

# COLONEL ROOSEVELT SPEAKS AT WICHITA

(Continued From Page One)

have hoped for a measure of advanced constructive legislation from the republican party have learned their error.

### Democrats Incompetent

"On the other hand, nothing may be expected of the democratic party, which from its inception has been the party of incompetency. To hope for achievement from it, to delegate to it the solution of the most problems of the day with any thought of success is as idle as advancing against a modern army armed with flintlock muskets."

All the way across the state the colonel was met by cheering crowds and was forced to make half a dozen platform addresses.

Colonel Roosevelt will spend the night in Hutchinson and will leave tomorrow for Kansas City, Kan., where he will speak Monday night.

### Trust Program

In his address here Mr. Roosevelt explained the trust program of the progressive party, dwelling on the need of accepting the principle of combination in modern business as inevitable and the need of controlling the resulting business combinations by administrative commissions.

"Almost no good and a great deal of harm has resulted from the effort to break up business combinations," he said.

Complimenting the state on granting the ballot to women he said: "There is only one citizen I put ahead of a good soldier and that is a good mother."

### Speech at Wichita

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 19.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, addressing a statewide meeting of progressives here today, elucidated his position on important subjects of legislation. He discussed the relations of capital and labor at some length, pointing to the Colorado labor troubles as illustrating the failure of national and state governments to enact and enforce effective laws, and pointed to the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad scandal as an example of capital gone wrong in the absence of proper governmental control.

### Business

Business, he asserted, is entitled to its profits, and we must learn to accept the principle of combinations of capital as of the highest economic value. But this acceptance, he insisted, must carry with it a fair share of the profit to the employee. The industrial situation has greatly changed in the past 25 years, he said, for whereas, at the beginning of the period mentioned only about 25 per cent of the people were employees, at this time, he said, half of them live on their wages. He quoted "Mr. Dooley" in illustration, "Jefferson was a good man," said Dooley, "but he lived before the days of open plumbing."

### Labor

Congressmen erred in defeating reform measures proposed by progressives, the speaker asserted, mentioning the Murdock trust bills, the tariff commission bill, the federal employment bureau bill and the bill for the abolition of child labor, as measures which, he said, were blocked by opponents of the progressives.

### Labor

This opposition, he said, emphasized "the need of our demand for a reform of the political machinery, notably the reform of the presidential nominating system. Expanding the labor theme, Colonel Roosevelt said: "There must be full participation in the industry of the three big factors—adequate capital, successful management and highly-paid and highly-effective labor. There must be full and ungrudging recognition of labor's rights in industry and, on the other hand, no less recognition by labor of its responsibility as to output and its

share in the responsibility to the public for stability and peace in industry."

### Rights Conflict

"Not only must we now insist on certain types of legislation, but we must take the lead in educating the public, in educating our people as to people, because there can be no legislation until we have an intelligent and aroused public opinion. Often the difficulties come not so much from a conflict between right and wrong as from conflict between one right and another."

"On the other hand, we often have to face a situation in which both sides have done wrong, although one has done more wrong than the other. In such cases, government authorities should interfere, doing impartial justice to both, and exacting justice from both."

"In relation to the latter, Colonel Roosevelt cited the case of conditions in Colorado in connection with the strike of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company."

### Colorado's Trouble

"These conditions," he asserted, "are primarily due to our failure as a nation (following the failure of the people of Colorado as a state) to provide the kind of remedy and to adopt the kind of attitude that I advocate, and that all of us who feel as I do are endeavoring to bring home to the national conscience and to the national understanding. In the case of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company we see the absolute negation of the principal of industrial democracy."

Referring to the violence accompanying the strike "certainly on the part of the employees and probably on the part of the agents of the employer," he said:

"Such lawlessness and brutal violence must be put down by the strong hand of the law and obedience to the law must be exacted not as a favor, but as a right."

"Everyone should belong to the party of law and order unless it is based on and results in the reign of justice. It is the duty of the state, the duty of the government, to put down rioting, lawlessness and violence, whether by the strikers or agents of the corporations."

The colonel said he believed in full recognition of the corporation as well as the trade union, but did not believe in imposing responsibility upon unions in such a way as to cause them to lose the power they have.

"I do not believe," he said, "in trading power for responsibility or in that form of word seems objectionable, then to insist that with the growth of power there shall go hand in hand growth of responsibility so that, for example, the union that has the right to elect some of the directors in a corporation (and I earnestly wish that such provisions for the election of directors could be brought about) or a union that has some power in connection with shop discipline, must accept responsibilities to the government, to the capitalists and to the public at large. We ought not to be content with any solution which leaves labor all on one side and capital on the other."

The colonel emphasizes his belief that every wise employer or corporation should recognize the right of men working for wages to bargain collectively, whenever and so far as they desire, and in the form which they desire.

### A la Ford?

"We must turn the laborer into a capitalist," he said, "giving him a share in the profits and management of the industry. We must give him, not nominally, but genuinely, the same right to combine which business men obtain through corporations."

Colonel Roosevelt, in touching on the tariff question, referring to the German tariff commission as a "real non-partisan business commission of continuing action, concerned in business-like fashion with the welfare of the wage-worker and of the farmer no less than of the business man."

He asserted that it was a "reflection upon the good sense and ability of our political leaders that they do not put through such a program."

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### Notice of Assessment.

Orchard Homes Ditch Company, Missoula, Montana, Sept. 14th, 1914. Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of paying the indebtedness and expenses of the company, at a meeting of the board of trustees, held on the 7th day of September, 1914, the following assessment was levied upon the capital stock of the company, to wit: For maintenance of main ditch and general expenses, a levy of 50 cents per share (per inch of water) upon and against each share of the subscribed capital stock of this company; for maintenance of the north lateral, 15.2 cents per share upon each share in said lateral; for maintenance of middle lateral, 13.3 cents per share upon each share in said lateral; for maintenance of the south lateral, 7.8 cents per share upon each share in said lateral. Said assessments are due and payable on the 30th day of September, 1914, to James W. Shryock, treasurer of said company, at his residence, 521 South First street west, Missoula, Montana. Any stock upon which the assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of October, 1914, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 1st day of November, 1914, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. JAMES W. SHRYOCK, Secretary Orchard Homes Ditch Co.

# BUTTE RIOTING TO COST THE CITY BIG SUM

## MINERS' UNION ENTERS DAMAGE SUIT BECAUSE OF HARM DONE PROPERTY

Butte, Sept. 19.—(Special.)—The city of Butte was sued today in the district court for the aggregate of \$140,791 in damages by the Butte Miners' union No. 1, Western Federation of Miners. The suit was filed by Attorney Peter Breen. The complaint charges that property of the union of the value of \$140,791 was destroyed by mobs on June 13 and 23, respectively, of this year, and that the city failed to protect the union and prevent this destruction, notwithstanding it had notice of the destructive intentions of the mobs and power to curb them.

On July 9 Mr. Breen presented a demand to the city for the amount sued for today. The city ignored the demand, and the action is the sequel. The complaint contains two counts. The first count demands \$70,791 damages for the property alleged to have been destroyed June 13, and the second count \$70,000 for that alleged to have been destroyed June 23.

### Duncan Trial

Butte, Sept. 19.—(Special.)—The flight of President Charles Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners and of 200 members of Miners' Union No. 1, on the night of June 23, prior to the dynamiting of Union hall, was graphically retold by Frank Connor on the witness stand today in the ouster proceedings against Mayor Duncan on trial before Judge Ayers of Lewistown.

Connor, who is president of Union No. 1, declared that he was not installed into his office until early of July. On the night of the dynamiting, President Moyer was in the chair and he was acting vice president. The noise outside the building was so great that Moyer could not finish his report. Then firing started. A shot which crashed into the meeting room started a panic. The men inside the building escaped by way of the fire escape, under a fusillade of perhaps two hundred shots.

Postmaster Gillis was recalled to the stand. He testified that, during the dynamiting of the hall, he locked the doors of the federal building to keep the crowd out. Although the doors were bolted, a city policeman in uniform, managed to make his way into the building. The postmaster found the bluecoat hiding in the mailing room.

### Street Speeches

Attorney Maury English told of street speeches at which inflammatory remarks were made regarding the chastity of Butte women. Mayor Duncan was present at two meetings conducted by soapbox orators, at which offensive language was used, according to the witness.

"Fearless Mike" Sullivan, a trustee of Miners' Union No. 1, testified that on August 28, when the deportation after the other union kidnapped 34 men from the Anaconda mine, he and a committee of four others appealed to Mayor Duncan for protection, but the mayor declared that he was powerless. The mayor insisted that the Anaconda mine is outside the city limits and that he, therefore, lacked jurisdiction. When told that the men were being tried by a kangaroo court inside the city limits at that moment, Mayor Duncan, according to the witness, told the committee to go to the county attorney and swear out warrants.

It is the intention of Judge Ayers, to continue hearing the case daily until finished.

Both sides added new witnesses today. The case will not be finished until the latter part of next week.

### Liquor Spilled

Butte, Sept. 19.—(Special.)—Three thousand dollars' worth of liquor flowed into the streets today when a company of military, in command of Major Tompkins, swooped down on the saloon of Dennis Herlihy at 818 North Wyoming street and destroyed the stock. The soldiers poured the stock into the gutter upon order of Judge Advocate Roote, after he had fined Herlihy \$500 for keeping his saloon open after 7 o'clock at night in defiance of an order of the military.

### CZAR GETS AMIABLE

London, Sept. 19.—Emperor Nicholas has authorized the adoption of a new flag symbolizing the union of his majesty and the Russian people.

### UNDER COVER.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 19.—Rome dispatches declare the Austrian fleet is still lying in the canal behind the fortifications at Pola. No news of the Anglo-French fleet has been received since its reported bombardment of Cattaro.

**Keeps Your Liver Healthily Active** A man in Kentucky just told a friend that **Foley's Cathartic Tablets** had had ever entered his system. Said he would not be without them. Neither would you, if you had ever tried them. A thoroughly cleansing cathartic for chronic constipation or for an occasional purge.—Missoula Drug Co.—Adv.

# IN MIDST OF HEAVY GALES BATTLE RAGES ON

## NO SIGN OF ANY DECISIVE RESULT IN FIGHT IN FRANCE

(Continued From Page One)

ments estimated at 50,000 men have been sent to support General von Kluck, who is making a stubborn stand on the German right; as long as he can keep the allies busy there it would be impossible for them to detach force to assist in the main attack on the crown prince.

The troops are handicapped greatly by the heavy rains which have caused swollen rivers and miry roads. They must fight for some days yet before a decisive result is reached.

The outcome depends largely upon which side can bring up most quickly the strongest reinforcements.

In Lorraine and Alsace the situation seems unchanged. Russian Operations. The Russian offensive against Austria is developing slowly. There are great stretches of country to cover and enormous numbers of men to move. The Austrians have prepared for a long siege of Przemyśl, having there provisions which will last the garrison of 60,000 men for two years.

On the east Prussian frontier the Russians claim not only to have arrested the German advance, but to have had some successes in counterattacks.

# EUROPEAN DEMAND CARRIES WHEAT UP RAPIDLY

## BROADENING MARKETS AFFECTS CHICAGO PRICES — OTHER LINES ALSO RISE

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Broadening European demand carried wheat prices up today with a rush. The extreme advance was 33c but not all of the gain was held and the market closed unsettled 13c to 2c above last night. Corn bulged 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c net and oats 3/4c to 1c. In provisions the outcome was unchaned to 2c higher. Wheat, December, opened, \$1.13; high, \$1.14; low, \$1.13; close, \$1.13 1/2. Corn, December, 72 1/2c; high, 73 1/2c; low, 72 1/2c; close, 72 1/2c. Oats, December, opened, 50 1/2c; high, 51 1/2c; low, 50 1/2c; close, 50 1/2c.

### Chicago Livestock

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000. Firm. Bulk, \$8.50@9.10; light, \$8.85@9.50; mixed, \$8.35@9.50; heavy, \$8.15@9.30; rough, \$8.15@9.30; pigs, \$5.25@9. Cattle—Receipts, 500. Weak. Beef, \$5.00@11; steers, \$6.55@9.25; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@8.55; cows and heifers, \$3.75@9.20; calves, \$5.50@12.25. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000. Slow. Sheep, \$5.20@6.05; yearlings, \$6.20@7.15; lambs, \$7.25@8.50.

### Minneapolis Wheat

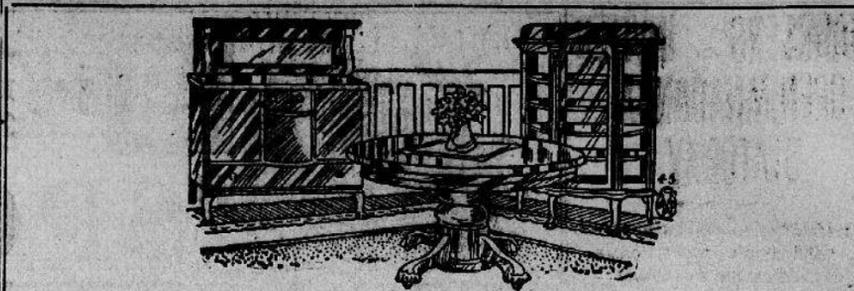
Wheat—September, \$1.08 1/2; December, \$1.13 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.14 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.07 1/2@1.10 1/2.

# MEAT CAUSE OF KIDNEY TROUBLE

## Take Salts to Flush Kidneys If Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach aches, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush off the body's urinous waste, get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness. Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.—Adv.



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# ONE BY ONE THEY SINK INTO THE SEA

(Continued From Page One)

the water, they capsized and all in them were lost.

"I was standing near the bridge when the steamer went over. I went down with the suction, how far I cannot say, but it was a long way, and as I came to the surface, I saw the vessel's bow stick out of the water and then gradually sink. Fortunately, I was able to grab a floating tie and I clung to it, drifting about, and chilled in the ice-cold water.

**Go Down One by One.** "Probably 30 people were in sight when I first came to the surface, hanging to pieces of wreckage, but they succumbed one by one until there were only five of us left.

"Of these were the wireless operator and the other three besides myself were women. The latter kept afloat until nearly dark when they too disappeared. It must have been 3:10 in the afternoon when the Leggett turned turtle and it was 1 o'clock this morning before I was picked up by a boat from the steamer and transferred to the Beaver."

Over half of the passengers were in their staterooms when the Leggett turned over and sank. Farrell said, and then went down with the ship.

### A Lane Back—Kidney Trouble Causes It

And it will give you even worse if not checked. Mrs. H. T. STRAYBEE, Gainesville, Ga., was fairly down on her back with kidney trouble and inflamed bladder. She says: "I took Foley's Kidney Pills and now my back is stronger than in years, and both kidney and bladder troubles are entirely gone."—Missoula Drug Co.—Adv.

### SWISS NEUTRAL.

Paris, Sept. 19.—A Bernese dispatch says that in reply to Switzerland's declaration of neutrality, France, Germany and Austria have affirmed their intention scrupulously to respect Swiss neutrality.

**Notice of Closing of Registration.** Notice is hereby given that the registration books for the registration of qualified electors residing in the County of Missoula, Montana, for the General Election to be held in the several Election Precincts in said County on TUESDAY, NOV. 3rd, 1914, at 5 o'clock P. M. Electors for such election may register by appearing before the County Clerk at his office in the courthouse in the City and County of Missoula, or by appearing before any justice of the peace or notary public in the manner provided by law.

W. J. RABINGTON, County Clerk in and for Missoula County, State of Montana. Dated August 27, 1914. 9-3-10-3.

### NOTICE FOR BIDS.

Bids will be received by the clerk of school district No. 36, Nine Mile, Montana, for the erection of a frame school building. Plans and specifications may be had at the office of the county superintendent of schools, Missoula county courthouse, or upon application at the office of Architect J. H. Kennedy, First National bank building, Missoula, Montana. Bids will be received up to 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, October 1st, 1914. Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

ALICE LONGPHEE, Clerk Board of Trustees, School District No. 36, Nine Mile, Montana. Sept. 16 to 29 inc.

# 1/2 Fare TO THE Montana State Fair



Helena, September 21-26, 1914

FOR the benefit of the State Fair and State Fair visitors the Northern Pacific Railway. (Montana's Pioneer) will sell round trip tickets from stations in Montana and from Anaconda to Helena and return at One Fare for the Round Trip. Tickets will be on sale September 19 to 26, inclusive, and good to return any day to and including Monday, September 28.

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A good fair is of great benefit to YOU. Every citizen should if possible support it by his or her presence.

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# Northern Pacific Railway

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