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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1914.

'Tis impious in a good man to be sad.—Edward Young.

YOUNG HEARTS MADE SAD.

We are inclined to think with "Upper Classman" who contributes an article upon the deal given freshmen at the university, that much of this stuff is overdone.

We see no reason why any freshmen, or first grade girl, should not enjoy all the privileges granted any senior.

It is supposed to be fun, all of that; but to sensitive souls, it is far from funny; it cuts deep.

REALIGNMENT FOR 1916.

If it effects nothing else, the election of 1916, which is already looming big on the horizon, will bring the final realignment of the parties.

The next two years will make American history of the first interest and importance.

THE CHANGE IN BUTTE.

It is not at all improbable that out of chaos in Butte will grow the commission form of government.

IT'S ALL MATHEMATICS.

Finally, injustice of any nature for any purpose, cannot thrive. In the short life of an individual, we often see wrong righted.

He is wise who enjoys this hour.

The babies give their smiles without guile.

What a pension bill!

The war tax, of course, will also cover a deficit which might have come had there been no war.

There is no strength like virtue's.

THE DEFICIT

President Wilson's statement in his recent address to congress, in which he attributed the great decrease in the revenue of the country to the European war, is not regarded as being absolutely correct or sincere.

Unquestionably the falling off since August 3 is largely due to that, but to say that a war which started August 3 affected importations prior to July 1 is as absurd as the complaint of the wolf against the lamb in Aesop's Fables.

The treasury report shows that for the twelve months ended June 30, 1913, the total imports of merchandise were \$1,813,008,234, and that for the twelve months ended June 30, 1914, they increased over \$80,000,000, to \$1,893,925,657, but on account of the decreased duties in force under the Underwood bill between October 3, 1913, and June 30, 1914, the duties collected fell from \$318,142,344 for the year ended June 30, 1913, to \$292,128,528, or a loss of \$26,013,816.

Of course congress will vote the president the extra \$100,000,000 that he asks, but it does seem that he owed the country the duty of ordinary accuracy in statement, even though that accuracy would have been a reflection upon his administration.

GOVERNOR STEWART AND HIS PRAYER PROCLAMATION

A. W. MILES OF HAMILTON IS NOT SO SURE PRAYER IS PROPER RESOURCE

Editor Missoulian—Of all utterances of all the rulers of all the countries of all the world, the proclamation of the governor of Montana, in the issue of the 11th, is probably the most absurd.

The governor says further, "Therefore, I, S. V. Stewart, governor of the state of Montana, do hereby join the president of the United States in designating and setting apart the 4th day of October next as a day of prayer and supplication, whereon the people of Montana are besought to assemble at their churches of worship, there to offer their petitions to Almighty God, with one accord praying that in His divine wisdom He may point mankind to a way whereby the terrible carnage may be made to cease."

Surely the governor did not attend Sunday school on the 6th or he would never have said such a thing in his proclamation, for there was the "way" outlined in every Sunday school in America, and it is as follows, "And Jesus answered him, the first of all the commandments is, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength, and with all thy heart; and the second is like, namely this, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Modern man loves his God all right, but his God is the dollar, and in order to love this God with all his mind, soul and strength, he has to sacrifice his neighbor. The idea of the president and the governor appealing to the people of this nation to pray to a just God to bring to a close the terrible struggle in Europe, seems preposterous, foolish and absurd, when you take into consideration the fact that we sacrifice 100,000 of our men and boys each year to the saloon, we sacrifice tens of thousands of little children each year to the lust and greed of money-mad hypocrites who profess the love of God in million dollar churches.

We sacrifice tens of thousands of our women each year to white slavery at the behest of the same hypocritical monsters. It can only be owing to the fact that the Almighty can see the humor in the situation, else He would utterly destroy a nation that would presume to insult His majesty and justice by pulling off such a stunt.

The horror of our slaughter in times of peace is a thousand fold worse than the slaughter in this war, for in the majority of cases the soldier's death is quick and painless, while the thousands of women condemned to death, by the white slave traffic must suffer for years while she watches Christian society, with its sneers of self-righteousness, pass by on the other side and jeer at her death struggles.

It is not the loss of life that the capitalistic world is appalled at, it is the destruction of property. And the fear that the A. C. M. company might lose a few dollars in property was the reason that Governor Stewart filled the streets of Butte with soldiers and, incidentally is paying out the taxpayer's money at the rate of \$100,000 per month.

Wagner, Grieg, Brahms and other composers representing nations now at war with England figure on current programs, but radical anti-German sentiment still manifests itself in letters sent to the press.

OLD MAN WAGNER SUFFERS BY WAR

(Associated Press Correspondence.) London, Aug. 30.—London is much stirred by a bitter war in musical circles as to whether German music shall be played at concerts and in the theaters.

NORTHWEST FRUIT SHOW IN SPOKANE

Spokane, Sept. 14.—The great fruit crop of the northwest this year is illustrated as one of the striking features of the interstate fair, which opened in Spokane today for a week's engagement.

INSURANCE MEN.

Cincinnati, Sept. 14.—All preparations are complete for the annual convention of the National Life Underwriters' association, which is to meet in this city tomorrow for a session of three days.

Dramatic Story of Our National Anthem Should Be Familiar to Every American

Tale of How "The Star Spangled Banner" Came to Be Written Is One of the Most Thrilling in the Annals of Our Country.

(By Frank Emerich.) The summer of 1814 was not a bright one for the arms of the United States. On land it was marked by constant defeat, culminating in the burning of Washington, August 25.

Advances Rapid. There was no telegraph in 1814, few and sparse means of communication, but ever since August 23, after the skirmish, sometimes called "battle" of Hadenburg, a little Maryland town, six miles from Washington, where about 3,000 raw militia, mostly farmers, were quickly routed by the trained

was at a place then known as "Hamptstead Hill," and it still bears that name, although it is included in what is now Patterson Park, one of Baltimore's pleasure grounds. Guns were also posted at North Point, some distance away, and at Lazaretto Point, directly opposite Fort McHenry.

On September 11 the dread news that the enemy's fleet was off the harbor was made known. This fleet consisted of 50 ships, an extremely powerful armada for that day, carrying 9,000 veteran troops.

Troops were landed from the fleet on Monday, September 12, and on that day began the first fight, known as "the battle of North Point." For the number of men engaged, it was an exceedingly sanguinary affair. It began by an untoward happening to the British and ended with the Americans in possession of the field, after a hot fight of doubtful issue.

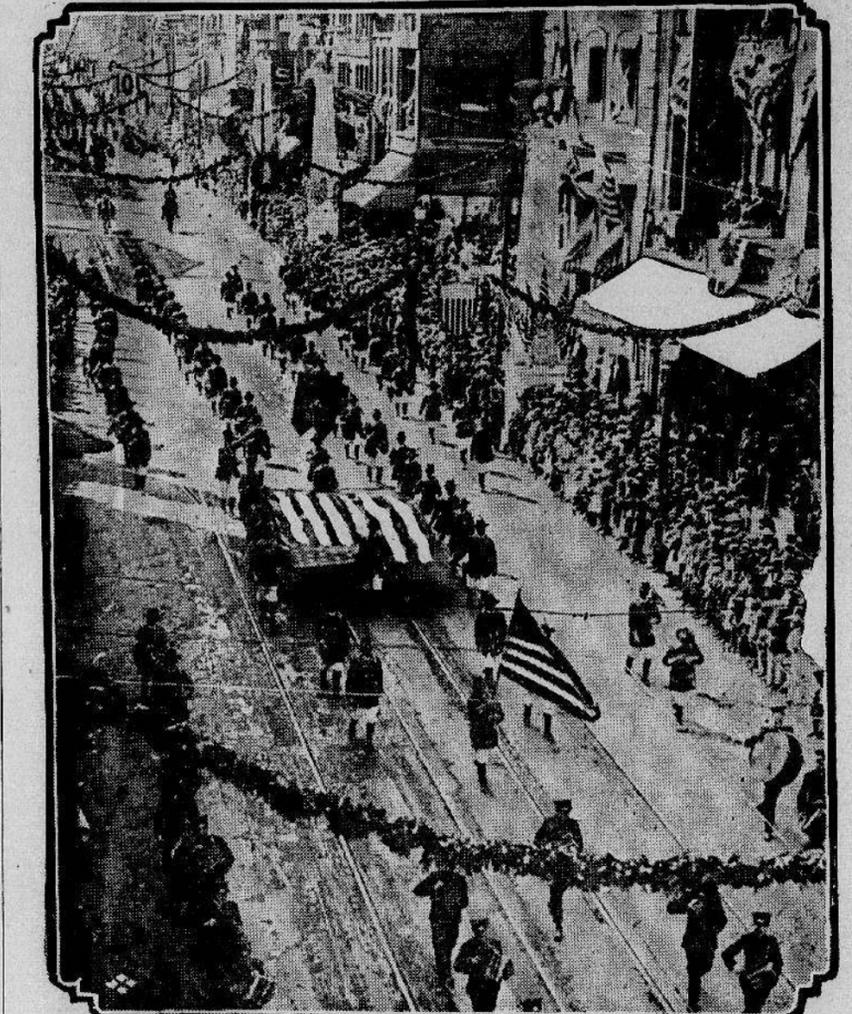
Riding at the head of his troops, General Ross was the first man to fall. A few American skirmishers posted along the line of march of the

Henry and thus give them an easier entrance into the city. And in the meantime what of the fort? During the day of the battle of North Point it was idle, its defenders, under the intrepid Major George Armistead, awaiting the inevitable attack. It came the next morning.

Channel Blocked. In order to prevent the passage of the British fleet into the mouth of the river and thus render it able directly to bombard Baltimore, a line of hulks was sunk across the river. This acted as an effectual barrier and the bombardment of the ships was from off the mouth of the stream.

The British ships had better offensive weapons than the fort. Their cannon carried farther and sent a veritable rain of bombs and shot into the fort all that day and the following night.

Major Armistead at first replied sturdily, but he found that his cannon had not sufficient range to reach the enemy's ships. Wisely, then, he held his fire and awaited events. As a hostile vessel essayed to creep closer to the fort, the defenders' fire drove it off. One ship was quickly disabled and was towed out of range by smaller boats. The fort, although inflicting little damage, was sturdily holding its own.



CELEBRATING CENTENNIAL OF "STAR SPANGLED BANNER" IN BALTIMORE

Ten thousand persons marched in the parade at the celebration in Baltimore of the 100th anniversary of the writing by Francis Scott Key of "The Star Spangled Banner" aboard the "Carter Minden," where on the night of the bombardment of Fort McHenry the national anthem was born.

British saw their approach. Tradition has it that two young sharpshooters, Daniel Wells and Henry C. McComas, selected General Ross as their target in the hope of halting the British advance, and fired at him with unerring aim.

Complete Defeat. The British fleet, which had left Bermuda a month before, was sailing along the Chesapeake Bay and its tributary rivers, burning and destroying; Washington was in ruins, owing to a disgraceful act of vandalism perpetrated mainly through the agency of Admiral George Cockburn, who afterwards conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena.

Baltimore seemed irretrievably doomed. In its defense it could only marshal a "home guard," principally consisting of boys and old men of Baltimore, a few country companies of militia, hastily recruited from surrounding Maryland towns and from York and Hanover in Pennsylvania, and about 1,000 real soldiers spared to the defense of the city, in all about 10,000 men, under the command of General Samuel Smith, a revolutionary veteran, and General Stricker, the former as commander in chief of the defense of the city and the latter the active head of the defensive operations.

Inadequate Fortifications. To aid in these operations of defense was Fort McHenry, at the mouth of the Patuxent river, just outside of the city, by no means a formidable fortress. It was not bomb-proof, and its armament, even for that day, was woefully inadequate.

A heavy rainstorm halted further fighting for the day, and at night, leaving their campfire burning, the British withdrew to the cover of their ships, defeated in their attempt to carry the defending works, and trusting to their fleet to reduce Fort Mc-

Admiral Cockburn, in charge of the fleet, determined upon an assault, and to this end sent a storming party of 1,250 picked men in small boats to essay the ramparts of the fort. The intense darkness of the night aided the project, but as the party was about to land it was discovered. A terrible fire came from the fort, and although the British behaved with great valor, they were beaten off, two of their vessels were sunk and many men were killed.

Birth of National Anthem. This storming attempt was not repeated, although the bombardment continued, not ceasing until 7 o'clock in the morning of the 14th, after a night of fire and terror in which 1,800 shells were thrown into the fort by its assailants. But the attack was frustrated, and daunted by their heavy losses, the stern resistance they had encountered and the death of their general, the British drew off and the fleet, with the army aboard, sailed away.

It was a great victory, more important than it would have been from its direct effect, for it heartened Americans cast down by a succession of land defeats. Still greater, however, was this victory, for its horrors were the birth pangs of a song which has since stirred Americans for a hundred years.

After the fight at Blandensburg, the British retreated and made its way down the Potomac river and up Chesapeake

Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moutten.

AN EXPERT.

Our father talks about the war in very learned style. To hear his explanation you would think he knew a pile. He tells us how it started and just how it's going to end.

He shows us how the allies have him bottled up for fair. He tells us that the Germans are defeated everywhere. But then another paper comes and it tells all about

A victory for German arms, and allies put to rout. Then father goes about to prove the Germans, understand, have had the whip hand right along and will sweep o'er the land. For father is a diplomat. With each recorded fight

AN OCCUPATION GONE.

Say, what has become of the old-fashioned gink, Who used to loaf 'round the old-fashioned store; Whose brilliance made all of his listeners blink

At present he isn't quite up to the job. As "expert" in war for that eastern affair, Has certainly with all the theories raised hob. And all of the "experts" are put in the air.

UNCLE ABNER.

Come to think of it I don't know of any millionaire or railroad president who spent his youth standing around the street corners in the evening smokin' cigarets.

There are enough other ways to be unhappy without warin' a stiff bosom shirt on work days. Nobody knows just how a married couple can get along peacefully as well as do a man and woman who have been married—about two weeks.

Hank Tumms is a good feller and everybody knows it, exceptin' his wife. The feller that keeps braggin' about his virtue hasn't had it very long.

JAPS ON SHANTUNG

Peking, Sept. 14.—It is believed here that 25,000 Japanese troops have been landed on the Shantung peninsula. The Chinese are sending 25 Red Cross men to serve among both combatants at Kiao-Chow.

NO RUSSIANS IN BELGIUM

London, Sept. 14.—The official press bureau denies reports that Russian troops have been landed in Belgium.

bay. Landings of troops were frequent and these often burned homes on the countryside. During one of these forays an aged physician, Dr. William Beanes of Upper Marlborough, Maryland, had arrested some British soldiers for wanton destruction of property. He was captured and held a prisoner upon the prison ship Minden.

Dr. Beanes was a close friend of the Key family, and to effect his release Francis Scott Key, under a flag of truce, made his way to the British admiral. He was courteously received and accomplished his purpose, but neither he nor Dr. Beanes was allowed to land immediately, because just at this time the bombardment of Fort McHenry had been resolved upon and it was feared that they might reveal the British plans.

Song Written in Boat. During that terrible night of September 13, in all the horrors of the bombardment, Key and Dr. Beanes paced the deck of the Minden, fearful at every hull in the firing that the brave little fort had fallen. The fact that the fort's guns could not carry to the hostile ships and therefore early ceased firing until the ships came within range, lent apparent corroboration to their fears.

Morning broke, a fair, bright September morning, and in the soft haze the blushing sun revealed the great flag which had been especially made for the fortress by Mrs. Mary Patterson of Baltimore in her home at 69 Albermarle street, in a house which still stands. Key's joy was boundless. The words of the first stanza of his glorious song of freedom formed themselves in his mind. He and his companion were released a few hours afterward, and in a small boat, on their way to Baltimore, the song was written.

Fitted Tune. It was found to fit perfectly to a then popular English tune, "Anacreon in Heaven." The poem was finished that night—September 14, 1814. The next morning it was printed, and that evening, September 15, it was sung with rejoicing in all the taverns and public places in Baltimore, for by that time the British fleet had sailed away and the city was safe.