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 Missoulian Publishing Company

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1914.

OUR FINANCIAL PREPAREDNESS

The roots of our preparedness run back to 1907. In 1897 began the reorganization of the bankrupt railroad properties soon followed by the industrials. This condition of accumulations following the '93 crisis was of such magnitude that these reorganizations swept with accelerating velocity up to and including 1905.

Clouds here and there appeared to be soon dissolved. The momentum however had become so great that the indifferents in both classes had been swept in, and then came the abrupt recoil of 1907.

The heretofore accepted theory that wealth under the benign conditions of peaceful competition increased twice as fast as population had been shunted into the limbo of hasbeens, and the resources of the country was multiplying by new ratios.

It was a period of financial drunkenness. Fortuitous conditions in fields and mines with their combined unprecedented outputs were mute conspirators in this economic orgy.

The last four months of 1907 discovered to the financiers of the country, the futility of capital made from the wasp of financial jugglery. They again realized in the broken reeds on every side that only two sources, "nature's powers and man's powers," could be relied upon.

However the cry became insistent that the source of trouble lay in the circulating medium—money—was falling behind in its functions and adaptability to the new order of things.

Sight was lost of the economic requirement that stability disappears when untoward capitalization becomes regnant. The immediate result was the National Monetary Commission with Senator Aldrich and Representative Vreeland as chairman and vice chairman. After wide and laborious investigation and study this commission put upon our statutes the law bearing their hyphenated name which was first invoked last August.

From 1908 to 1914 the country in the old-fashioned way had been catching up to its apparent capitalization of 1907. Six years of fair and sometimes vigorous retrenchment had brought the circulating medium into natural relationship with our capital.

The banking conditions of this country were never in a stronger position to meet financial shock than July 29th.

This cataclysm, had it happened in 1907, would have found weakness where in 1914 it found strength that is equilibrium between capital and demands.

We held, to only mention three items, nine hundred million bushels of wheat and sixteen million bales of cotton, transmuted into money, sixteen hundred million dollars to which add our gold of eighteen hundred million dollars and in these three liquid assets we had three thousand four hundred millions.

Back of these factors in ability wealth lay the power of individual initiative in so moving and placing these elements of actual capital that the future was looming bright for industrial enlargement.

The clock struck with the declaration of war by Austria, completely disorganizing for the time the productive machinery of the United States.

Society is an organism, and its unification world-wide. That the banking machinery of the country was equal to the sudden and tremendous demands by the five great powers upon its immediate resources has been already amply proven. The first week of August and by the declaration of war by England the financial poise had been regained and the whole country was arranging for its new conditions.

This country, however, must realize henceforth New York and not London will be the financial center. While we are without the war zone our position as financial overlord will demand the highest type of bank management absolved from promotions in any form.

THE MISSOULIAN

Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton.

AN AUTUMN WAIL

By gum, I hate to go to school; I'd almost rather be a fool; I got to set in there all day When I ort to go out and play. I think it is a doggone bluff To make us learn a lot of stuff Which we ain't never goin' to use, Just look at all the time we lose, Who cares if Nero burned up Rome, Or if the world is round or flat? I don't, and I will tell you that.

I have to get licked every day, It somehow seems to come that way. If some kid don't perform the trick, The teacher does it with a stick. And when the teacher ticks me bad I always get one more from dad. There's nearly always somethin' wrong Right from the first tap of the gong. There ain't no peace for any kid Who goes to school as I hate did. It makes me stubborn as a mule, By gum, to have to go to school.

UNCLE ABNER.

If the war in Europe keeps up every military expert in our village will be discredited. About twenty-five of 'em have predicted the maneuvers wrong, already.

It doesn't make much difference how much money a feller has got just so he has got plenty of it, and a man doesn't have to live to be 150 years old to find that out, either.

A town without a brass band is like a family without a phonograph. It is liable to worry along and have a pretty good time in life.

Another thing that Job never did was to try to unscrew the top off'n a glass fruit jar.

Dud Perkins is so stingy that he stole a ham so that he could be sent to the county jail and get a hair cut for nothing.

Miss Amy Stubbs, our village milliner, says competition is so fierce in her line that there ain't more than 800 per cent profits in trimmed hats any more, and she is thinkin' of goin' out of business.

There is about as much secrecy about a courtship in a town of 1,200 as there is about a magazine explosion aboard a battleship. As soon as a feller and a gal are seen together in an ice cream parlor folks begin to wonder when they are going to get married.

If all the church members I know are going to heaven, it sometimes seems to me as though I ain't so durned particular about it.

It begins to look as though corned beef and cabbage is a partnership that ain't goin' to be dissolved in some time—or digested, either.

There ain't no feller who is so much of a bore as a professional optimist. Every feller wants to laugh most of the time, but he has got to cry once or twice a year to sort of oil up the machinery.

FALL.

I care not how the birdies slug Their charming farewell summer lays.

I cannot say I'm crazy o'er The beauty of these autumn days. I care not how the leaves may turn From beautiful green to burnished gold.

I care not for the glorious skies Of fall the poets have extolled. There's just one thought I harbor now:

A thought that stirs my very soul, All else grows pale beside the fact, I've got to buy my winter's coal.

Neuralgia of the face, shoulder, hands, or feet requires a powerful remedy that will penetrate the flesh. BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT possesses that power. Rubbed in where the pain is felt it is all that is necessary to relieve suffering and restore normal conditions. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Geo. Freisheimer—Adv.

scinded by each voter for himself is whether or not the benefits allowed are just, are insufficient or excessive. For instance, is \$6,000, allowed for death, a just award? The law is framed on the theory that labor shall stand half and industry or consumer half. A verdict of \$12,000 would undoubtedly be sustained by the court. Much larger judgments have been allowed. But in case of a lawsuit, the lawyer would take half, and the injured party would be compelled to wait from two to four years until the case is finally examined in the supreme court or the case may be reversed for retrial or dismissed. Based upon the expectation of life, it would appear the award is not excessive.

Employers have heretofore eagerly availed themselves of all the defenses known to the law, the dilatory tactics, the absolute denial, the defenses of assumed risk, contributory negligence and negligence of fellow servant, that in a great many instances have worked untold hardship on dependents of deceased and expense to the community and state, and now that the laborer and society demands some measure of protection, it appears rather unseemly for them to pursue the course adopted.

A full and frank presentation of the facts is always in order but efforts so obviously intended to mislead can serve no good purpose. I shall vote for this bill. Very respectfully,

CHAS. N. MADEEN.

RECKLESS QUOTATIONS

By SARA MOORE

(Copyright, The Adams Newspaper Service)



"What a piece of work is man! how noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! in form and moving how express and admirable! in action how like an angel! in apprehension how like a god! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals!"
 Shakespeare, Hamlet, Act II

A DECLARATION

I warn our opponents that the fight has only just begun. Whatever may betide in the future, of one thing the disciples of an easy opportunism may rest assured—I will never abandon the men and women who draw around me to battle for these principles. They and I stand with our faces toward the morning; we will never be sundered from one another; and we will never yield the ground we have taken or flinch from the fight to which we are pledged.
 —Theodore Roosevelt.

THE ERA OF CANS

Ever notice that with the canned drama, canned music, canned food and canned what-not, people begin to demand, in this busy age, canned politics, as well?

Longwinded speeches and statements no longer get by. People will not go to hear them, they will not read them. The candidate who wants to get there must cut it short.

This happy state of affairs in the result, first, of the increasing value of time; second, of wider spread education. Nowadays, a larger and larger per cent of the voters know as much about the issues as the aspirants—and people always chafe when they are told what they already know.

AISNE BATTLE.

More intimate details of the battle of the Aisne indicate that the successes of the allies were by no means what we in America had been led to believe. Berlin now begins to file more copious reports and we may get both sides of the struggle.

In war, it is only human to exaggerate victories and minimize defeats. Most commanders have done so.

The battle of the Marne, take it all in all, was a German defeat; the battle of the Aisne was a standoff, for the Germans took Antwerp during its duration and paved the way for more decisive action.

A stout heart, friend, and a stiff upper lip—these are armor.

Did you clip out the picture of the Belgian baby, the orphan with her broken doll? That should have gone into your Bible.

A grin doesn't cost much—and it saves much.

Perhaps Solomon, if he had ever been consulted on the matter, would have decided that the height of wisdom is to know when to let well enough alone.

A fool and his money are soon started.

Wait till you begin to pony up the war tax.

Villareal may become provisional president of Mexico, but Villa will be the real boss.

Sometimes, it is a long time between thinks. And the laugh isn't on Count Zeppelin any more.

Some men never make anything stick until fate gives them a paste in the eye.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INITIATIVE MEASURE DISCUSSED BY MADEEN

Accidents to machinery used in industries have long been considered an element in arriving at the cost of production. More recently death or the loss of earning power by reason of accidents to persons engaged in certain occupations and due to the operation of the business have become recognized as another element in the cost of production. Casualty insurance carried by employers is another element that necessarily enters into the cost of production.

The cost of expense to the community or state in caring for those crippled or incapacitated for self support by reason of accidental injuries due to the operation of industries, and which fall not upon the employer or consumer, but on the taxpayer, is a considerable element entering into the cost of production which has heretofore been overlooked.

These costs of production are at present borne largely by the workmen and taxpayers. The injustice lies in that the employer pocketing his profits and the consumer of the finished product or user of the service which the business supplies, are not paying their share of the cost of that which they are getting.

The progressive state convention endorsed the proposed workman's compensation act, to be voted on November 3d. It may be noted that it is almost identical with the measure passed by the almost unanimous vote of the house of the last legislative assembly, but blocked in the stronghold of the interests, the senate. It may be of further interest to bear in mind the sources of the present opposition to the proposed law and the methods employed. Literature, cards, etc., are frequently distributed to farmers by representatives of the big corporate

interests of the state, showing an unusual solicitude for the farmers on account of the possible burden to him by reason, as they claim, of being included in this bill. If these same interests had heretofore made even a pretense of befriending the farmers, their protestations might be entitled to consideration. Since when did the invisible government of Montana, in this instance visible, become the guardian of the farmers' rights?

In the first place, the law, by enumerating certain industries as included, by necessary implication excludes those of the same or similar classes not enumerated. That is one of the cardinal rules of statutory construction.

Secondly, the Washington law in this respect similar to the proposed Montana act and the rule established in that state is that farmers are not included, even when engaged in clearing and grubbing with machinery, as incident to the business of farming.

The compulsory feature is also objected to, urging the elective plan. Some so-called elective laws, notably Ohio, Nebraska and Iowa acts, take away the defenses of assumed risk, contributory negligence, negligence of fellow servant, in case the employer refuses to come in, thus compelling employers to elect and really amounts to compulsory election.

Another argument advanced is that in self defense, industries will not employ any but single men, without dependents, is equally puerile. That argument applies with greater force under the present or old system, as if workers have no dependents, there is no one entitled to maintain an action or claim for damages in case of death from injuries.

It appears to me the question to be

The Way They Take It

A PLAUSIBLE THEORY.

(Miles City Star.)
 There is a strong suspicion that the Europeans who are alleged to have been killed by the mysterious agent turpentine were in reality shot with stray bullets from the Mexican fighters. In fact, a very plausible explanation of the alleged use of dum-dum bullets may be found in this suggestion.

PLENTY OF CANADIANS THERE

(Helena Independent.)
 That Vancouver architect who was given a sound roasting by his brother members of the board of commerce because he said he preferred the stars and stripes instead of the British flag, should move to Butte.

"OUR TIME WILL COME!"

(Great Falls Leader.)
 The millions of India, of whatever caste or creed, are loyal today because the English have governed them more justly and wisely than any other mas-

ter ever did, because they are treated with respect of person, custom and faith, because they are given citizenship rights, because the ways of public preferment are open to them, because they enjoy a constantly increasing measure of independence.

Thus England is able to draw half its field army from India, leaving for garrison duty and detail only a little over 50,000 British troops amid a native population of 315,000,000. There are altogether 160,000 native soldiers, besides 85,000 reserves and 20,000 troops belonging to native princes. More of these will come if they are needed.

While the loyalty of these orientals sheds honor on England, and while the common practice of warfare seems to justify their employment, the spectacle is a rather mournful one. It means that two great nations, England and France, have lost their ancient supremacy to such an extent that they must scour the world for help against a neighbor trained for war as no nation has ever been before.

It means, however, that all Asia will watch the career of those Asiatics in Europe; that if the Hindus play a conspicuous role in the conquest of

Germany, every Asiatic bosom from the Rospors to Tokyo will swell with pride; that hundreds of millions of yellow and brown men will hear of it and say:

"The white man is not invincible. He is not lord of the earth. White men have called on Asia for help. Our brothers of India have faced Europe's strongest and won. If they can do it, why cannot we?"

"Europe is grown weak in luxury. Our time will come."

TUBERCULOSIS

In addition to plenty of fresh air and proper diet, those suffering from or who are predisposed to Tuberculosis are recommended to use Eckman's Alternative to stop night sweats, banish fever and hasten recovery. This medicine, by reason of its successful use during the past, warrants the fullest investigation possible by every sufferer. Eckman's Alternative is most efficacious in bronchial catarrh and severe throat and lung affections, and in up-bulding the system. It contains no narcotics, nor harmful or habit-forming drugs. Accept no substitutes. Sold by leading druggists. Write to the Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., for booklet telling of recoveries. Prices \$1 and \$2 a bottle.—Adv.

Wax obtained by boiling the bituminous shales of central Poland and Hungary is used for candles by the peasantry.

Progressive State Ticket

For Members of Congress—
 JAMES A. BRINSON of Butte,
 WELLINGTON D. RANKIN of
 Helena.

Progressive County Ticket

For State Senator—
 J. R. LATIMER.

For Representatives in the Legislative Assembly—
 CHARLES N. MADEEN,
 L. A. DEMERS,
 L. L. BULEN,
 A. BUTZERIN,
 CARL E. CAMERON.

For Sheriff—
 W. H. HOUSTON.

For County Attorney—
 JOHN L. CAMPBELL.

For Treasurer—
 JOHN B. HENLEY.

For Clerk and Recorder—
 DAN H. ROSS.

For Assessor—
 W. P. MACLAY.

For Auditor—
 FRED J. MURRAY.

For County Commissioner—
 AUGUST HOLLENSTEINER.

For Superintendent of Schools—
 MINNIE SPURGIN.

For County Surveyor—
 EDWIN S. HATHAWAY.

For Justice of the Peace—
 WILLIAM DYSON.

For Constable—
 JOHN DAVIDSON.

Progressive State Candidates

Wellington D. Rankin
 Candidate for Congress

Tuesday, October 20th, Hamilton.
 Wednesday, October 21st, Missoula.
 Thursday, October 22nd, Plains.
 Friday, October 23rd, Thompson.

Judge Jos. A. Williams
 Candidate for Railroad Commissioner

Tuesday, October 20th, Stevensville.
 Wednesday, October 21st, Missoula.
 Thursday, October 22nd, Dixon.
 Friday, October 23rd, Paradise.

Progressive County Candidates

Will speak at the following times and places in Missoula County:—

Saturday evening, October 17, Bonita, Brindley Hall.
 Monday evening, October 19, Frenchtown, Glaude Hall.
 Tuesday evening, October 20, Bonner, Masonic Hall.

List of Reservation Dates for Progressives

Thursday afternoon, Oct. 22, Ravalli.
 Thursday evening, October 22, St. Ignatius Opera House.
 Friday evening, Oct. 23, Fairview school.
 Saturday evening, Oct. 24, Ronan, Opera House.
 Monday evening, October 26, Leon School.