

CHILDREN HATE PILLS, CALOMEL AND CASTOR OIL

If Cross, Feverish, Constipated, Give "California Syrup of Figs."

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics.

With your children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs."

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle.

ALSACIANS ARE WITH THE KAISER

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

The Hague, Sept. 22.—While German newspapers have studiously refrained from remarks concerning the attitude of the Alsacians toward the hostile camps in the western theater of war, a Swiss who followed the operations of the French and Germans in the Soudan is quoted in the Cologne Gazette as saying:

"The French regularly, during an engagement, bombarded the villages for hours, maintaining a terrific fire, tactics for which the Alsacians have come to dislike them extremely. It is remarkable, moreover, how German the Alsacians have become of a sudden. What 41 years failed to accomplish in this respect, a few hours of European war have done."

"The Alsacian serving in the German army is doing his duty. With the spilling of blood came a fraternal feeling, best expressed, perhaps, in the saying: 'Our troops fought at such and such a place; lost or won at such or that point.' 'Our troops, of course, are the Germans, because the Alsacians and Lorrainers have fought where the fighting was hottest, and now they are proud of the sacrifice in blood and life they have made."

"Something must be said for the German volunteers. They fight well. A few thousand of them arrived just in time to participate in the rear-guard action fought by the Germans after the battle of Thann. Fresh French troops had been sent to make the best of the German retreat. But the volunteers were brave, and the French had to go back. What these young troops lack in training is discounted by their eagerness to fight, and which seems to increase as the battle gets more desperate. There is much enthusiasm in the volunteers."

Only Silk Hose Is Really "Chic" For that "chic" appearance so eagerly sought by the well dressed woman, silk hosiery is absolutely essential. This style quality is seen at its best in Phoenix Silk Hosiery. This dainty yet durable hosiery is knitted from real Thread Silk, in all the desired shades—yet it costs no more than good lisle. Come and see it. Such dainty shoes as this Parisian walking slipper demand silk hosiery. With other hose their distinctive beauty is lost. PURE PHOENIX SILK FOR SALE BY The Leader

HERE'S MAN WHO HUMBLING THE BELGIANS



GENERAL VON EMMICH.

By conquering Liege and smashing the Belgian power, General von Emmich won for himself a bright page in German military history. He was personally congratulated by Kaiser Wilhelm for crushing the Belgians. This is von Emmich's latest photograph, and was made since the fall of Liege.

"OLD SINS" PUT UP BY GERMAN PRESS

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

Berlin, Sept. 20.—Under the headline "Old Sins," the commercial supplement of the Berliner Tageblatt published the following:

"In a recent issue we published a note, according to which a German manufacturer maintained his offers of 'Sheffield Steel' notwithstanding the war between Germany and England, disclosing the fact that for years he had sold in Germany under the name of 'Sheffield Steel' a steel made in Germany. It now comes to light that in a similar way many other 'genuine English' goods are sold on German markets. The smart English business man has long ago discovered the weak point of the Germans, and right away took advantage of their mania of giving everything foreign a preference. This applies especially to the sale of goods. Big English houses received their 'English gloves' made in Saxony by German hands, after German methods and from German material. These gloves were shipped, whole carloads full to England, and after being stamped with English trade marks, with English labels attached, were reshipped to Germany, where they were sold as 'genuine' English merchandise, with an additional commission for the English manufacturer, of course."

"These manipulations swelled to great proportions in the cloth business. English firms would buy big quantities of German cloth at the centers in Silesia, import the cloth to England, and then re-export to Germany. These goods, having thoroughly become English, as proved by the shipping documents and the higher prices—found then a ready market in foreign-loving Germany, under this guise. "The Frenchmen also learned to make use of this German peculiarity, especially in military, fashions and so on, where the Parisian taste was given preference by the German public. French manufacturers, for instance, frequently bought at Sebnitz, Saxony,

FIRM FOUNDATION

Nothing Can Undermine It in Missoula.

People are sometimes slow to recognize true merit, and they cannot be blamed, for so many have been humbugged in the past. The experience of hundreds of Missoula residents, expressed publicly through newspapers and other sources, places Doan's Kidney Pills on a firm foundation here. James Knowles, retired farmer, 714 Howell St., Missoula, Mont., says: "For many years I had kidney and bladder trouble and some of the attacks were worse than others. It was very hard for me to retain the kidney secretions and often I had no control over them whatever. I had a weak back and couldn't do any stooping. After taking Doan's Kidney Pills a short time, I was entirely cured of backache and the trouble with my kidneys was relieved. I consider it no more than my duty to again recommend Doan's Kidney Pills publicly and you may continue using my former statement."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Knowles had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

SMALL COLLEGES OR GREAT UNIVERSITIES?

(Communicated.) Should the state prefer a number of small colleges or one or two large centralized universities? Which prepares the student better for life? Which serves more efficiently the life of the commonwealth? These are questions which have caused a war of words among educators during the last decade.

It is generally agreed that there are in the United States about 375 higher institutions offering instruction of college rank. Of these 225 are under direct control of churches, while 130 are independent of such control. A comparison of the facilities, finances, faculties and products of the small colleges and of the large universities shows clearly why the more prominent educators of America are convinced that great centralized institutions serve the public better than numerous small colleges.

Of the 375 institutions doing more or less work of college rank, more than 175 have less than 20 teachers each; the average faculty in state universities is most nearly 100. Just here is a genuine weakness in the small college. In those very departments appealing most keenly to young men—sciences and technical subjects—the smaller institutions show a distressing lack of facilities and teachers. The scientific departments of the large majority of the smaller colleges are ridiculously inadequate, and a disgrace to the institution. There are in America a good many of these smaller schools sending forth graduates with a degree, as a pledge to the world that such men have received adequate training, when a mere glance at the laboratories and science facility shows the utter impossibility of the thing.

The smaller college has long placed its reliance or support in its instruction in literature and the so-called "Humanities." Again, the greater universities gain the point. Of the 375 American colleges, almost 200 have libraries of less than 10,000, while 90 possess less than 5,000 volumes. The average state university library contains 44,600 books. What a contrast—the majority of the smaller institutions equipped with less than 10,000 volumes; the average state university with practically seven times as many. Moreover, for either libraries or scientific equipment the large state university by means of a 1-mill tax can create a yearly income far surpassing that derived from many millions of private endowments.

Parents desire for their children, not only adequate libraries and laboratories, but also efficient professors. The time is at hand, when small colleges simply cannot maintain the best teachers. The average salary of a small privately endowed, or denominational college is about \$1,200. There is scarcely a state university in America paying a full professor less than \$2,000. Undoubtedly the greater universities gradually draw from the smaller schools the best of the teaching force. In another phase of finances, the small college is hampered in a manner unknown to the great universities. The smaller institution, though well endowed, must charge tuition; the greater state university, never. The average yearly income of the privately endowed, or church college is about \$40,000; but if it were not for the heavily endowed schools of New England the average would

be only about \$16,000. The average income of the state universities is \$334,000. Against such odds a small college cannot successfully contend. It must charge an average tuition of \$40, while state universities not only offer free tuition, but in many instances pay nearly all the railroad fares, lend students money for the four-year course, and provide numerous scholarships and fellowships. There is no doubt as to which type of institution the boy of limited means will attend.

The statement is frequently made that the student in the small college receives more individual attention than in the greater universities. Statistics do not bear out this argument. Of the 375 colleges, nearly 100 have less than 200 students each, while the average attendance at state universities is 1,280. But in the average small college there is only one teacher to every 15 students, while in the University of Wisconsin and University of Virginia the ratio is one teacher to 11 students, in the University of California one to eight, and in the University of Tennessee one to seven. After all, however, the American boy realizes the educational value of a crowd; this clash of ideas, this rubbing away of local prejudices; this daily view of varied manners, creeds, politics, beliefs, social opinions, this unconscious collection of cosmopolitan information—these are undeniably advantages of a large student body.

Another fact the American boy realizes keenly: The graduates of a large institution are in greater demand than those of the small colleges. Great manufacturing concerns look to the state universities and famous technical schools for chemists, engineers and mechanical experts. Big business puts small fate in the scientific knowledge of graduates of small colleges. Even the public schools turn to the greater universities for instructors. The city superintendent gives the graduate of a local small college scant consideration in comparison with the graduate of a large university. It pays a state in dollars and cents to have its own great centralized institution to furnish its own skilled workers.

What has convinced many educators, however, of the greater efficiency of one strong university, rather than of several small colleges, is the vast public services now being rendered by the greater centralized state universities. In university extensions, public utilities service, public health, the overcoming of parasites, plagues and epidemics, the spreading of useful knowledge into every section of the commonwealth, the small college can never hope to aid as can the great centralized university. The governor of Wisconsin has said, "I consider the University of Wisconsin half the size of the state." A small college could never deserve such praise; its scope is too limited.

In the words of President Mitchell of the University of South Carolina, "While America welcomes in education private enterprise and the denominational effort, to which we owe a vast debt of gratitude, yet the people of this country have made up their minds that it is the duty of the state to school the child." And the state, through one great university can school, not only the child, but the entire citizenship in a way impossible for the privately endowed small college.

SERIOUS LANDSLIDE IN CULEBRA CUT

Panama, Oct. 15.—A serious landslide in the Culebra cut late last night completely interrupted all traffic through the Panama canal. Several ships have been unable to complete their passage.

The report indicates that there were earth movements on both sides into the channel from Gold and Contractors hills, opposite each other. Colonel Goethals and canal officials are now making an examination. It is believed that traffic will be interrupted for some time.

Washington, Oct. 15.—News of a landslide in the Culebra cut caused no alarm at the Isthmian Canal commission offices. It was recalled that Colonel Goethals had pointed out that the earth had not reached a state of equilibrium and that dredging probably would be necessary for many months after the canal opened. Officials say that the slide will have compensation from an engineering view, because it will hasten the final subsidence of the mobile material in the Culebra cut, insuring the permanence of the waterway.

Y. M. C. A. FRIEND TO MAN IN RANKS

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 2.—In each of the 500 army camps in England the Young Men's Christian association now has in complete operation some sort of recreation center where the soldier may write letters, play dominoes or checkers, drink temperance beverages, bank his pay and sing songs. Some of these centers are in circus tents seating a thousand men and some in renovated cow sheds.

The organization is throwing all of its energies into the war, says W. A. Yapp, secretary of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. In the great London branch thousands of young men have availed themselves of the free gymnasiums, where their physiques are being built up to army standard. But it is mainly on the social side, on being the friend of the man in the ranks, that the Y. M. C. A. expects to be of greatest use.

On the religious side, the men are given testaments and also pamphlets dealing in part with military duties. Every evening there is a general singing of popular and patriotic airs, ending with a short religious service. The men are also asked to sign total abstinence pledges for the period of the war, on the ground that drink destroys a soldier's efficiency.

The Y. W. C. A. is doing an equally important work among the women, particularly the foreign refugees. Employment and homes are found for them. Work guilds have been formed also in aid of the Red Cross and the various hospitals.

The first Y. W. C. A. home in London was started by Lady Kinnaird to receive nurses bound to or returning from the front.

Quit Scratching!

Zemo Stops Itching and Burning in a Jiffy—Quickly Conquers Eczema and Other Skin Tortures.

Write for Free Trial Bottle

Scratching stops as soon as the use of Zemo is begun—and all that awful burning and itching stops too. Pimples, blackheads and eczema sores begin to fade away at once, and rapidly become things of the past as the skin responds to the action of this clean, antiseptic and greasy liquid. Letters, by the thousand, telling of Zemo cures, prove every claim for Zemo, but you can prove it for yourself.

Buy a 25 cent bottle from your druggist today and get immediate relief or send your address and 4c (for actual postage) to E. W. Rose Co., Laboratories, Dept. 30, St. Louis, Mo., for free trial bottle (in plain wrapper) that will show you what Zemo can and will do. (If you try Zemo for after shaving, you'll learn something to your advantage.) Zemo is sold and guaranteed by druggists everywhere, and in Missoula by D. C. Smith Drug Co.—Adv.

ENGLISH CRUISER SINKS BIG LINER

London, Oct. 15.—The admiralty today announced that the British cruiser Yarmouth sank the German Hamburg-American steamer Markomannia in the vicinity of Sumatra and captured the Greek steamer Pontoparis. Both steamers had been reported as accompanying the German cruiser Emden. The Yarmouth has 60 German prisoners of war.

GERMAN PINCHED FOR MAKING CALL

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 25.—"Germans and Austrians in this country are receiving an enormous amount of liberty under the circumstances," remarked a Marylebone magistrate when he sentenced Carl J. Kirchstein, a German of Richmond, to three months' imprisonment because he had been found five miles from his registered address.

A detective stated that he arrested the accused at the address of his cousin, Mrs. Rose, a native of Germany married to an English officer. As the detective was leaving the house with his man, Mrs. Rose called out, "All right, Carl, I'll write to Lord Kitchener in the morning. It will be all right."

Kirchstein had a permit to move about for business purposes, but it was determined in court that the permit did not cover visits to friends.

UNDER FIRE.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Investigation of the financial operations of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad by the Interstate Commerce commission will begin here tomorrow, before Commissioner Clements. The commission's inspector and accountants have been going over the books of the road and preparing a foundation for the inquiry. Officials of the commission having knowledge of these preliminary steps, believe that the investigation may rival in importance that made into the affairs of the New Haven system. Chief Consul Joseph W. Polk, who has been working upon the inquiry, under direction of Commissioner Clements, will represent the commission at the hearings.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 15.—Victor E. Innes and wife of Eugene, Ore., indicted for murder in connection with the disappearance of Mrs. Elois Clemens Innes and her sister, Miss Beatrice Neuge of Atlanta, Ga., last June, were granted bail at a habeas corpus hearing today. Innes bail was fixed at \$4,000 and that of his wife at \$2,000.

Mazda Lamp Prices

Table with 3 columns: Watts, Clear, Frosted. Rows include 25, 40, 60, 100, 150, 250, 400, 500 Watts with corresponding prices for Clear and Frosted lamps.

In Packages of 5 Lamps

25 watt . . . \$1.50 per package
40 watt . . . 1.50 per package
60 watt . . . 2.00 per package

Buy Your Lamps by the Package and Save Money

Missoula Light & Water Co.

Senate Bill No. 20

"The complete record on this bill will show that I voted for the measure and assisted in its passage."--A. J. Brower, in Missoulian, Oct. 11, 1914.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA.

United States of America, State of Montana--ss.

I, A. M. Alderson, secretary of state of the state of Montana, do hereby certify that I have searched the original journal of the house of representatives of the Thirteenth legislative assembly to ascertain the vote contained therein on Senate Bill No. 20, a bill for an act limiting the interest rate in Montana, and I further certify the journal shows that A. J. Brower voted against said Senate Bill No. 20, and I do further certify that said A. J. Brower voted to have house amendment to said Senate Bill No. 20, said amendment lowering the rate from 12 per cent to 10 per cent, stricken out.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Montana, this 13th day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

A. M. ALDERSON, Secretary of State. By COPELAND C. BURG, Deputy.

Published by Missoula County Democratic Central Committee. (Paid advertisement.)

An Open Letter

Missoula, Mont., Oct. 15, 1914. To A. J. Brower, Ronan, Mont.—

Dear Sir—The only statement which I have made regarding your record is an offer to apologize if the democratic central committee have not stated the facts regarding your vote on Senate Bill No. 20. I hereby agree to meet you on the public rostrum at Missoula and Ronan in a joint discussion of your legislative record and mine, and let the people decide as to who is the gentleman and who the demagogue.

(Paid advertisement.) W. W. BERRY.

Read the Missoulian Classified Ads