

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

Published Every Day in the Year. MISSOULIAN PUBLISHING CO. Missoula, Montana.

Entered at the postoffice at Missoula, Montana, as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. (In Advance) Daily, one month \$0.65 Daily, three months 1.95 Daily, six months 3.75 Daily, one year 7.00 Postage added for foreign countries.

TELEPHONE-BELL 455-456 Private Branch Exchange Connecting All Departments.

MISSOULA OFFICE 129 and 131 West Main Street Hamilton Office 221 Main Street, Hamilton, Mont.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1914.

But that memory of noble deeds Should keep the heart of man forever up To the heroic level of old times. —Lowell.

WE GAIN FOREIGN TRADE.

The Electrical World prints an interview with Mr. M. A. Oudin, manager of the foreign department of the General Electrical company, in which it says:

"The opportunity before American manufacturers as a result of the curtailment of European production is one that concerns all industries. Mr. Oudin pointed out that while the stoppage of European supplies of all kinds is a factor favorable to a great extension of American trade, there are two adverse factors which have a very important bearing upon the magnitude of the trade that may be obtained. The first adverse factor is the financial disturbance which has existed throughout the world for over a year; this economic depression, particularly in South America, has been made much worse by the war in Europe. The second adverse factor, which is of a temporary character, is the dislocation of transportation facilities which now exists."

Mr. Oudin's familiarity with conditions convinces him that the present concentrated attention upon our foreign business is in itself a potential factor making for a very large foreign trade, and that it must give rise to the element of permanency which has been conspicuously absent from our efforts in the past.

CRISIS IN BUTTE.

Last night's Butte dispatches indicated a crisis as serious as that of June and July. The revolt there, which was presumed by some to have simmered down, has again broken out, with renewed strength. The mayor, it is said, confesses himself unable to preserve order; the sheriff is impotent; certain merchants have appealed to the governor for protection.

The whole state can only hope that in this time, when depression is sufficiently terrible, the miners will not go far enough to force the employing companies to inaugurate a general shutdown.

The situation of Butte would appear to have been bad enough.

Viviani's cabinet did not get many vivas.

There are wars and rumors of wars.

The Philippines need not pine to be free. The only happiness they have ever known has been under our domination.

Ritchener says the war will last three years. Would the world?

We can see where war lords are going to be very unpopular, before this is all over.

Cheer up, the worst couldn't be to come.

How'd you like to be a real estate agent in Belgium?

They had better keep away from those Dutch. The Spanish tried Holland—and found the bite exceedingly difficult to chew.

Is it "Governor Muckie McDonald" again?

THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

Some months ago, the democratic managers in the house of representative put a rider on the postoffice appropriation bill, taking the assistant postmasters from under the provisions of the civil service law and making these appointments political. We predicted at that time that President Wilson would undoubtedly bring pressure to bear in the senate to defeat the measure. The senate finally refused to accept the house amendment and the proposition was defeated.

Again, the hungry spoilsmen in the house have resurrected the matter and have now passed, as a separate measure, a bill, which in effect, puts every assistant postmaster at the mercy of the democratic politicians in every county in the country.

We hope the senate will again defeat the proposition to prostitute the postoffice service to the demands of local politics. As a matter of fact, the appointment of postmasters in offices of the presidential grade should be taken from the field of party politics and made from the ranks of the postal employees. The Fargo Courier-News has some very pertinent opinions regarding the movement. It says:

Every little while a certain element in the democratic party in congress manifests an insistent adherence to the spoils system in a manner calculated to make the independent voter, however friendly he may be to the Wilson administration, groan aloud and look around to see how he can register his antipathy where it will count. The appointment of Harrison to the Philippines was one such episode, the interference with the consular system another, and now comes the Moon bill relating to postoffice service. It passed the house, and now pends in the senate.

Its viciousness consists in the provision that the assistant postmasters of the country, who were protected from political interference by being covered into the classified civil service by executive order of Mr. Taft, shall be required to take civil service examinations in open competition with all those who may covet their positions. The three standing highest in the civil service examination by giving more or less correct answers to such important questions as the exact location of Timbuctoo, rather than by proving any practical comprehension of the postal service, would then be eligible for appointment.

No one but an utter fool needs to be told that the appointments whenever possible would go to democrats, and that in the space of a few months the vast majority of the present assistant postmasters, who have worked their way up in the service, who pretty generally attended to its indispensable duties and who know its needs, however much or little they know about Timbuctoo, would be turned out of office because when originally appointed they were republicans.

In the slow course of years the democratic appointees, having gradually become acquainted with the demands of the service, would doubtless become as efficient as the present assistant postmasters. But, wholly regardless of individual justice, it is obvious that in the meantime the postal service would suffer and the interests of the public would be interfered with. The one purpose of this provision of the Moon bill is to provide a hypocritical method for turning out the assistant postmasters and making places for just so many democrats.

The bill ought to be beaten; if it is passed, President Wilson will endeavor himself to patriotic citizens and independent voters if he will veto it.

The Way They Take It

IN THE LIGHT OF THE RETURNS.

(Kidspell Inter Lake.) At an early hour this morning it appears that the democratic party of Flathead county is hopelessly in the hands of the machine. Whiteside leads his opponent for the state senatorship by a vote of almost two to one, and nearly the entire machine ticket will be nominated. Returns from the outlying precincts may change this estimate some, but it is now conceded that the Whiteside-Macdonald faction have hopelessly worsted their opponents.

The bitter contest between the democratic factions brought out nearly the full democratic vote, and it is intimated that members of other parties also participated in the democratic voting. In view of the fight that was put up, the vote cast is not such as to afford the successful democratic machine much encouragement. In order to win at the general election they must pull more votes than that received by the entire ticket yesterday. That they have no hope of polling even the whole democratic strength is beyond the question of a doubt. The tactics employed by Whiteside engendered a feeling of bitterness among the progressive element of the party that will never be overcome. That Whiteside and his bunch is doomed to defeat is beyond a question of a doubt.

SOME QUEER POLITICS.

(Billings Tribune.) After all this is a queer sort of politics that we have in this great state of Montana. That this is so any one who noted a trip to Townsend by several gentlemen prominent in the republican politics of the city of Helena, all in the interest of the nomination of a democratic candidate for senator, will readily admit.

Senator Charles Muffley is a representative of the democracy of Broadwater county in the state senate and he is up again for the same honor. O. W. McConnell, said to be a democrat, but who is better known as a legal representative of the Amalgamated Copper company, Albert J. Galen, a prominent republican, in fact so prominent that he was elected by that party to the position of attorney general of Montana, with two other leading republicans of Helena, went outside of their county in order to assist in the nomination of Mr. Muffley. Now Mr. McConnell, while not a resident of Broadwater, might have been interested in the success of Mr. Muffley because he was the same sort of a democrat, but how in Sam Hill Albert J. Galen, republican and ex-state official by the grace of the republican party, should find it necessary to go into another county to boost some democrat for a democratic nomination would be hard to understand provided a man did not know Montana politics.

Senator Walsh had written to the democrats of Broadwater county, advising them against the nomination of Muffley, upon the ground that the senator from Broadwater had always been allied with corporations—as against the people and that thereby he had become a menace to popular government. Now it was natural that Senator Walsh should so advise democrats of Broadwater as United States senator Mr. Walsh is practically titular head of his party in the state, but unless one has had a little

insight into Montana politics, he will be puzzled to understand why leading republicans should be interested in protecting one democrat from the attacks of another.

The old stager in Montana knows that when it comes to the matter of the dominance of the interests, typified in the Amalgamated Copper company, there is little attention paid to a man's political affiliations. We have democrats who work the democratic end of the combination and republicans who work the republican end, and they naturally unite to work the people. It makes no difference with these political twins which one is attacked, for the other will promptly come to his rescue.

Senator Muffley, according to T. J. Walsh, is a tool of the interests, democratic or not, and the men in the republican party who work with Senator Muffley in the senate, are also the tools of the interests, in other words, there is about as much difference between Senator Muffley, democrat, and Senator Edwards, republican, as there is between Tweedie De Dum and Tweedie De Dee.

Doubtless if the republican boss needed assistance and one of the democratic henchmen of the interests could be spared, he would rush to the scene of hostilities to succor his imperiled comrade, so it is not surprising that republicans so eagerly rushed into Broadwater in order to swing the democratic primaries for their good friend, Senator Charles Muffley.

Down in Rosebud, as was to be expected, the republican vote was counted as directed and the stipulated majority was recorded.

Broadwater and Rosebud fulfilled all expectations and responded to their orders for the two twins were given a chance to again represent their constituents—the Amalgamated Copper company, upon their respective tickets.

CHARLES MUFFLEY, DEMOCRAT—BROADWATER. J. E. EDWARDS, REPUBLICAN—ROSEBUD.

CLEAN MILK.

(U. S. Farmer's Bulletin.) There has been in the past much indifference on the part of consumers with respect to the cleanliness of milk; too many of them desire to buy at a low price and do not give any consideration to quality. Dirty milk may prove expensive as a gift, while clean milk may be economical even at a high price; the cheapest article is often the most expensive. A higher price for clean milk may be cheap insurance against some form of sickness.

In a recent Farmer's Bulletin (No. 802) the U. S. department of agriculture has outlined the main factors that should go to favor the production of clean, safe milk. These include clean, healthy cows kept in light, well-drained barnyard, thoroughly sterilized utensils, and healthy milkers that milk with dry hands; a small top milking pail; a separate house for handling the milk; an abundant supply of pure water. The temperature at which the milk is kept is also an important feature, as bacteria multiply very rapidly when the temperature is above 50 degrees F. The milk should be cooled immediately after milking, to 50 degrees F., or lower, and stored, until delivered, at a low temperature.

WHEAT COLLAPSES AFTER REACHING THE RECORD

HIGHEST PRICE SINCE 1910 IS PUT ON BOARD BUT THERE IS SPEEDY REACTION

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Wheat registered today the highest price since 1910, but the bulge did not hold, owing to profit taking, and the close was 1/8c to 1/2c under yesterday.

Wheat opened wild, with the sales of May at 2 1/2c under yesterday's close. December was off an extreme 1 1/2c and September 1/2c. From this level, with the market almost bare of offerings, prices shot up on the war situation. The extreme range of the day was 3 1/2c in the May delivery. December covered a range of 5 1/2c and September one of 5c. Last night many commission houses advised their clients against trifling with the market in its present erratic condition, but a new element of so-called outsiders, which is now speculating, was still eager to speculate and the small lots purchased on their orders was largely responsible for the upturn. December closed 1/2c down but other deliveries were higher.

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Deals in Corn. With delivery day only two trading days distant there was considerable September corn for sale today, while the deferred futures held steady. September oats were for sale at a concession from yesterday but December and May ruled firm. With an increasing demand for January product was the features of the day in the provisions pit and this delivery ranged higher under the leadership of pork. September pork dropped \$1 without attracting attention.

The general tone was easy on the decline in live hogs and expectation of a large run of them next week.

Day's Quotations. September wheat opened \$1.07; high \$1.12; low \$1.02; close \$1.07 1/2. September corn opened \$1 1/2c; high \$2c; low \$1 1/4c; close \$1 1/2c. September oats opened 49c; high 49 1/2c; low 47 1/2c; close 47 3/4c.

Chicago Cattle. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000. Market, slow. Bulk, \$8.55@9.15; light, \$8.80@9.30; mixed, \$8.60@9.20; rough, \$8.45@8.65; heavy, \$8.45@9.20; pigs, \$6@8.50.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,000. Market, steady. Beefsteaks, \$6.75@10.65; steers, \$6.35@9.40; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@8.15; cows and heifers, \$2.80@9.25; calves, \$7.50 all.

Sheep—Receipts, 30,000. Market, slow. Sheep, \$4.80@5.50; yearlings, \$5.70@6.70; lambs, \$6.25@8.

Minnesota Wheat. Wheat—September, \$1.14 1/2; December, \$1.16 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.24 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$2.15 1/2@2.22 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.13 1/2@1.20 1/2.

RONAN

Ronan, Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Mrs. Louise Covatt returned home last week from a visit to Cincinnati.

Jeff Edmondson is in Helena this week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. William Egan left last week for Camas Hot Springs, where they will remain for some time in order that Mrs. Egan may have the hot baths for rheumatism.

Hon. A. J. Brower has returned to Ronan from a business tour through the state.

Mrs. E. H. Rathbone has returned home after a few days' visit up the Bitter Root valley and visiting friends in Stevensville.

Miss Barbara Kain is in Ronan again ready for the fall term of school, in which she will have charge of the primary grades.

C. F. Rathbone, who has been in Missoula for some time, has returned to Ronan.

Mrs. William Connerly is in Ronan this week visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Edmondson.

A. A. McConville, living about ten miles west of Ronan, died Thursday evening at a hospital in Anaconda. He was 67 years of age and is survived by his wife.

Miss Olive Sattley of Leon will leave Friday to resume her duties as head of the English department of the Springfield, Ill., high school.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Lowenstein are spending the week visiting friends at Big Fork.

Miss Heasie Dallow left Tuesday for her home in Cour d'Alene, Idaho, after spending the summer with her sister.

For Freckled, Tanned, Red or Wrinkled Skin

Just beneath that freckled, tanned or reddened complexion there's an exquisitely beautiful skin of youthful tint and delicacy. If you could only bring this complexion to the surface, discarding the discolored one! You can—in the easiest, simplest, most natural manner imaginable. Just get at any drugstore an ounce of ordinary neutralized wax, apply nightly like cold cream, removing in mornings with warm water. The wax assists Nature by gradually peeling off the lingering particles of scorched and half-dead surface skin, causing no discomfort whatever. Cutaneous defects like pimples, blotches, liver spots, moth patches, freckles, of course disappear with the old skin. Nothing else will accomplish such wonderful results in so short a time.

Fine lines and even deeper wrinkles often appear at this season. In such cases nothing is better than a face bath made by dissolving 1 oz. powdered sassafras in half pint witch hazel. This is remarkably effective.—ADV.

WAR MAP

THE MISSOULIAN herewith presents an offer that will be eagerly grasped by every reader—an OFFICIAL MAP covering every point of the great war of European nations. This map is printed in FIVE COLORS, contains CHARTS of strategic points, and a wealth of the LATEST information pertaining to the big war centres. For a short time these useful EDUCATIONAL maps will be passed out to our readers at the mere cost of promotion expense, as explained in the WAR MAP COUPON printed daily in another column of this paper. ACT QUICKLY, so as to be able to TALK KNOWINGLY of the greatest war of the ages.

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The WAR MAP, in FIVE COLORS, was originally made in EUROPE by the expensive wax process, as clear and smooth as a steel engraving, and the most accurate process ever discovered for map making. The colors are distinctive, and all rivers and mountain ranges are clearly outlined. The type is all large and distinct and every city and town of importance is plainly indicated. Cheaply drawn maps cannot possibly give the infinite detail shown on this authentic map.

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Distribution Now Going On

WAR CHARTS

The big war map is 18 1/2 x 16 1/2 inches, and contains ALL the war area. Then there are NINE CHARTS showing fortified towns, naval area, big battle ground plans, and ALL of the big war capitals in detail. Everything is fully covered, from the rock of Gibraltar to the Ural Mountains.

MRS. MARSHMENT'S RECIPES

Apricot Sponge Pudding.

One cup flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, one-half teaspoonful salt, yolks of three eggs, one-half cupful of sugar, three tablespoonfuls milk, whites of three eggs, can of apricots, one-quarter cup sugar, one-quarter cup flour. Sift the flour, salt and baking powder together. Beat egg yolks, add sugar and add the milk, and stir into the dry ingredients. Then beat in the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff. Drain the apricots and dry, put the batter by spoonfuls alternately with the apricots in a well-greased muffin pan, and bake 25 minutes. Serve with Foamy Sauce.

Foamy Sauce.

Bring the syrup from the can of apricots to a boil, stir in one-quarter cup of flour mixed with one-quarter of a cup of sugar, add one tablespoonful of butter and pour over the well-beaten white of one egg.

Apricot Delights.

One cup flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, one-half teaspoonful salt, three eggs, one-half cup sugar, three tablespoonfuls milk, one can apricots. Sift the dry ingredients together. Separate the eggs. To the yolks add the sugar and beat, add the milk and combine the two mixtures, then beat in the egg whites, beaten dry. Drain and dry the apricots, put the batter into well-greased muffin pans by the spoonful, alternately with the apricots. Bake about 25 minutes. Serve with Foamy Sauce.



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