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MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1914.

How forcible are right words! —Job.

A RESUME.

Out of the mixture of misinformation and obscurity from the front, a few bold facts begin to present themselves. The world may never know just what happened in this war; but from this day on, we can make plain a few salient facts.

Italy's failure to support the kaiser, coupled with Belgium's unexpected resistance, alone saved the allies. The kaiser's plans foresaw neither. His threatened communications through Belgium disarranged the commissariat and forced the retreat after the battle of the Marne.

The earlier defeats suffered by the allies were more vital than they confessed and the first phase of the campaign must have struck terror into the British government. The map of Europe was very near changing, when the starving Germans had to turn back.

Somebody's bungles put von Klotz's central scheme awry and gave him into the tangle which forced him to entrench on the line now forming what is called the battle of the Aisne. This somebody very probably was the impetuous German crown prince.

Enthusiasm in England for the war was not great until reverses to the British fleet, culminating in the loss of the Aboukir and two other cruisers, shook British confidence; they are now prepared for a fight to the death. Irish enthusiasm to enlist is by no means what the dispatches have indicated and there is a small but sufficient minority throughout the British Isles, opposed to the war.

The common people from Petrograd to Dublin begin to wake up. The disaffection among German or Austrian socialists is no greater than that among the allies. This is the last king's war—if not the last of kingship.

The Russians are better soldiers than Manchuria indicated and the Austro-Hungarian armies are either so worn with treason that they will not fight, or they are a decadent race. Austria's poor showing was the heaviest blow dealt the kaiser.

Trained soldiers are not necessarily superior to men snatched from ordinary occupations. The burghers of Liege were the equal of the German imperial guard.

Modern forts cannot withstand modern artillery; but heavy artillery, in turn, is not all-powerful, because modern tactics permit burrowing at will, nullifying the cleverest artillery experts. The bayonet still decides battles and cavalry is a more important arm than ever.

These are the lessons of the war, so far.

Spend a little of each day building up You. For You is Your best friend.

It begins to be made and more evident that the motto of the future American tourist will be "See Europe last."

"At all begun is half done." Brother Wilson's Spanish war taxes are a good lap covered on the way to Salt River.

RANKIN VS. M'CORMICK

The man who is armed with the sword and shield of truth and reason need never fear his antagonist.

Several days ago, The Missoulian printed a letter from Wellington D. Rankin, one of the progressive congressional nominees, addressed to our fellow townsman, W. J. McCormick, the republican congressional nominee, challenging him to a joint debate, on the issues of the campaign.

Mr. Rankin generously left to Mr. McCormick the question of time and place, to suit the convenience of the later. As these two young gentlemen had both been schoolmates in the Missoula public schools and afterward college mates at the University of Montana and Harvard college, their qualifications for the proposed debate seemed equally balanced. The voter who seeks for real elucidation of the questions at issue looked forward with keen interest to the proposed joint canvass.

While some enthusiastic believer in progressive policies might have doubted the ability of any champion of the Taft program to successfully defend the same, against a frank and open indictment before an intelligent audience, none of Mr. McCormick's friends believed that he would deliberately seek cover and avoid a contest with his political opponent.

They believed that for him to do so would be an open confession of fear as to the results.

After some days of careful consideration of Mr. Rankin's challenge, for a joint discussion of the merits of their respective causes, and after consultation with his political allies, our Missoula champion now declines to enter the lists.

We publish this morning, at the request of Mr. McCormick, his plea of confession and avoidance.

We believe that he has made a strategic error in thus declining to meet his antagonist in equal combat.

The people will follow the leadership of the man who is not afraid to make public confession of the faith that is within him.

Mr. McCormick is a bright, clever, personally likeable young man. It seems too bad, that having outdistanced his competitors in the recent republican primaries, he should, after having assumed the unquestioned leadership of the Taft organization in Montana, now refuse to meet his opponent on the field of intellectual contest.

In pursuing this Fabian policy, Mr. McCormick may be paying unintentional tribute to the leadership of his patron saint, Mr. Taft.

But The Missoulian trusts, that after a further contemplation of the great distance that intervenes between himself and the capitol at Washington, the present titular leader of the Taft forces in Montana will yet change his first decision, and following the example of the great Henry at Ivry, charge with leveled lance and flying plume, straight at the namesake of the hero of Waterloo, through the serried ranks of the Bull Moosers, at the same time calling upon those "who stood faithful in 1912"

"Press where ye see my white plume shine, amidst the ranks of our war, orrifle today, the helmet of Navarre."

MEANING OF THE CONSOLIDATION BILL

The University of Montana, as organized by the last legislature, consists of the following institutions: (1) The Normal School at Dillon; (2) The School of Mines at Butte; (3) The Montana State College at Bozeman; (4) The College of Arts and Sciences, and the College of Law at Missoula.

If the consolidation bill passes the normal school will be no longer a university department, while the three other departments will be consolidated on one campus, either at Bozeman or at Missoula. We have one university now; we shall have but one university if the bill passes. The people, the final court of appeal, will decide whether they wish their university to consist of three separate departments in three cities, or whether they wish these departments consolidated into one university in one city.

Some people are asking the question why it was not granted to the people to vote on the question of location. Several good reasons could be assigned, but it is doubtless sufficient to give only one. It was not possible, in the judgment of our ablest lawyers, to so frame the bill that both the questions of location and of consolidation could be settled at one election. Only one question could be settled by a vote of the people and that was the question of consolidation. To give the people the right to vote on location would be to postpone the question for two years, unless perhaps a special election should be called for, and that would be expensive. Moreover, to settle the question of location by popular vote would bring on a two years' contest between two cities that would engender much bitterness, as in the old capital fight, which the people still recall with horror.

BOTH CITIES AND FACULTIES URGE COMMISSION. The officers of both the university and of the agricultural college and the commercial clubs of both cities urged the greater university committee to have the question of consolidation settled, not by popular vote but by a commission. The commercial club at Bozeman suggested that a commission of five be selected by the governor from the presidents of consolidated universities having agricultural departments. The Missoula Chamber of Commerce expressed preference for a commission of five selected from the presidents of state universities and of independent universities like Yale and Harvard. The greater university committee accepted the suggestion made by the Bozeman Chamber of Commerce, and further stipulated that the commission be selected by a committee consisting of the governor, the chief justice and the state superintendent.

BILL CONSIDERED A FAIR ONE. The majority of our citizens consider the bill a fair one. It leaves to the people to decide whether they wish a consolidated university, but it leaves to a commission of educational experts to decide whether Bozeman or Missoula is the better place for a great seat of learning. The majority of the people of Montana do not care where the university is located, provided only it be in a good city easily accessible by rail, having a good climate, good water, and other things that make it a desirable seat of learning. PARIS GIBSON. Great Falls, Mont., Sept. 21, 1914.

The Way They Take It

appears to be based almost solely upon one thing—that of the cost.

In this day of commercialism it is probably quite natural that the financial phase of any proposition should be about the first thing given attention—but this particular instance is the exception to this general rule—for the element of expense should be the last thing taken into account. The god of the people of Montana, particularly of the boys and girls, should have the most weighty consideration, and it is certainly difficult to understand how, looking at the matter from the standpoint of more efficient and thorough instruction, of the greatest educational advantages for the students of Montana, anyone could argue in favor of a segregation of the higher institutions of learning. It was surely a short sighted policy, to say the least, that made the condition such as it is today.

One thing which is most noticeable in the consolidation campaign up to

PRIVATE LANGE—A HERO OF THE WAR



Here's Private Lange of the 12th Belgian regiment holding the order issued by the King conveying to him the order of a Chevalier of the First Order of Leopold. This coveted honor

was conferred on Lange for his wonderful feat of arms at Horstal, where on August 25 he captured the flag of the 80th German infantry, killing a German colonel and fourteen soldiers in the encounter.

date is, that it is practically only "politicians" who are lined up against the proposition while, on the other hand, the educators—the men and women whose opinions in this particular instance are really the only ones worthy of serious consideration—are virtually a unit in their support of it.

Each and every voter should study the phases of the subject for himself—he must do so in order to cast his ballot intelligently. He should look at the matter from the viewpoint of the benefits to accrue to his children and his children's children—from that of the good of Montana as a whole, and should lose sight of individual communities, some of which are opposing consolidation from a selfish standpoint solely. The question is one of the most important which will be settled at the November election and lack of interest therein should not be permitted to bring about the defeat of the plan.

COMMUNICATION

Washington J. McCormick has submitted the following letter which he mailed Saturday and which is self-explanatory.

Missoula, Oct. 3, 1914.

Mr. Wellington D. Rankin, Progressive Nominee for Congress:

Dear Sir—I am recently in receipt of a communication from you to the effect that you and I meet in joint debate upon the public platform during the coming campaign. The popular mind usually associates meetings of this character with contests between opposing candidates for office, and while I might frankly regard your candidacy as an impediment, I cannot reasonably, as the situation has developed, regard you as an opponent. The suggestion of such a meeting between you and me has already met with the approval of certain humorously-minded democratic editors, and is unquestionably "okayed" by my real adversaries, the present congressmen from Montana, in concert with their patron and defender, Senator Walsh. But it will scarcely be entertained with patience by those who supported the republican party in 1912, those who left the party that year for a specific purpose and have since returned, and those still without the fold who are anxious for union, not disruption, and who look to the future. You are now conducting a campaign of first aid to an injured democracy, but the laws of war require that I should contend with the army, not with the hospital corps.

However, this year the list is a large one, and on looking over the primary election returns I discover that you polled somewhat less votes than did Lewis J. Duncan, socialist candidate for congress, both of you being unopposed. I therefore earnestly suggest that you further strengthen yourself, and (to borrow a phrase from Jack Kiley's notebook which Colonel Roosevelt would approve of) that you "weigh in" with Mr. Duncan and exchange broadsides with him or his running-mate, Mr. Kent. Such a contest would prove timely for two reasons: First, Mayor Duncan's platform differs from yours more fundamentally than yours differs from mine; second, the eyes of the public could be centered upon the real heavyweight contest of republicanism versus democracy without confusion of men or messages.

You have recommended that the time and place of such meetings as you propose be left to me. Not to be preemptory in the matter I hereby endorse that recommendation over to the republican state central committee

which has full charge of the details of when and where I shall address the electors of Montana this fall. If such committee shall decide that it is advisable for me to recoup the less than one thousand votes by which Hon. Charles N. Pray, republican candidate for congress, was defeated two years ago, by cutting your support in two in joint debate, their decision will be acceded to by me. Meanwhile, I refer you, if you deem further negotiation desirable, to Senator E. O. Selway, chairman. Very truly yours,

WASHINGTON J. MCCORMICK, Republican Candidate for Congress.

CHINESE MURDERED. Seattle, Oct. 4.—Ching Gow, a Portland Chinese, who, United States officers say, was the gunman who killed Lum Kong, a witness in the Chinese smuggling trial against former Immigration Interpreter Frank Tape, was found dead in a room in a hotel in the oriental quarter today.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Supreme Court today decided that the interstate commerce commission is not bound to reduce the rates below what it may deem to be a proper standard fair to the carrier and to the public. Otherwise, it could prevent the injury to interstate commerce only by the sacrifice of its judgment as to interstate rates. Congress is entitled to maintain its own standard as to these rates and to forbid any discriminatory action by interstate carriers which will obstruct the freedom of movement of interstate traffic over their lines in accordance with the terms of the establishment. There is no exception or qualification with respect to an unreasonable discrimination against interstate traffic produced by the relation of interstate to interstate rates as maintained by the carriers. It is apparent from the legislative history of the act that the evil of discrimination was the principal thing aimed at, and there is no basis for the contention that congress intended to exempt any discriminatory action or practice of interstate carriers affecting interstate commerce which it had authority to reach. The interstate commerce commission, after this quoting the supreme court, said in the Oklahoma case: "From this decision of the supreme court it follows that if that discrimination which is prohibited by law is shown to exist here we have the power to order that the carriers desist therefrom and in removing such unlawful discrimination arising from the relation of interstate to interstate rates we are not bound to reduce the latter below what we find is a proper standard, fair to the carrier and to the public."

WASHING WON'T RID HEAD OF DANDRUFF

Dissolve It, That's Best Way

The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

Do this tonight, and by morning most if not all of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy, every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop at once, and your hair will be fluff, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

If you want to preserve your hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for nothing destroys the hair more quickly. It not only starves the hair and makes it fall out, but it makes it stringy, straggly, dull, dry, brittle and lifeless, and everyone notices it. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and never fails to do the work.—Adv.

SIoux CITY LOSES.

Sioux City, Oct. 4.—Kansas City won the post-season series from Sioux City by taking the first game of a double-header 5 to 5. The second game was called in the fifth inning with Sioux City at the long end of a 2 to 1 score.

WOMEN MAY BE STRONG

and enjoy life whether in the home or business world if they can keep at bay those ailments peculiar to their sex. If every woman realized how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that simple remedy made from roots and herbs, goes to the root of the trouble and overcomes such symptoms as backache, head aches, nervousness and irritability, they would be healthier, happier and stronger. If you suffer from any form of female ills why don't you try it? It will pay you to do so.—Adv.

KELLOGG PAINT CO.

Phone 712. Work guaranteed. Painting, paper hanging and kalsomining.—Adv.

RAILROAD MEN AND COMMISSIONERS BUSY STUDYING RATES, RAISE DUE

The possible raise of interstate passenger rates to two and a half or three cents a mile, and the lingering possibility that intrastate rates might be raised by the interstate commerce commission is driving railroad men and commission rate experts to a deep study of the matter nowadays. The former step is foreshadowed by a decision of the interstate commerce commission in an Oklahoma rate case, while the latter is forecasted in the estimation of some by a ruling of the United States supreme court in giving the interstate body a right to interfere with state ratemaking where it overrides interstate rates to a marked extent.

No decision has been more intently studied than the Oklahoma case in which passenger rate increases were successfully sought for by the railroads. In this case a study of the passenger rate fight in Nebraska, Missouri and Minnesota came up for consideration and many of the principles laid down by Justice Hughes in the former state rate cases were here discussed. Justice Hughes said: "It is for congress to supply the needed correction where the relation between intrastate and interstate rates presents the evil to be corrected, and this it may do completely by reason of its control over the interstate commerce that it is necessary or appropriate to exercise the control of the effective government of that commerce."

It is also clear that in removing the injurious discriminations against interstate traffic arising from the relation of intrastate to interstate rates, congress is not bound to reduce the latter below what it may deem to be a proper standard fair to the carrier and to the public. Otherwise, it could prevent the injury to interstate commerce only by the sacrifice of its judgment as to interstate rates. Congress is entitled to maintain its own standard as to these rates and to forbid any discriminatory action by interstate carriers which will obstruct the freedom of movement of interstate traffic over their lines in accordance with the terms of the establishment. There is no exception or qualification with respect to an unreasonable discrimination against interstate traffic produced by the relation of interstate to interstate rates as maintained by the carriers. It is apparent from the legislative history of the act that the evil of discrimination was the principal thing aimed at, and there is no basis for the contention that congress intended to exempt any discriminatory action or practice of interstate carriers affecting interstate commerce which it had authority to reach.

The interstate commerce commission, after this quoting the supreme court, said in the Oklahoma case: "From this decision of the supreme court it follows that if that discrimination which is prohibited by law is shown to exist here we have the power to order that the carriers desist therefrom and in removing such unlawful discrimination arising from the relation of interstate to interstate rates we are not bound to reduce the latter below what we find is a proper standard, fair to the carrier and to the public."

That rates established by state laws or state authorities, prescribing the charge for interstate transportation of persons and property, are facts that we consider, and that we respect the authority establishing such rates constitutes no valid reason relieving us from performing the duties devolving upon this commission under the constitution and laws of the United States. The constitution of the United States reserves to congress the power to regulate interstate commerce, and congress, under this grant of authority, has imposed upon this commission certain duties. "If any rate for transportation

wholly within a state may be made the measure of the rates when that transportation moves from one state through or into another, the interstate rate so resulting would not be regulation of interstate commerce by the authorities prescribed by the constitution, but by the states. If the function of this commission be to compute the sum of intrastate rates and prescribe the result as a measure of the interstate rates, actual and direct regulation of interstate commerce by the states would be the result. That in the regulation of interstate commerce by the general government and of intrastate commerce by the state governments there result inconveniences and anomalies, such as is contended to exist here, might be conceded; but such facts, if they exist, neither deprive us of the power nor relieve us from the duty of performing the obligations imposed upon us by the laws of congress authorized by the constitution of the United States."

FIRST SNOW COMES TO MAKE GHOSTS OF THE TREES

WET FLAKES CLING TO FOLIAGE AND BEND AND BREAK THE LIMBS WITH WEIGHT

Merry Christmas. Missoula's first was a beautiful snow. It may be all gone when The Missoulian reaches its readers this morning and those who failed to see it as it fell during the night and as it lay on the ground and upon the trees and shrubbery, yet with thick foliage, missed a wonderful sight. Every flake of the wet snow clung to whatever it lighted upon as it fell. Soon the trees were great white ghosts and the bushes were lying flat under a wet blanket. The weight of the snow bent many of the younger trees until their tops kissed the ground while some of the longer limbs of the older trees were broken under the weight. If the snow continues a few hours longer without a breeze springing up, considerable damage will result.

But wait. "Heavy frost or freezing temperature tonight" is the official weather dope sent from Chicago last night. The snow may still be with us this morning so that all may behold the beautiful transformation of the night.

MRS. BARBER DIES AT ILLINOIS HOME

Many in Missoula who knew her will be grieved to know that Mrs. J. W. Barber died yesterday at her home in Alton, Ill. Mrs. Barber was the mother of Mrs. M. R. Marshall of this city and had visited here several times. Mrs. Marshall was called east on account of her mother's illness several weeks ago and was at the bedside.

FUNERAL TODAY.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Mack will be held this afternoon. Services will be at 2 o'clock at the Catholic church, interment to take place in St. Mary's cemetery.

GERMAN OFFICERS IN FRONT OF RUINS



Photo shows Lieutenant Beeger (smooth faced man in auto) arriving at Dinant to take charge of the Belgian city as its German commandant.

The bearded gentleman seated next to him is a German professor, charged with the reorganization of the schools there. All about them are the ruins left in the wake of the German army.