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While The Missoulian takes every reasonable precaution to guard against typographical errors in its advertising columns, printers are but human and we will not be responsible for errors which may inadvertently occur.
Missoulian Publishing Company.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1914.

If yet not lost to all the sense of shame. —Milton.

LOOKING UP

"It's always morning somewhere."

As the days pass and the evenings with them, the excellent work and the fine influence of the university summer school are becoming more and more apparent, even to those of us who are watching from the sidelines. One fact in connection with this work which stands out, perhaps, more prominently than all others is that the interest in the work is unusually keen and alert. The spirit which prompted the activities of the university's regular scholastic year and made for the development of the school sentiment which characterized the semesters as the most noteworthy in the university's history, is the spirit which has been carried on into the summer-school work.

Words of praise are heard for the work, heard from students and from visitors. And the interest which the season's evening lectures has awakened is something wholly without precedent in the history of the institution. It is wearing the newness from the university; the atmosphere of the campus this summer is more nearly that of an old school than it has ever been; and it is not the added year of the university's age which is accountable. It is surely the new interest which has been stirred among the students and the townspeople.

When the official figures are given out regarding the attendance and work of this summer session, it is certain that there will be a pleasant surprise in store for the friends of the university. There have been many discouragements placed in the way of the development of the summer school, but these have been met and overcome in a manner which has produced perhaps better results than would have been possible under plain-sailing conditions.

I doubt if there is another university in the west which has offered the patrons of its summer school a higher class of lectures and instructors than has been given by the University of Montana. And it is just as certain that there is no other western summer school which has stirred a livelier interest than that which has been awakened here this season.

The university summer school has been brought beyond the experimental stage and has been fixed as an established feature of the state's educational work which is without question for the benefit of the state, its teachers and its students.

If those who have the direction of the general affairs of the state's institutions of higher education are following in any degree the work which the summer school is doing, it will not be tardy support which they accord when the question comes up of next year's session. Their support will be cordial, even enthusiastic.

I have talked with scores of people regarding the summer school work this year. Some of these people are students, some are auditors at the evening lectures only—but all of them are of one opinion, and that is that the session is demonstrating how helpful the state university can be made if it is allowed to perform its full function. There is really no limit to the amount of general good the university can do the state if it is not hampered. The summer school, this year, is as good evidence as we could have of the correctness of this assertion.

—THE OPTIMIST.

NEW POLAR TRIP.

Copenhagen, June 24.—Ole Oleson, a Danish millionaire, today undertook to finance a new north pole expedition, under command of Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer.

THE "MINER" AND THE NEWS

When the first outbreak of the insurgent miners occurred in Butte on Miners' Union day, The Missoulian was about the only newspaper in the state which gave the news. A member of the staff of this office—a man who knows Butte thoroughly and its people—was on the ground and was a personal witness of the events of that stirring day. The reports which he sent to The Missoulian were trustworthy and accurate. They were in marked contrast with the reports of the day's doings as it appeared in the Butte Miner.

And the Butte Miner did not like The Missoulian's story of Miners' Union day. Ever since June 14, the Miner has, directly and by inuendo, found fault with The Missoulian and its correspondent and has said some harsh things about "outside newspapers which are engaged in misrepresenting Butte." The Miner has gone so far as to deny some statements which the whole state knows are true.

Patiently The Missoulian has let the Miner's tirades go on, confident that time would demonstrate the correctness of The Missoulian position. And time has done so—it was not such a very long time, either. The news of yesterday morning was complete confirmation of all that had been said by the staff correspondent of this newspaper who "covered" the Butte story, June 13.

The Miner and Mayor Duncan have persistently reported conditions as quiet in Butte. Things were quiet—on the surface. But the utter falsity of the Miner's soft-pedal news service has been demonstrated. The Butte newspaper was compelled by circumstances to come out of its "quiet" atmosphere yesterday morning. The unrest had become too demonstrative to be ignored further.

Now while the Butte Miner has thus been misrepresenting things in Butte, it has been no less industrious in misrepresenting conditions in Missoula. For weeks the Miner has printed statements regarding the state university and its work which are unqualifiedly false. We make this statement without reservation.

For instance, yesterday morning the Miner's editorial page carried this paragraph, in the course of a reference to conditions at the state university: "It is the first time in months, if not in years, that it (the Miner) has run across an utterance of any member on the payroll of the Montana university who has had a good word to say of that institution."

Now the Miner knows better than that, or else the Miner has been too busy, as is its custom, walking home with Senator Clark at midnight, to keep up with the procession. The Miner has either read its exchanges carelessly or has neglected to peruse its own columns with any degree of thoroughness or is saying something which it knows is not true.

Now that something has occurred to rouse the Miner from its soft-pedal policy regarding Butte news, we wish something might happen which would correct its loud-pedal policy concerning state-university news. We don't want to have to resort to dynamite to accomplish this purpose. Rather, we would like to have the editor of the Miner come to Missoula and see for himself the work that is being done at the university and the class and character of the men who are doing it—and the women, too.

While the Miner is reforming its policy and is turning over a new leaf, it would be well to make a clean sweep of the job and to give accurate news regarding Missoula and the state university as well as to print correctly what happens in Butte.

PAYING COLOMBIA IS ONLY BLACKMAIL

Colonel Roosevelt Explains the Details of the Isthmus Situation and Deplores the Betrayal of Our National Honor and Interests.

New York, June 24.—In a lengthy statement Mr. Roosevelt asserted tonight that the payment of $25,000,000 to Colombia for having obtained the right to build the Panama canal as provided for in the pending treaty would be merely the payment of belated blackmail.

If the proposed treaty is right, he said, the presence of the United States in Panama is wrong and Panama therefore should be restored to Colombia and the United States should abandon the zone.

In his statement Roosevelt said in part:

"The payment of $25,000,000 to Colombia, together with the expression of what is in effect an apology for our having seized the right to build the Panama canal merely is the belated payment of blackmail with an apology to the blackmailers. If this proposed treaty submitted by President Wilson, through Mr. Bryan, is right, then our presence on the isthmus is wrong. In such case, Panama should at once be restored to Colombia and we should stop work on the canal and abandon the place, bag and baggage. There should be no half-way measures. If we, as a nation, have been guilty of theft we should not pay blackmail.

"For four hundred years there had been conversation about the need of the Panama canal. The time for further conversation had passed, the time to translate words into deeds had come. If I had followed President Wilson's policy of 'watchful waiting' it would have insured half a century of additional conversation and the canal would still be in the dim future. And it is only because the then administration acted precisely as it did act that we now have the Panama canal."

The colonel then declared the United States "was in duty bound" to build the canal itself because it could not permit an old world power to gain such a foothold in America, and would not allow the usefulness of the canal to be arrested because of the greed of private capital.

Colonel Roosevelt said that until the present treaty negotiations were entered into he did not believe it possible "that an American administration would thus betray the honor and interest of the American people by submitting to blackmail." The colonel had made it plain, he said, that the Colombian government was in error "when it indulged in such a supposition about my administration."

Colonel Roosevelt says he has no quarrel with the people of Colombia, and does not question their "fine private qualities."

M'CONNELL TO TRY AMENDMENT'S STANDING

HELENA ATTORNEY WILL TEST INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM CONSTITUTIONALITY.

Bozeman, June 24.—(Special.)—Stating that he is about to commence an action to test the constitutionality of the initiative and referendum amendment to the Montana constitution, Odell W. McConnell, attorney at law at Helena, has written to a Bozeman newspaper asking for the number of times the constitutional amendment was published preceding the election on November 6, 1906. In his letter he stated that the supreme court expects to pass upon the question before their vacation. According to Attorney McConnell's statement very few of the newspapers of the state published the amendment the required number of times—three months.

THE BIBLE NEXT.

Chicago, June 24.—Criticism that the Sunday school has been divided into too many departments was made by John L. Alexander of Chicago at the fourteenth annual Sunday school convention here today. "The next thing," he said, "will be for some one to suggest a department for study of the Bible. There are now departments of missions, temperance, purity and nearly everything else."

FIRM FOR PERKINS IS MR. ROOSEVELT

The Colonel Says When Perkins Is Read Out of the Progressive Party "They'll Read Me Out Too," and Tells of Splendid Service Rendered..

New York, June 24.—Theodore Roosevelt, who returned to America on the Imperator tonight, vigorously defended George W. Perkins, chairman of the progressive national executive committee, whose resignation as chairman was demanded recently by Amos Pinchot, who asserted that Mr. Perkins' affiliation with certain big business interests made him unfit to hold his position.

"When they read Perkins out," said Mr. Roosevelt, "they will have to read me out, too."

The colonel reiterated that he would not be a candidate for the governorship of New York this fall.

In discussing his health, the colonel said that when he boarded the Imperator he had a slight touch of fever, and that 48 hours later he had another attack which was more severe. The last time he had a fever of 105, and was forced to remain in his room all day.

"But I'm all right now," he continued, "and I shall speak at Pittsburgh on June 30. I shall not be able to speak in the open air or make continuous speaking trips. However, I shall be able to deliver a certain number of speeches indoors."

"Mr. Perkins," said the colonel, in his reference to the national executive chairman, "has been, on the whole, the most useful member of the progressive party. No man has served with greater zeal and disinterestedness. He has striven in absolutely good faith for the principles of the party, both as regards corporations and business generally, and as regards the group of questions dealing with the welfare of the wage-earner and his economic and social advance. As for reading him out of the party, when that is done, they will have to read me out, too."

BUTTE SHRUGS HER SHOULDERS

(Continued From Page One.)

21 shots of dynamite planted and discharged at intervals during the night. The walls on the south and west still stand, but they can never be used again. The rest of the building is a shapeless mass of bricks and splintered timber.

Hanging over the shattered half of the building, as if stretched upon a signpost, is a battered tin cornice bearing the words, "Miners' Union Hall. Built 1885." For 30 years the proud nameplate of the visible monument of the hopes and labors of the miners of Butte, it served today as the head-stone over the wreckage which was the only relic of Local No. 1 of the Western Federation of Miners.

For a block up and down the street the pavement was covered with powdered glass blown by the concussions of the blasts, from the windows of a dozen stores and blocks.

Here today the police, so scrupulously elsewhere last night, ruled with iron hands. Bluecoated patrolmen, absent while destruction was going on, majestically guarded the ruins. On the sidewalk with the crowd of curious people, a mother and her little daughter stood this afternoon. The mother gazed wistfully past the guards and wished that she might have a bit of brick and a stick of wood from the wreckage.

"I'll get it for you, mamma," said the baby.

She ran across the street for her relics, but a blue arm interfered.

"Come on, keep away from there!" said the officer.

And no one laughed.

The sculptor who modelled the statue at the head of the street, a block away from the scene of last night's rioting, must have peered into the future to today, for the first great miner of the city stood all day looking down upon the debris of the battlefield with an air of aggrieved surprise. It was a picture not soon to be forgotten, that street.

Sympathy, as before, is largely with the seceders, whom last night's rioters represented in point of view if not directly. People generally declare that the miners have been ill-used and in this feeling find justification for the means of vengeance taken.

There has been, however, a subtle change. The smiling good-nature with which the participants in the disturbances of Miners' Union day went about their work was missing yesterday. There was a grimness about it all which was ominous. In the eyes of the miners who conversed on the street corners today a hard, unlovely light had taken the place of the glint of rough humor that was so evident a week ago. Among some of the workers less open to emotional appeal there are whispers of "anarchy" and "mob rule" which betoken a change.

That Moyer was the main object of last night's attack is evident in the light of today's developments. With the leader of the federation out of the city, all disorder has ceased and the miners have turned instead to watching Moyer's movements. His conference with the governor was a topic of conversation to which even the riots were second. If Moyer returns to Butte trouble will not easily be avoided, for the feeling against him as the representative of an organization thought by most of the miners to have been "crooked," is extremely high.

It is commonly believed that if Moyer stays clear of Butte the trouble, while not forever avoided, will have been indefinitely postponed.

The responsibility for the shooting which started last night's riot cannot definitely be placed, though it is certain that the first shot was fired from the hall. Provocation for the shooting is alleged to have been given by the men in the street, who threw cigar boxes and tobacco cans and potatoes and epithets at the hall.

Nor can the identity of the leaders of the outside mob be established beyond question. There were so many idle spectators in the street, people of so many classes and parties that no general classification is possible. The fact that the leaders of the new union tried hard to disperse the crowd gives plausibility to their contention that they had nothing to do with the trouble.

It is said upon good authority that there are in Butte today 500 Industrial Workers of the World, imported within the last few weeks. Upon them blame for the trouble is supposed to rest. Certainly, it was not to the advantage of any Butte laborers to stir up trouble.

Calm surface over an uncured inward turmoil: that is the situation tonight. Upon the great bulk of Butte's population which has taken from officials all delegated authority, the future depends. They are free to do as they will. Any hour may bring the spark that will start open warfare again.

Butte tonight furnishes an interesting—and alarming—field for study.

ZACATECAS YIELDS TO VILLA'S ARMY

VICTORY IS WON AT GREAT COST OF LIFE AND AFTER LONG BATTLE.

Zacatecas, Mexico., June 24.—After four days of preliminary fighting the final assault on Zacatecas took place yesterday, resulting in the capture of the city at 7:30 p. m. The battle was the most hotly contested during the present revolution in the belief of leaders here. Fourteen thousand federals were entrenched in seemingly impregnable positions.

Five thousand prisoners were captured by General Villa's troops. Twelve cannon, nine military trains, 6,000 rifles and three carloads of cannon and rifle ammunition were captured.

FOUR DYNAMITERS GO BUT LEADERS REMAIN

Washington, June 24.—President Wilson today commuted, to expire at once, the sentences imposed on Michael J. Hannon of Scranton; Frank H. Painter of Omaha, Neb.; Fred J. Mooney of Duluth, Minn., and William Shupe of Chicago, all convicted in the "dynamite conspiracy" cases.

The other 20 defendants, including the leaders, must begin serving their sentences tomorrow in Leavenworth penitentiary.

Clemency for John H. Barry and Paul J. Morris, both of St. Louis, was withheld, while they have opportunity to submit separate petitions.

DISTURBERS GONE NO ASSISTANCE NEEDED

Butte, June 24.—Governor Stewart tonight offered state aid in bringing about peace here in a telegram to "Mucky" McDonald, president of the new union of the Butte miners as follows:

"The state administration stands ready to assist in bringing about peace and harmony between the different factions of the miners in the Butte district. Can we aid you in preparing plans for arbitration or in any other manner? We will be glad to confer with you or your representatives and will cheerfully assist you in any solution of the difficulties it is within our power."

President McDonald replied in the following telegram:

"Thanks. We need no assistance. Disturbing element gone from here. Whole thing caused by Moyer and men who shot from hall. Will keep you posted."

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