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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.

THAT PROSPERITY.

The election over, we ought to see more of that prosperity. Election always throw doubt into the minds of investors...

BATTLE FOR SUFFRAGE

The battle for suffrage will go on—and it will eventually be won. The ladies need not be discouraged over Tuesday's polling in the nation...

FOOT AND MOUTH SCOURGE.

It never rains but it pours; troubles never come singly; when one is on the toboggan, anything may be expected.

The foot and mouth scourge, curtailing our food supply very seriously at a time when we are supposed to keep Europe from starving...

They make a big sensation, over in Butte, of the fact that 3,000 men voted for a dead man. But millions have voted for a dead one for president of the United States on several historic occasions.

Newspapers accomplish the impossible only in "newspaper" fiction written for the Saturday Evening Post by maiden ladies residing in New England.

The Germans declare their sea surprises will eclipse their land surprises—in which event, they may have the British seeing things.

None of the European censors show much sense.

Admiral Snes's victory is not to be assessed at.

Football has its place.

THE NEW FREEDOM

The fight for equal suffrage in Montana is won. The constitutional amendment has been adopted by not less than 2,500 majority and the full returns may make the figures as high as 5,000.

Both the advocates and opponents of the measure expected a larger majority in its favor, but the margin is sufficient to enfranchise 75,000 women in this state.

While the ultimate result of giving the ballot to women will be far-reaching, we do not apprehend that there will be any immediate revolutionary changes in our laws or customs.

The liquor interests carried on a quiet, but effective, campaign against the amendment, being influenced by the belief that woman suffrage means prohibition.

We believe that they are mistaken. The results in other states do not bear out the theory.

Before equal suffrage was adopted in California, the city of Los Angeles voted dry; after woman suffrage was adopted in California, Los Angeles voted wet.

Last Tuesday, statewide prohibition was disastrously defeated in California. Three months ago, Virginia, not a suffrage state, adopted statewide prohibition, as did West Virginia a few months before.

We have never believed that equal suffrage would seriously affect the numerical ratio of political parties, questions of finance, or matters of public interest, that for a better term, we designate as ordinary, everyday politics.

This, for the simple reason that women are endowed with the same mental processes as are men.

In political matters, affecting financial policies, such as tariff and banking, we believe that women will very largely follow the advice of the male members of their family.

In political matters affecting public morals, the schools, rights of women and children, and like interests, the votes of women will be a power for good.

Fundamentally the question of equal suffrage is a biological one. While the exercise of the franchise will not make women masculine, or cause them to neglect the home, or care more for dogs and less for babies and except in rare instances, to seek for public office, it will surely tend towards the abolition of the present moral code that fixes one standard for men and another for women.

The adoption of equal suffrage will tend toward a better type of candidates in local politics.

The votes of women will constitute a vast reservoir of strength to draw upon when great moral questions are at issue.

To the well-to-do woman, living in a sheltered home, the ballot is not of so much consequence, but to the unmarried working woman, with no positive voice in the regulation of hours of labor, conditions of employment, and wages, it will prove a tremendous force towards the betterment of social and industrial conditions everywhere.

All honor to the Anna Shaws, Jane Addams, Ruth McCormicks, Jeanette Rankins, Mary Stewarts and Jessie Thompsons, whose indefatigable work in the cause of equal suffrage has raised the political status of Montana women from that of serf to citizen.

More and more citizenship is becoming a duty instead of a privilege.

The Way They Take It

FIRST IMPRESSIONS. (Col. Sam Gordon in the Yellowstone Journal.)

It is, of course, much too early to make intelligent comment on the results of the campaign, but from the indications divulged by the first reports from everywhere, the condition revealed is that the republicans have gained and the progressives have almost disappeared. To any progressive who has held to the progressive party as a political machine, to be used—if the opportunity offered, or could be made—to carry him into office, this disappearance of the party will undoubtedly be looked upon as a grievous event, and the time spent in marching and counter-marching as a progressive, as time wasted, but to the man who is a progressive at heart, and on principle only, the disappearance of the party as a political entity doesn't spell much.

There are just as many progressives of the right kind still in existence as there were in 1912, but it is too true that the righteous spirit that pervaded the mass of them in that campaign, to overwhelm and destroy the whitened sepulchers of the republican party even at the cost of democratic success, is not the moving force now as then. Too frequently and too emphatically has it been pointed out to progressives in the past two years, that within all their zeal and high purpose, they have only succeeded in figuring in the dubious position of "assistant democrats," and while no progressive need charge himself with an error in helping to elect Woodrow Wilson instead of William Howard Taft, that consolation comes to him only in a general way, and he has been too often demitted that President Wilson, intelligent, pure and high-minded as he is, has on many occasions permitted himself to be used by politicians for purely partisan purposes. Such instances exposed his feet of clay, but knowing that he has them, let us hope that they may be stout enough for him to use in stamping out some peculiarly partisan excesses.

On the whole and by a large majority, his administration has been such as has commanded the respect and approval of the country at large,

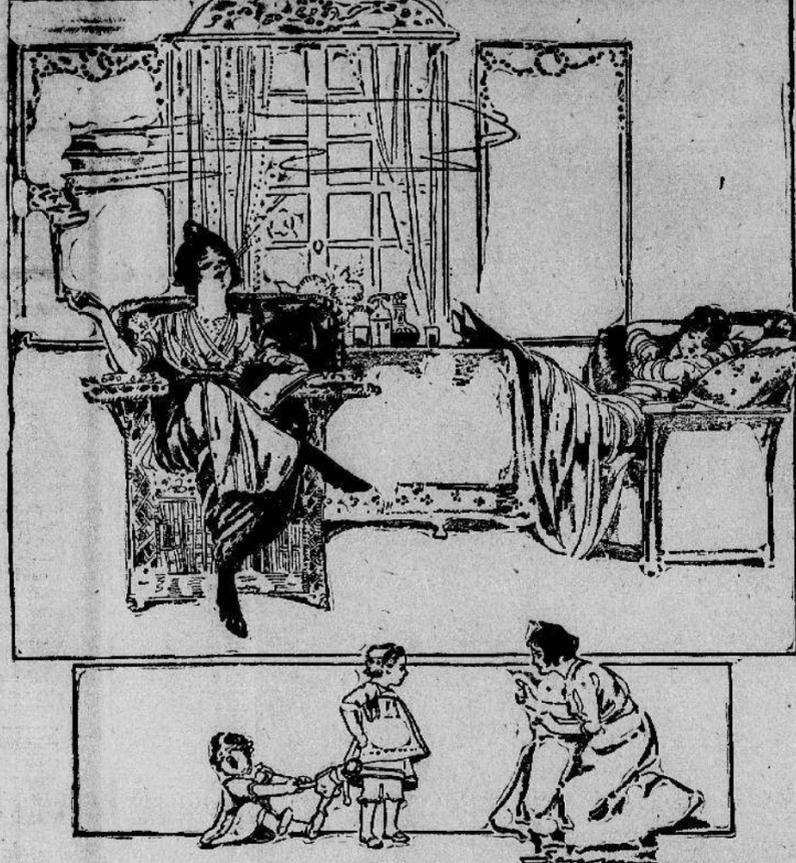
but he has not yet attained the claim on the people's support, that he can risk the wholesale approval of a democratic congress such as has just adjourned; and it is perplexing to progressives who have a high opinion of the president, to think that with his clear mental power, he can lend himself to any such farcical performance with the belief that it will carry any weight, and—if he knows that it will not—that he should stoop to the public endorsement of some who he certainly would not endorse in private. It is too evident that our president is still a politician in the worst sense of the word, and that he relies on combinations purchased through and by such acts as this, to get the legislation that he thinks is essential. Perhaps he thinks he can be more "his own man" in a second term if he wins that prize by judicious distribution of his favors during the first. But at worst, he is no worse than other presidents who have preceded him, and some better than some, but still a disappointment in that he has feet of clay.

Perhaps there is a sting—to the real progressive—in the fact that Mr. Wilson has forgotten who made him president. He ascribes all power and glory to the democratic party, but the merest tyro in public affairs knows differently. It was due the progressives of the nation, who made his position possible, that he would have favored his democracy with progressivism; but he has mostly failed to do this, and has gathered about him as advisers some very pronounced exemplars of bourgeoisism with only a modicum of democratic progressivism.

The result of the congressional elections, if it holds as it now points, will be a trimming of the large democratic majority in the house, which ordinarily would be interpreted as a veering of public opinion to the stormy quarter of the democracy, and a disapproval of the president's first two years, but the spokesmen of the dominant party have already discounted that mark of disapproval by asserting that it was desirable that the majority be reduced, as it would then be more manageable. But when "Uncle Joe" Cannon and "Boss" Penrose win back, it looks as if a good many progressives had decided that—for a while—they would cease to be "assistant democrats." Yet they may have the leaven of progressivism still in their systems and it will work up. Speaking for itself, The Journal never went through a pleasanter campaign than this, free from party ties, though still strongly progressive.

RECKLESS QUOTATIONS

By SARA MOORE



"Old fashioned people used to tell little girls to behave like little ladies"

—Mary Heaton Vorse

OUR National Opportunity LESSONS FROM AMERICA FROM THE WAR

REPORTS OF EXPANDING BUSINESS FROM ALL SIDES

(By Robert H. Benedict.) The great commercial organism of this country is taking on new life rapidly, as evidenced by scores of optimistic reports coming in from all directions since the middle of October.

The enormous demands upon us from the warring nations for textiles, cannon, grain, canned meats, flour and other foodstuffs, motor trucks and automobiles, harness and other leather goods, rubber boots, clothing and a host of other articles, have given great impetus to a trade that was already reviving rapidly to supply home needs.

It must be remembered that the great exports now moving to Europe are in large part extraordinary. They comprise millions of dollars worth of goods that would not be needed at all in times of peace, or if needed, would be manufactured in Europe.

The meat-packing industry is one of the great beneficiaries, and the packers are buying up all the cattle they can find, at the same time placing big orders for tin for cans. Makers of textile machinery are

buying much pig iron to supply the new demand resulting from large sales of textiles to Europe.

Russia is negotiating in New York for 200 locomotives. France has ordered \$25,000,000 worth of six-inch field guns from the Bethlehem Steel company.

Activity in the home building trade is bringing many orders for structural steel. The certainty that enormous orders will be placed in this country when the time comes to replace bridges and other structures destroyed in the war, gives the steel industry something to look forward to.

If we care to anticipate further, we can see Europe's needs after the war bringing an unprecedented wave of prosperity to us, but there is enough to cheer us in the knowledge of what is coming to us right now.

From every hand we hear of factories taking on more men and working to capacity to fill European orders. Let us grasp the psychology of the situation and do all we can to spread the news of increasing activity and growing confidence.

FRENCH FORTS POOR

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) The Hague, Oct. 13.—According to recent reports in the German press not all the French fortifications are so strong as had been believed. Several of those which have been taken by the Germans are said to have been antiquated, little effort to modernize them having been spent on them. A noteworthy example of this, and one which is rather typical of what the Germans assert they have found, is the case of Fort Lee Ayvelles, which, located almost due south of Mezieres-Charleville, guarded the bridges and fords of the Meuse in that locality.

Describing what he saw in the fort after it had been occupied by the Germans, Henry Binder, war correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, says in the issue of that paper of October 3, among other things:

Dependent on Belgians "All French forts along the Belgian border have been constructed with such carelessness that one can easily determine the degree to which the French depended upon their Belgian neighbor. Generally the forts were left in the state they had when built, and since the plan of their construction dates back to 50 years ago, the strategical weakness of several or more of them is plain enough.

"A typical example of this is Fort Lee Ayvelles which guarded the bridges and fords of the Meuse south of Mezieres-Charleville, and which was shot out of the ground with 300 shots from our 21-centimeter mortars. The fort was built in 1878 and was armed with 40 pieces. Its main armament was two batteries of six guns each of 9-centimeter caliber, dating from the years 1878 and 1880, and which had a range of only four kilometers (note: a range of even the smallest German

siege pieces is never less than eight kilometers).

Guns of 1884 "In addition there were found in the fort several 12-centimeter bronze guns which had been cast in 1884, while in the casemates we found several mitrailleuses and five-barreled revolver guns which had been intended to sweep the moats. In the fort was also found several old mortars from the year 1842—old muzzle-loaders with the typical pyramids of round cannonballs beside them—guns of a type we use in our villages to fire salutes.

"The fort showed neglect everywhere. Not alone its armament antiquated and primitive, but the management before and during the attack must have been defective. The road to the fort had been blocked merely by felled trees and an occasional barbed-wire entanglement, and trees before one of the batteries of the forts made it necessary to replace it after our troops had arrived. To do this a winch had to be used. But they succeeded only in getting one of the pieces into position. This gun was intended to serve against aircraft above the fort, and an effort had been made to give it the necessary high-angle elevation by digging a trench around it in which the timber rested. Even at that, the elevation secured was insufficient.

German Fire Accurate "Our artillery bombarded the fort from a northerly easterly direction and worked with a precision that would be hard to equal. One of the batteries in the fort had been put out of action by a bull's eye shot for each piece, and in other cases the barrel of the gun had been torn from the carriage, leaving a scrap heap of barrel, wheels, timber parts and masonry. One of the barrels had dents four centimeters

Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton.

The Philosopher. He is a grave authority whom none is able to dispute. He always has the last word on diplomacy, finance and fruit. He reads the paper every day, the paper that he does not buy. You cannot catch him unawares, and it is useless quite to try. His able dissertations are the wonder of the grocery store. It is a wonder how one man can hoard such a wealth of lore.

No one has ever seen him do a single thing that looked like work. His post is at the grocery store, a job he is never known to shirk. He charges nothing for advice, but peddles it with lavish hand. And how he gets three meals a day may seem quite hard to understand. Until the secret of it's known and then it seems an easy way. A gentleman of leisure, he. His wife she works out by the day.

The Coming Post.

The next book agent the lady of the house will be compelled to welcome with a door slam will be the man who is selling the "new and complete history of the European war, lady, which has just been published from the Blink & Blink publishing house and bound in real morocco, lady, with all the latest and best photographs of the rulers and their military leaders with views of the troops, battles, skirmishes and the graphic accounts of the events that led up to the war, together with engagements, the towns and cities in which the important fighting took place, lady, and the scenes that have become famous, all for the very reasonable installment arrangement of \$2.65 down and \$1 every 30 minutes thereafter. You can't afford to be without it."

"The Song of Songs," adapted from Suderman by Edward Sheldon, is scheduled to have its initial production in Atlantic City about the end of this month.

THROW OUT THE LINE

Give the Kidneys Help and Many People Will Be Happier.

"Throw Out the Life Line"—Weak kidneys need help. They're often overworked—don't get the poison filtered out of the blood. Will you help them? Doan's Kidney Pills have brought benefit to thousands of kidney sufferers.

Read this case! J. R. Seaward, machinist, 200 Adirondack Ave., Hamilton, Mont., says: "My kidney trouble began with a tired feeling. My head ached and I frequently had dizzy spells. I suffered from a dull, nagging pain in the small of my back and it was impossible for me to stoop. After I used Doan's Kidney Pills a short time, I found that they were helping me and I was soon free from the trouble."

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

Made in Montana

Is becoming a popular slogan over the state and it now applies to lithography. The Missoulian has just installed a complete new lithographing plant and is prepared to meet all competitors, east, west or south, in quality and price. We particularly cater to your commercial needs, such as office stationery and forms of various kinds.

Get It Lithographed

Get away from the stiff, factory-made faces of type and adopt the engraved product of lithography with its grace and individuality.

It Costs No More

For lithographed work than printing, if you order in quantities of ten thousand and up. The firm that uses such quantities gets lithographing at the price of printing and sometimes for much less. Drop grandfather's methods (he had to use printing) and join the increasing procession of lithograph users.

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