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WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1914.

Joy is the sweet voice, joy the luminous cloud.  
We in ourselves rejoice!  
And thence flows all that charms our ear or sight,  
All melodies the echoes of that voice,  
All colors a suffusion from that light.  
—Coleridge.

LOOKING UP  
"It's always morning somewhere."

"I had one good meal yesterday. That was the one at night. We took our supper out into Greenough park and ate it there in the shade. It was cool and restful and we were a long time eating a thoroughly enjoyable meal."

That was the story which a friend told me as I came down town yesterday morning. The "we" of his narrative are two men. It was a quiet stag party. And that fact is mentioned, not in derogation of the presence of woman at any feast, but mere to make it plain that it was only the lure of the park itself which kept these fellows at their evening meal in the out-doors.

A little visit in Greenough park, at any hour of the day, is a fine cure for the dumps. When we are inclined to feel that Missoula hasn't a good many things that she ought to have, it is pleasant to be reminded that she has this wonderfully beautiful breathing place, at least, and that it is a priceless possession.

It is fine to note, this summer, how many people are taking advantage of the opportunity which the park offers. There are little picnic parties and dinner parties there day after day and supper parties are the commonest occurrences. It is a great thing. The thoroughfare to the park is along Our Street. We go to the park a good deal, ourselves, but we find great pleasure in watching the other folks that go and come. There is almost a continuous procession of baby-wagons these days, to and from the park entrance. Fathers are often with the mothers and the family parties are the ones which seem to be the happiest in the enjoyment of the park.

Last night, as we sat on the steps at home after our own dinner, there was one of these groups passing Our House. A young mother, happiness beaming in her face, pushed a perambulator with its precious load. Behind her came the father, smiling too and drawing one of the little, two-wheeled vehicles in which sat a baby of older growth. The father carried the lightened lunch basket, too, and the whole party breathed an atmosphere of summer contentment.

That was just a sample of what occurs every day and many times a day. It was a pretty picture in the evening setting. And it emphasized the great worth of this park to Missoula.

Have you ever tried a breakfast in Greenough park? If you haven't, you have missed the finest morning meal you ever ate. Like all the rest of the world, Greenough park is at its best in the morning. Everything is bright and cool and fresh and just fits into the breakfast scheme. And the coffee and the eggs and the fruit taste better than they possibly could taste anywhere else.

But that's not the best of it. The breakfasters, too, are at their best. The dust of the day has not tarnished the morning smile and the group is certain to be happy. We have tried it a good many times. It has always been a delightful experience.

—THE OPTIMIST.

BOOSTING THE TOWN

There are almost as many remedies suggested for depression in business—be it psychological or real—as there are doctors to suggest them. But these community doctors, of all schools and all manners of practice, cannot fail to find a better foundation for their healing than is contained in the earnest suggestions which were offered yesterday noon, at the chamber of commerce luncheon, to the business men of Missoula and their friends.

The basis of Colonel Miller's method for curing sick towns is the patronage of the home institution. Those who heard his argument—either at the luncheon or at the chaquetauqua tent—must be more than ever convinced that the home merchant, the home manufacturer and the home newspaper are entitled to all the business there is in the home community.

Colonel Miller declares the home merchant is entitled to a higher price for everything he sells and asserts that we should be willing to allow a considerable margin; we should be willing to pay a little premium for the home man, for he helps us all the time, every day in the year, in some way or another.

But there are some people in every community, who are not willing to give the merchant the benefit of an even break. That is the dead weight which a community has to pack. As long as it must bear this handicap load, the progress which it makes must be slight.

The consumption of home-made material boosts the home farmer, the home manufacturer and the home dealer. And it benefits the home consumer because it puts his money circulating in a current which will wash some of those dollars back to him. If he sends his money to the mail-order house, he is casting his bread upon the wrong waters entirely.

The principles which Colonel Miller presented are not, abstractly, new. But the colonel presented them with force and directness which made them specially effective. He drove them home. He made his talk count.

There is no panacea for business ills, any more than there is a cure-all for physical ills. Local conditions govern the symptoms as to detail, but the underlying fault is usually the same. The remedy must be varied a bit to adapt itself to local conditions, but its principal ingredient must ever be loyalty to the home town and to its interests.

Business principles and the Golden Rule—which should be identical if they are not—applied to the affairs of a community are the best cure there can be for soreness and lameness and indisposition in community affairs.

Colonel Miller is a fine missionary. He is doing good work in a good cause. His visit must result in benefit to Missoula. It has added to the debt which the city owes the chaquetauqua.

On the Spur of the Moment

By ROY K. MOULTON.

IN THE DOG DAYS.

We are almost through July, And I would like To some eleven-a-week resort And be a regular tin-horn sport And lie around Upon the ground And gaze at crowds And passing clouds And listen to the cool lake breeze That sighs among the towering trees. I'd like to rest my weary bones And feast upon those ice cream cones And see the peaches strolling by, Oh, my! I'd like to see the raging beauty Parade around in bathing suits. I'd like to join the bathing game And soak my poor old heated frame. I'd like to just get cool for once And do some of those diving stunts And play croquet For half a day Or go out in a motor boat. It gets my goat To stick around the mill and work When others shirk. This "honest toll," It makes me boil. But still I'm missing, if you please, Mosquitoes, chiggers and sunfleas, And other pests that do infest Those cheap resorts, also the best. I do not have to starve or sweat At any hotel bill of fare, And so I guess I'll be content To stick at home and pay the rent. I am not kinking, heaven forbid, 'Twould make no difference If I did.

ETHICS OF SWATTING.

It's always safe To swat the fly, Unless he's on A custard pie. And then again You'd better wait Until he leaves Dear grandpa's pate. Be careful when You make your swish That you don't bust A cut glass dish.

MR. PETTIGREW'S SNAKE.

Mr. Elias Pettigrew, the eminent faunal naturalist and snakeologist, who lives in one of the environs of the classic village of Hickeyville, has a pet blacksnake which is the wonder of the neighborhood. The snake is up to all sorts of cute little tricks and is about twenty feet long. If it were any longer, no doubt Mr. Pettigrew would say so. Some time ago a cut-pit entered the otherwise peaceful farmyard of Mr. Pettigrew under the cover of darkness and stole the rope off the dinner bell which hangs at the top of the long pole near the kitchen door. This was very embarrassing, inasmuch as Mrs. Pettigrew was no longer able to ring the dinner bell and call her hungry spouse from the west. The intelligent blacksnake noticed the lady's embarrassment and climbing the pole he took the bell handle in his mouth and allowed his body to hang straight down until his tail almost reached the ground. Mrs. Pettigrew grasped the pet snake by the tail and was thus able to ring the dinner bell. Every noon now the

snake climbs the pole and acts as a temporary bell rope without being told. His idea of time is something very remarkable, as he is never more than two minutes too early and never a minute late.

THOUGHTS OF A GLOOMY DAY.

When the clouds hang low and the sky is dark and drear, be not doleful, but think of this: John D. Rockefeller's fortune amounts to \$900,000,000. His income per year at 5 per cent is \$45,000,000. Income per day (Sundays included), \$125,000. Income of every hour of every day, \$5,208. To get rid of this Mr. Rockefeller would have to spend exactly \$57.50 per minute.

The People's Law

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM STANDS.

(Carbon County Journal)  
By a decision announced last Thursday morning the supreme court of Montana held as constitutional the initiative and referendum and thus settled in a manner decidedly satisfactory to the people a question which has been disrupting politics in the state for some few weeks. With that decision of course all legislation growing out of that amendment was validated and so the primary election law stands as the only means for nomination of candidates for public office on party ticket. Consequently there has come a revival of activity among aspirants and probably from this time on until the polls close on the primary there will be no cessation of the "safe and sane" political campaigning.

Since the decision of the court was announced there has been nothing further heard from the croakers who maintained it was a scheme of the big interests to overthrow the will of the people. In this one affair at least it would appear that the big interests had no connection with the attack on the popular measure. The three judges concurred in the opinion and went quite thoroughly into the questions at issue. After reading their opinion an ordinary man will wonder how the opponents ever made a case out of it to the extent of placing the amendment in question. Anyway, the people of Montana, who in 1906 voted almost unanimously to adopt the amendment, will be pleased to see it retained as a part of the state's organic law and will continue to use both the initiative and the referendum provisions. In this instance the duty of the judges of the supreme court and the wishes of the people as they understood them were one and the same.

THE PEOPLE RULE.

(Kallispell Journal)  
"The people are capable of governing themselves."  
That is the Montana supreme court's decision in a nut shell, as rendered last week upon the validity of

the initiative and referendum decision. It is well, for it is a great step forward towards real independence by the common people of Montana. The political bosses who have ruled the conventions will now have to turn their ability to run things into another vein. If the law had been declared void, it would have been the state of Montana back at least ten years in the matter of self-government. The smooth politicians and tricksters would have run things with a higher hand than ever, for they would have known that their time was short. The people would exert their right in no uncertain tone as soon as another opportunity offered and the political grafter buried under a deluge of votes that would have made the former majority in favor of self-government look like the remains of our salary on Saturday morning.

LOOKING FORWARD.

(Roundup Tribune)

There seemed to have prevailed over the state a general belief that the supreme court would declare invalid the initiative and referendum amendment to the state constitution. The prevalence of this fear, among those who, admittedly, knew nothing of the technical questions involved, can be attributed to nothing except the general belief that the courts can usually be depended upon to uphold the things that were rather than to countenance the desire for progress.

The supreme court of Montana has always been singularly free from any suspicion of venality. At different times this court has rendered verdicts based upon sound common sense rather than on the strict and absolute letter of some obsolete law. Judge Henry C. Smith, while a member of the supreme court bench, was an earnest advocate of the "rule of reason" and some of his opinions were noteworthy as evidencing the dawn of a day when the courts might be expected to follow the path of common sense rather than the dead and gone precedents of a former age.

When the full membership of the supreme court of Montana concurred in the decision that the amendment which had been adopted by a vote of more than six to one was a fixed part of our basic law it took another forward step toward the destruction of the ingrained suspicion that courts are, as a general proposition, reactionary. Some of the conclusions reached by the court are interesting indeed; imagine a high tribunal of 15 years ago rendering a decision containing, among others, the following paragraphs: "So long as human agencies are to be employed in carrying out the constitutional scheme of amendment, slight errors and defects in procedure are certain to occur, and to impose the rule of literal compliance would, for all practical purposes, render the adoption of any amendment absolutely impossible and defeat one of the very purposes of the constitution itself. We ought not, by any strained construction, make the language of our constitution mean something altogether different from what the people had in contemplation in its adoption. No rule of construction should be invoked which will trammel the people in their efforts to exercise the right reserved to themselves to change their constitution by popular vote."

"When the proclamation of the governor was made after the election in 1906, the initiative and referendum amendment became prima facie a part of the constitution of the state (State ex rel. Teague vs. Board, above) and it ought not now to be set aside and declared inoperative for mere technical departures from the letter of the law, which in view of the vote cast upon the amendment—could not have affected any substantial right of either of this relator or any one else."

OUR SUPREME COURT.

(Rohan Pioneer)

The people of Montana are in luck to have a supreme court composed of men such as now constitute that body. With Chief Justice Theodore Brantley and Justices W. L. Holloway and Sidney Sanner to decide the questions which come before that tribunal, the common people have nothing to fear. The decision in the controversy over the constitutionality of the initiative and referendum confirms this opinion, and the members of our supreme court are held in the highest esteem by everyone in consequence. This is a matter of great satisfaction to the people of Montana, who for so many years were laboring under the impression that the courts of this state were under the influence of a people with sinister motives and controlled by corporation influences. It is a pleasure to know that our highest court is above reproach and that all questions coming before that body are considered and adjudicated in a manner satisfactory to the people and to their interests.

HISTORICAL RELIC GOES BACK TO SOUTH

THE ORIGINAL ORDINANCE OF SECESSION WILL RETURN TO LOUISIANA.

Washington, July 28.—When the pending bill passes congress, providing for the return of the ordinance of secession of the state of Louisiana to its native archives, the files of the war department will lose one of their most curious possessions.

No one remembers exactly how the old zinc tube containing the record of the convention which voted to leave the Union reached the department. The case bears the simple legend printed on its cover:

STATE OF LOUISIANA

Ordinance of Secession  
January 26, 1861.  
This is the only one of the 10 other

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PAY AS YOU GO

Editor, Missoulian—Bob Somerville hit the nail hard on the head when in his communication to your paper this morning he said he did not believe in any hangers-on that draw salary, unless service is performed, and now I will ask, why should they? I, for my part, never made a dollar unless I had to hustle for it. It may be socialistic, or not, but I don't believe it is right for anyone, rich or poor, to pay anyone unless he earns it, no matter under what technical form he may present it. When it comes down to that, I think we are all socialists. We don't believe in paying for something we don't get. I have trouble in paying for what I do get.

CHARLES MORTON, Missoula, July 28, 1914.

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