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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914.

The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands; we should only spoil it by trying to explain it. —Sheridan.

LOOKING UP "It's always morning somewhere."

There is one phase of the mediation movement, through which we are now passing, which is worth considering particularly. It may not accomplish the adjustment of the Mexican trouble which is hoped for, but it will certainly do much toward the development of a pan-American solidarity—something which has long been sought but which the Monroe doctrine and its application have not been able to bring about.

But now we are approaching the subject from an angle that is entirely new. In this instance there is no cause for the jealousy or resentment which the weaker nation must always feel toward the stronger when the Monroe doctrine or its like is called into play.

And in this connection it is interesting to note a paragraph in the speech delivered last October in Rio de Janeiro by Theodore Roosevelt, before he started upon his trip into the interior. Mr. Roosevelt said to the Brazilians: "The United States does not wish the territory of its neighbors. It does wish their confidence. If ever, as regards any country, intervention does unfortunately become necessary, I hope that wherever possible it will be a joint intervention by such powers (Brazil, Argentina and Chile), without thought of the selfish aggrandizement of any of them, and for the common good of the western world."

There is undeniably a spirit of resentment and jealousy toward us among some of the South American republics. Even since the proposition of mediation has been accepted, the newspapers of Argentina and Uruguay have expressed the fear that we are after the whole western continent. The present situation should go far to correct this unpleasant belief and to establish the truth of the statement made by Colonel Roosevelt.

So, whether the mediation accomplishes the direct result for which it was accepted, or not, there is the likelihood that it will serve a good purpose in the creation of an all-American sentiment, which is something greatly to be desired. It is a phase of the situation which points to lasting benefit to all concerned.

—THE OPTIMIST.

MEDIATION--OF WHAT?

Once more, lest we be accused of blind and prejudiced partisanship, we quote at length an eastern editorial opinion upon the Mexican situation. This quotation is from the Philadelphia North American, which, though not of President Wilson's political faith, has accorded him loyal support in his reform measures since he entered the White House and has been more consistently his friend than many democratic newspapers. This fact makes the following paragraphs particularly interesting and specially enlightening:

Every patriotic American will earnestly hope that the mediation offered by the three great Latin American republics will avert further bloodshed in Mexico. The success of this move, if it should not only halt the present war, but lead to the establishment of a stable government beyond the Rio Grande, would shed far greater luster upon the Wilson administration than any triumph of arms, any conquest won at the cost of American lives.

There is no finer example of moral courage in the record of any ruler than is afforded by President Wilson's belated acceptance of the good offices of Brazil, Argentina and Chile. The moral his course is studied the more striking will appear the sacrifices he has made in behalf of the nation and of humanity.

Surely, it required patriotism of an exalted order to reverse the most conspicuous policy of his administration. His acceptance of the new proposal marks the final abandonment of the "watchful-waiting" program, which for so many months has taxed the understanding of the civilized world.

None but a statesman of the loftiest character would have the sublime courage to seize such an opportunity for confessing a tremendous error and discarding principles of action so completely identified with his public career. For, to measure adequately the extent of the president's reversal, it must be borne in mind that he was the sole creator and guardian of the plan of "watchful waiting."

So profound was his conviction of the rightness of the plan that he promulgated it without consulting any one, so far as has appeared. So clear to him seemed its efficacy that he directed every diplomatic move which it involved and maintained a corps of personal agents to advance its purposes.

So serene was his confidence in the power of his singular policy to solve problems which had baffled the efforts of other statesmen that he suspended, in this matter, one of the functions of congress. Under the constitution, the appointment of diplomatic representatives to foreign countries requires the ratification by the senate; but President Wilson sent out his own personal envoys—William Bayard Hale and John Lind to Huerta and George Carothers to Villa—and acted upon their private reports. Not even the congressional committee on foreign affairs were favored with his confidence.

It is because the plan of "watchful waiting" was so peculiarly his own that the president's abandonment of it is so creditable to his patriotism, so eloquent of a purpose to subordinate his own interests to those of the country.

But it is when the thoughtful citizen begins to contemplate the possibilities of the plan, in the present posture of affairs, that he finds himself in a maze of distracting conjecture. There is to be mediation, but between what forces? Between the United States government and Huerta—mediation with a usurper, a denounced promoter of assassination, an international outlaw?

But President Wilson declares that the elimination of Huerta must be conceded in advance. In that case, is the mediation to be between this country and Mexico, which which President Wilson says we have no quarrel? And what is to be mediated—the insult to the flag, the occupation of Huerta, the taking of Vera Cruz, the deaths of American sailors and marines?

What if the mediators should decide upon recognition of the de facto government of Mexico? Or, what if they should order an election, and Huerta, with the prestige of having successfully defied the United States, should sweep the country? Meanwhile, what of the Carranza-Villa forces? What is to be their attitude while the United States treats as to their hated foe, and what will they do in the interval with the arms supplied to them from this country?

Statesmen infinitely more experienced in foreign affairs than is the North American are asking these disturbing questions. Some of them—men far too lofty in character to be suspected of partisan enmity in such a crisis as this—frankly declare there is no chance of success. They are convinced that the plan which six months ago would have been a certain guarantee of peace is now fraught with unknown perils to the nation's already involved fortunes.

Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that their gloomy views are unfounded. The project offers a chance—a remote one, but real. The sense of humanity and of international friendship which dictated the offer from the three great republics cannot be too gratefully acknowledged; and the brave acceptance of it by the administration which so long spurned the suggestion cannot be too highly commended. The earnest, loyal support and the prayers of the nation will uphold the president in his self-sacrificing endeavor to overtake the evil launched upon the country by the events of the last thirteen months.

Several Voces Populi

Sacajewea. Editor Missoulian—In several recent issues of your paper have appeared frequent comment reflecting more or less severely, on writer in particular and residents of Stephens avenue in general, on account of our opposition to closing the public highway across the so-called south side park site.

I appreciate the kindly spirit of the criticism, and with your permission I will correct what appears to be a misunderstanding of the purpose and attitude of myself and others in this matter.

The Stephens avenue residents are not, and have at no time been, opposing parking the block in question. Nothing can be farther from the facts. We have from time to time, in season and out of season, appeared before the city council, singly and collectively, urging that the work be done. Some of us have offered to donate substantial sums of money, others have indicated a willingness to contribute if the council would only proceed.

We have always insisted, however, that a sufficient driveway be left open to connect Stephens avenue on a direct line with Chestnut and South Sixth streets. That has always been our purpose and the main reason of our action. To explain that all may understand. The roadway in question has been the main thoroughfare from the Bitter Root valley to and through the city from the early days to the present. Has been so used by the public highway and considered such. When South Missoula was platted this road was taken as the base, and plat was made to conform with this road at a considerable sacrifice to the owners of land, but on account of this public road. For the same reason the avenue was laid out 124 feet in width.

The Stephens avenue residents afterwards purchased lots, built and improved their homes, having in mind these advantageous conditions—the wide avenue and its direct connection with Chestnut and South Sixth streets. In 1907 or 1908, during M. R. C. Smith's administration, the owner of the south westerly lots in this block commenced erecting a small house which would interfere with the direct driveway from the avenue to Chestnut street. I then forsook the city and difficultly might be encountered as the other lots were in, proved and took up with the council the matter of the city purchasing this block and throwing it open to the public. Lots were at a comparatively low price at that time, and as an inducement, in behalf of myself and others, I made the offer to the council that if at the city would purchase the block and throw it open to the public, that the driveway might

remain open and be unobstructed, we would pay into the city the sum of \$300, and in addition I offered to park that part of the block on the westerly side of the proposed driveway, plant trees and construct the necessary sidewalks without any expense to the city, and when completed turn it over to the city for its care and attention. To show that we were in earnest, we paid to the city \$150 before any lots had been purchased. The council accepted this offer, and I now hold the receipt for this money. The city, with this understanding, largely through the efforts of C. E. Johnson, who was then a member of the council, purchased nine of the fourteen lots, but for some reason the purchase of the remaining five was not completed at that time.

The Stephens avenue people, myself in particular, did keep after the council to fulfill its agreement. Your paper is quite correct there. Probably we did "hound" them, until we were finally told in very positive language that the city would buy no more lots or do anything further in the matter, and returned the money paid to me. Had it not been for our efforts, it is safe to say that there would have been no park site there at all at this time, as this block, like others, would have been improved in part.

Subsequently it became known that arrangements were being made on some of the lots not purchased in a manner likely to interfere with this driveway. Efforts to have the city purchase the remaining lots were then renewed, which finally resulted in certain public spirited citizens, through the good offices of the ladies' club, purchasing the lots as trust for the city, to be taken over as soon as convenient, and this was afterwards done. From the beginning the distinct understanding and purpose has been to have an unobstructed driveway from Stephens avenue, and the remaining part parked.

I find in one of the daily papers published in the city at the time the purchase of the last lots was consummated the following report in regard to its purpose: "City buys park for south side. Will allow cutting through of Stephens avenue at Sixth street. In trust for two years."

The foregoing are the head lines. The article then continues: "The city of Missoula today undertook to buy five lots in Knowles' addition No. 2, near the south side fire station, which have been held in trust by Mrs. Tylar Thompson for two years past. This gives the city title to block 81, and will allow the cutting through of Stephens avenue, which will cut off a corner of the block. The rest of the block will be used as a park, etc." One of the parties selling part of the

lots mentioned states positively that it was the distinct understanding when the sale was made that the driveway would remain open and unobstructed; that this was one of the reasons for making the purchase. At least one member of the then council says the main purpose of purchasing was to have preserved the direct and unobstructed driveway from Stephens avenue to Chestnut and South Sixth streets.

In all fairness I would suggest to my critics that if they had purchased and improved their homes on Stephens avenue beyond this block under the same or similar conditions, and with this understanding, and it were then proposed, in violation of such understanding, to convert the avenue into a side street or blind alley, by blocking this driveway as is now proposed and attempted, would they then consider it vandalism to register an objection? I wish to say in connection that it appears only reasonable to us who have property and reside in the immediate vicinity of the park, to claim as great or greater interest in its development, be more intimately concerned in how it is laid out than those who do not reside and have no personal interest in the vicinity, and who may or may not visit or see it once or twice a year after completed. Aside from this, the residents of Stephens avenue feel and believe they are entitled to at least as much voice and right to be heard in this matter as those who are not immediately and personally concerned. We are willing and anxious, had we had the opportunity, to meet with the council or any other interested body or individuals interested in the proposed park, and in a friendly and neighborly spirit consult and finally agree upon the most feasible plan, but it would seem fairness demands that a public highway should not be arbitrarily built without first hearing those most intimately concerned. I am under the impression that plowing up a public highway, even if done in a hurry to keep ahead of possible legal complications, does not vacate it.

It is in no controversial spirit the foregoing has been written, and I trust you will give the statement the same publicity accorded to the criticisms. Very sincerely yours, FRANK C. IVES. Dated Missoula, Mont., May 1, 1914.

A Grievance.

Editor, Missoulian—During the week of April 6 to 11 the local order of Knights of Luther announced the coming of Rev. Otis L. Spurgeon of Des Moines, Iowa, for an address on the "Evils of Roman Catholicism." The address was to be given in the Missoula theater, which was secured for the 10th and 11th.

On account of a brutal assault on the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon in Denver, Colo., by the opponents of free speech, the engagement in Missoula was cancelled.

Feeling the need of a speaker of the same type as Mr. Spurgeon, the Knights of Luther at once began negotiating for another speaker.

On April 17 the president and secretary interviewed the manager of the Missoula theater about securing dates for another lecture. They were informed that a show company, then in Butte, had an option on the house for the 24th or 25th, the two dates sought for the lectures. The manager stated he would know by the following day (Saturday) noon.

The secretary of the Knights of Luther went back according to promise to learn if the show was coming, and if not, to arrange for the lectures. But when he arrived at the theater office, the manager informed him that since his previous visit, a Roman Catholic had said to Mr. Lusk if he (Lusk) rented the theater to the Knights of Luther for their man to lecture (Mr. Cholmondeley) would cause him (Lusk) trouble. The Mr. Lusk went to see Mr. Sterling of the Missoula Mercantile company and he notified the manager to not let the Knights of Luther have the house for their lecture at all.

When seen by the president of the Knights of Luther Mr. Sterling said the board of trustees had gone over the situation, and in view of what had happened to Rev. Mr. Spurgeon in Denver, Colo., at the hands of a mob (who were opposed to free speech and free press), had decided to not permit any anti-Catholic lectures in the theater, fearing a riot and the probable destruction of property at the hands of a mob of similar character.

Failing to secure the theater, the Knights of Luther applied to Gaspard Deschamps, Sr., to secure the Elite hall, explaining to him the nature of the lecture. Also showing him a letter from C. W. Bibb of Minneapolis, secretary of the National Federation of Patriotic Voters, stating the subjects of the two lectures he wished to deliver in Missoula.

Mr. Deschamps stated that he knew of no reason why the hall could not be used for these lectures, and promised to give a definite answer two days later. Mr. Deschamps' answer was favorable, the Elite hall was secured, a deposit of \$5 was made, and advertising was arranged with The Missoulian for the lectures, and Mr. Bibb was secured to fill the appointment for the two lectures, April 24 and 25.

After all these arrangements had been made and the paper announced the coming of Mr. Bibb, Mr. Deschamps called in the president of the Knights of Luther and informed him that under no consideration could the hall be used for these lectures. He gave as his reason for repudiating his contract, fear of having his building damaged, and possibly destroyed; also the likelihood of bloodshed, and even the loss of life, at the hands of a mob.

Even though assured of ample protection by the police of Missoula, Mr. Deschamps said all the police we could get in the city, could not maintain order under the circumstances. When pressed for the names of any persons who had made threats, Mr. Deschamps refused to disclose any. By this time the speaker, Mr. Bibb, was on his way to Missoula. An effort was made to secure another building, but without success. The result was that Mr. Bibb arrived in Missoula on the noon train of the Northern Pacific railway, Friday, April 24, with a letter from his meeting. He was met at the train by the Knights of Luther, and after the situation was explained, agreed that there was no need of his remaining, and as he had other appointments to fill, he returned to Minneapolis on the

5:30 train of the same day, over the Northern Pacific railway.

The expense of the attempt on the part of the Knights of Luther was heavy, and when Mr. Deschamps, who was responsible for the engagement, by renting the hall to the Knights of Luther, was asked to reimburse the disappointed Knights, he positively refused to make restitution in any way. This should arouse the Protestants to a realization of the measures that the Roman Catholic hierarchy will use to suppress free speech.

It ought, also to convince anyone that they are opposed to our public school system, for this is what Mr. Bibb was to lecture on for one evening and the other was "The Hierarchy Political System." Roman Catholics are now holding some important public offices in Missoula county, and will no doubt ask the support of good Protestant voters in the coming November elections. THE KNIGHTS OF LUTHER.

O, Well! Editor, Missoulian—We were in perfect accord with the statement made by Charles Hall a few days ago regarding the attitude of The Missoulian toward the Wilson administration, but after considering the matter more carefully have decided the blame lays elsewhere.

In the first place, The Missoulian was in no way responsible for the present political color of either state or nation. Therefore, how could we expect it to be in harmony with either? If the people of western Montana have not enough energy and patriotism to support a paper in harmony with their views and in support of the present administration they should take their medicine without a whimper. T. S. Hamilton, Mont.

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Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton.

HOW TIME FLIES. 8 P. M. "I can't stay long, fellows. I told my wife I'd be home by 9 o'clock."

"Me too, Steve. I gotta stuff this game at 9 sharp. Shake up the pasteboards, Bill."

"I'm just like you two fellers. It was hard enough to get away as it was and I gotta hit the feathers before 10 o'clock or it's home to mother for my wife. Gee, this is a punk hand. Two bits."

"Aw, stick around awhile. You three fellers make me wazy. Every time I'm hest you all gotta duck before I win enough to pay for the lights."

10 P. M. "This is positively the last hand for me, Rupert. My wife'll kill me. Gee, ain't there anything in that deck but catpaws and bottled flishes. I'd faint away if I ever drew a pair of demogags."

"I'm going home, too, after this hand. I kin just see my wife now, settin' up fer me. For the love of Mike shake up them cards. I ain't had as good as a pair of Johns since I got here."

"I gotta duck in ten minutes, so if you fellers want any of my dough you gotta bet 'em up. I'll crack her for 10c."

"I'm goin' to invite a different bunch next time. You all start to talk about joint home as soon as you git your hats off. If I ever get married—see! Welcome little stranger! What do you think of three K boys. I'll boost that pot two bits. You better all stay out if you ain't got anything."

2 A. M. "Ho-hum. What'll my wife say? Deal 'em, Steve, and if you ever want to borrow my lawnmower again you gotta come across with openers."

"It is too late for me to go home now. I'm callin' suddenly out of town, understand. My wife'll strangle me, but I got to get back what I've anted in here. Oh, Judas Iscariot, are you pickin' my cards out with tweezers?" "I'm goin' home after five more hands. My wife's probably packin' up to go home to mother right now. What's this, three bell hops and a pair of stenographers? Well, what do you think of that?" "Ain't you rabbits ever going home. I can't afford to sit here and lose every hand and pay for the lights, too. And I'll tell you, the next time you come here you'll bring your own cigars. If I don't get a hand this time I'm going to turn out the lights."

4 A. M. "Ho-hum! Your deal, Steve." "Stop throwin' them cigar butts on the floor. This ain't no saloon."

A Stubborn Cough is Wearing and Risky. Letting a stubborn cough "hang on" in the spring is risky. Foley's Honey & Tar Compound heals raw inflamed surfaces in the throat and bronchial tubes—makes sore, weak spots sound and whole—stops stubborn, tearing coughs. Refuse substitutes. Missoula Drug Co.—Adv.

EMPIRESS THEATRE THE HOUSE OF COMFORT. Matinee With Full Orchestra—2 p. m. Two-Part Domino Feature.

"Thieves" This picture abounds with thrilling and sensational incidents, and the absorbing.

"An Intercepted Getaway" A Dramatic Object Lesson.

EMPIRESS PIPE ORGAN AND CONCERT ORCHESTRA. 10c New Show Daily. 5c

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MISSOULA THEATRE ONE NIGHT, TUESDAY, MAY 5th. THE MOST-TALKED-OF WOMAN IN THE WORLD EVELYN NESBIT THAW Direct from London Hippodrome and Hammerstein's, New York, Assisted by JACK CLIFFORD AND A BIG COMPANY Including Willie Weston and Mike Bernard, Courtney Sisters Arnaud Bros, Pepino, Fouchere and others in the Musical, Dancing, Divertissement "MARIETTE" Prices—50c to \$2.00. Seat sale, Monday, 10 a. m. Layaways raked at 7 o'clock. Tuesday. Curtain—8:30.

MISSOULA THEATRE MONDAY, MAY 4th. HOWE'S PANAMA CANAL. Prices—25c, 35c, 50c and 75c. Seats on sale Saturday, 10 a. m. Curtain at 8:15.

V-A-U-D-E-V-I-L-L-E BIJOU THEATER Matinee, 2 P. M. An All Laughing Program Janis and Clark THE TWO PALS. Musical Johnstone Instrumentalist The Man With the Mandoline. Vitagraph's Two-Reel Comedy "The Girl From Prosperity" Anita Stewart and Billy Quirk in this screaming funny story. EDISON COMEDY. Quarantined. Bijou Orchestra ALWAYS A FEATURE.

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