FOR CURE GOT HABIT HIMSELF

New York, March 10.—While laboring to discover a cure for the opium smoking habit which wealthy patients of his had contracted, Dr. Herman S. Seidler fell a victim to the persuasion of the drug, according to his testimony today in the United States district court, where he is charged with manufacturing smoking opium without a license. Most of his acquaintances were opium smokers, he said, and to cure them of the habit he had experimented with the drug, acquiring a liking for it himself. Many of Dr. Seidler's patrons are said to be prominent.

SMALL HOUSES HURT BY MAIL ORDER MEN

Washington, March 10.—Charles A. Airdand, president of the National Retail Hardware association, told the house judiciary committee today that if country communities were to exist, small dealers must have some sort of protection. He said he represented the views of 15,000 country merchants whose business was threatened by mail order houses. He contended for the right of manufacturers to fix retail prices in the interest of country dealers. Other witnesses spoke in similar vein.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Pure—Wholesome—Reliable—Indispensable Its fame is world-wide. Its superiority unquestioned. Its use is a protection against alum food. In buying baking powder examine the label carefully and be sure the powder is made from cream of tartar. Other kinds do not make the food healthful.

PIGS FOR CHILDREN UNTERMYER HEARD IN MONTANA SCHOOLS BY COMMITTEE AGAIN

STATE SUPERINTENDENT DAVEE FINDS PLENTY OF HELPERS IN HIS PLAN.

HEARINGS ON STOCK EXCHANGE BILL TERMINATED WITH AUTHOR'S RECALL.

The Crazy mountain rural school, which advertised Montana all over the United States, has a rival at Hobson, where G. C. Smith has adopted the plan of state Superintendent H. A. Davee, who suggested that each rural school in Montana enter the hog business with a view of teaching the "young idea" how to fatten stock at a minimum expense, says the Independent of Helena. Last summer Mr. Davee urged teachers in country schools to buy as many pigs as could be cared for in a pen on the school grounds, and have the pupils take care of them. He suggested that the pigs be weighed when enclosed in the pens, and an exact account be kept of the cost of food fed to them. He advised that different kinds of feed be used, to determine which the pigs thrived on best.

G. C. Smith of Hobson is the first school man to report on the experiment. In a letter to the state superintendent's office he tells of the interest being shown by the boys, and declares that he is planning to enlarge his miniature stock farm in the back yard of the school grounds, and will probably enter the chicken business also, the pupils caring for the poultry. He writes:

"I have organized some of the boys into an agricultural club, and we have purchased two pigs. They cost us \$3 each. One weighed 40 pounds and the other 34 pounds. The boys and I built a pen in one corner of the school grounds, and have been taking turns feeding them.

"We feed them shorts and some wheat made into a slop with warm water. We have fed 80 pounds of shorts and 20 pounds of wheat, and what little waste there is from the warm lunches, which is not a great deal.

"We weighed the pigs today, which is the twentieth day we have had them. The larger pig had gained 24 pounds and the smaller one 18 pounds. The total cost of the feed is \$1.25—50 cents for shorts, 20 cents for wheat and 50 cents for gasoline to cook the food.

"The boys are taking a great deal of interest in the work and are getting a great deal of practical knowledge about the care of hogs. We are planning on buying some chickens for the school in the spring. We will either hatch some or buy day-old chicks, if we can get them cheap enough."

Mr. Davee has been apprised that several other rural teachers are planning to adopt his plan, which is one of the movements in the new rural life idea now being so prominently agitated. It is being advocated with a view of stimulating interest in farm life among the pupils of the public schools.

Washington, March 10.—Hearings on the pending stock exchange regulation bill were concluded today by the senate bank and currency committee with Samuel Untermyer, who drew up the measure at the conclusion of the recent "money trust" investigation hearings, as the only witness. Mr. Untermyer appeared armed with a formal brief in support of the bill, but got little chance to read from it. Senator Hitchcock insisted, over the protests of Chairman Owen, on probing into the past activities of the witness as an organizer of corporations. He did so, no asserted, to disclose the inconsistency of Mr. Untermyer's attitude in now urging the passage of the measures to declare illegal methods by which he had profited.

"This personal matter investigation cannot be considered pertinent to this bill," Mr. Untermyer insisted. "It is a way to sidetrack, not meet, the issues of the bill."

"I think if any one appeared before this committee who had spent his whole life manipulating stocks his testimony would be valuable," interjected Senator Owen. "Mr. Untermyer has been before us three times, and three times he has been diverted from discussion of the bill by these personal matters."

"I recall a time when one of our best witnesses on a pending race-track bill was a reformed race-track tout," Senator Nelson suggested. Senator Reed asked Mr. Untermyer whether he did not believe all gambling transactions on the stock exchange should be prohibited. The witness replied that the bill limited these, but it would take a brave man to offer a more drastic one.

"The abuse I have received would be a stunner spher compared to what he would have to face," he said.

BISHOP VERY ILL.

Trenton, N. J., March 10.—Right Rev. John Scarborough, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of New Jersey, is critically ill at his home here. He is suffering from pleural pneumonia, which is believed to have been contracted in the recent blizzard. The bishop is 83 years old.

Cheap and Easily Made, But Ends a Cough Quickly. How to Make the Very Best Cough Remedy at Home. Fully Guaranteed.

This pint of cough syrup is easily made at home and saves you about \$2.00 as compared with ordinary cough remedies. It relieves obstinate coughs—even whooping cough—quickly, and is splendid, too, for bronchial asthma, spasmodic croup and hoarseness. Mix one pint of granulated sugar with 1/2 pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (fifty cents worth) in a pint bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours. Taste good. This takes right hold of a cough and gives almost instant relief. It stimulates the appetite, and is slightly laxative—both excellent features. Pinex, as perhaps you know, is a most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in guaiacol and the other natural healing pine elements. No other preparation will do the work of Pinex in this mixture, although strained honey can be used instead of the sugar syrup, if desired. Thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada now use this Pinex and Sugar Syrup remedy. This plan has often been imitated, but the old successful combination has never been equaled. Its low cost and quick results have made it immensely popular. A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WOMAN, MONTH DEAD FOUND BY COLLECTOR

Los Angeles, March 10.—When the rent collector called today on Mrs. Nellie Phillips, 68 years old, who lived alone in a cottage in a populous residence district of this city, he discovered the woman had been dead for a month or more. A letter bearing a postmark of January 20 last was found in the mail box at her door.

SEEDING.

Seeding was started in the Bitter Root yesterday. Plowing has been in progress for several weeks and is now going on in all parts of the valley. The ground is said to be in fine shape and the early seeding is believed to forecast an unusually good season.