

PRESIDENT WILSON WILL SPEAK IN MIDDLE WEST

NATION'S CHIEF HAS PRACTICALLY DECIDED TO GO TO INDIANAPOLIS IN JANUARY

Washington, Dec. 30.—President Wilson today practically decided to go to Indianapolis to speak at a Jackson day celebration to be held there January 8, under the auspices of the Indiana Democratic club.

The president was understood to be preparing to make an important address at Indianapolis, but the subject of the speech was not divulged.

Invitations are being received at the White House daily for the president to speak in different cities on his return from the San Francisco exposition next spring, and it was indicated today that this trip will be a long one in case no necessity is found for an extra session of congress.

CLUB FOR HOUSEWIVES WILL OPEN SOON IN NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 30.—A general meeting place for housewives, said to be the first in this country, will be opened in this city January 4 by the National Housewives' League, that has been active in the campaign to reduce the high cost of living.

AMERICAN FARMS HAVE A BIG YEAR

(Continued From Page One.)

war. The corn and wheat crops, however, were the most valuable ever produced in the United States, bringing the year's crop value total to only \$8,279,000 less than the total for last year, despite the loss of more than \$200,000,000 in the value of the cotton crop.

"The estimated value of the animal products on the farm in 1914," said the Agricultural Outlook today, "is distinctly higher than in 1913, which was itself a record year in the value of this class of products."

"This is due to general but slight increases in production except for sheep and swine in prices, more especially to a small increase in the average farm of eggs and to a more considerable increase in the farm price of cattle and calves sold and slaughtered."

"It must be borne in mind that the amounts of these estimates do not stand for net wealth produced nor for cash received, nor for profit, nor for income in any sense. Each product is valued, as in the census, when it reached commercial form and the grand aggregate of all items is to be regarded as an index number, or from a relative rather than from an absolute point of view."

Last Year's Value.

The sales of crops last year were estimated at \$2,978,000,000; sales of livestock, \$2,610,000,000, a total of \$5,588,000,000. The estimated value of total sales per farm was \$892 and sales per capita of rural population (excluding towns) \$123.

The value of the principal farm crops this year was:

Corn, \$1,702,599,000; wheat, \$878,880,000; cotton, \$519,616,000; soybeans, \$499,413,000; potatoes, \$198,609,000; barley, \$195,963,000; tobacco, \$101,411,000; sweet potatoes, \$41,294,000; rye, \$37,018,000; sugar beets, \$27,950,000; rice, \$21,849,000; flaxseed, \$19,540,000; and buckwheat, \$12,892,000.

In the production of the above 14 principal crops this year's aggregate was about 10 per cent larger than in 1913, and 6 per cent smaller than 1912, which year stands as one of the greatest aggregate productions in the United States. This year two important crops exceeded previous records—wheat, with \$91,000,000 bushels, following the 1913 record of 76,000,000 bushels, and cotton with 15,966,000 bales (preliminary estimate) the previous record being 15,032,000 bales in 1911.

AGGRESSIVE FIGHT FOR THE SHIP BILL

MAJORITY MEMBERS OF SENATE COMMITTEE FILE REPORT POINTING LOSSES BECAUSE WE NOW HAVE FEW MERCHANT SHIPS

Washington, Dec. 30.—Initiating the aggressive fight to be waged in congress for passage of the government ship purchasing bill, majority leaders of the senate committee on commerce today filed a report recommending the measure in vigorous terms.

The report filed by Senator Fletcher, chairman, quoted freely from the report submitted yesterday by Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield on general shipping conditions, showing enormous increase in ocean transportation rates and falling off in shipping facilities since the European war began.

Control of American commerce by Americans was urged and the prediction made that enactment of the proposed bill would go far to relieve American interests.

Ships to Improve Things.

"Unquestionably," said the report, "if we had additional ships under the American flag, the situation would rapidly improve and most of the distress of producers, business men and bankers, not only in the south, but throughout the country, would be relieved. The need is urgent. There is no telling how long the disturbance abroad will last and how long, therefore, we shall suffer unless the requisite action is taken promptly."

Poor System.

Secretary Redfield, in a letter written to Senator Fletcher to accompany the report, declared that for years the United States had gone along with its ocean shipping in the hands of its competitors "like a department store without any delivery system except such as our competitors were willing to supply us."

"You cannot as a matter of economics, imagine Germany or England continuing permanently to transport on

favorable terms to us, American goods on any such scale as to seriously threaten German or English industrial markets," the secretary's letter continued.

Capital Lost.

"Like an ostrich with its head in the sand, we have put our money and merchandise at the risk of the European war. American capital invested in ships under European flags can be and has been destroyed by the acts of hostile cruisers. American capital in goods transported in vessels under foreign flags have been lost, or injured, when such vessels have been sunk or held up, and American goods for which Americans long since paid are today lying in foreign harbors merely because they are in ships under the flag of a belligerent.

"The time has been when war risks shut off the movement of American wheat and delayed the movement of American cotton, and it is quite within the range of probability that such a time may recur."

Too Long Out of It.

The committee's report asserted that this government too long has permitted its shipping to be dominated by foreign interests. "We have been content," it said, "hitherto to subserve the interests of European stockholders. The situation is emergent, expensive, and it is impossible with any due regard to the interests of American commerce to permit it to continue a day longer than is necessary."

At a conference of the house leaders it was agreed to withhold debate on the ship-purchase bill until the senate has acted upon it, the house in the meantime continuing work on appropriations. When the bill will come up in the senate has not yet been determined.

BELGIUM PROTESTS AGAINST ACTION OF KAISER

GOODS AMOUNTING TO 57,000,000 FRANCS REQUISITIONED TO BE SENT TO GERMANY

Washington, Dec. 30.—The Belgian minister today filed with the state department a protest against the requisitioning by German military authorities in Belgium of merchandise worth 57,000,000 francs. He asserted that the policy of the Germans meant "the ruin of industry in Belgium."

The protest set forth that the goods were not taken for the use of the German army and that consequently the seizure was in violation of the fourth Hague convention. The merchandise included cotton, rubber, tool machines, tinned goods and metals.

The Belgian legation issued the following statement in connection with the protest:

"According to the instructions of his government, the Belgian minister went today to the state department and filed a protest against the following acts committed by the German authorities in Belgium:

"The German authorities have requisitioned the following merchandise, to be forwarded to Germany and which belonged to private parties:

"In Antwerp—Cotton, for the value of 13,000,000 francs; rubber, 2,000,000; woolen, 6,000,000; leather, 10,000,000.

"In Ghent—Cotton nets, flax and other raw materials, 8,500,000.

"In Charleroi—Copper, 1,500,000; tool machines, 12,000,000.

"In Duffel—Nickel, 1,000,000.

"In Malines—Canned goods, 2,500,000.

"These measures are in opposition with the articles 46 and 52 of the fourth convention of The Hague. In accordance with which private property must be respected and requisition cannot be claimed otherwise than for the needs of the army of the occupation. The measures involve the ruin of the industry in Belgium."

EVERYTHING WELL SPEAKER DECLARES

CONGRESS WILL VOTE ON SUFFRAGE JAN. 12

Washington, Dec. 30.—Speaker Clark discussed the legislative situation with President Wilson today, and told him that he expected the administration's program to be finished without an extra session of congress. Mr. Clark said that he had not discussed with the president the recently-published reports that he would be a candidate for the presidency in 1916. He declared that he is not a candidate.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Woman suffragists who called on Representative Henry, chairman of the house rules committee, today learned that the proposed constitutional amendment probably would be voted on in the house January 12. Mr. Henry said he expected to see the amendment defeated by more than a two-thirds vote. The Connecticut association opposed to woman suffrage sent in today a protest against the amendment.

BUTTE MAN'S RIG IS HIT BY SWITCH ENGINE

JAMES GILMORE HAS NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH WHEN CROSSING RAILROAD

Butte, Dec. 30.—James Gilmore, an old resident of this city, who, with his brother, conducts a saloon on the county road near the Five Mile house, had a narrow escape from death this morning, when the rig in which he was driving was struck by a switch engine on the Great Northern tracks at the Garden avenue crossing.

Gilmore was bundled up in a heavy fur coat and, with his cap pulled over his ears, did not hear the switch engine, and says he did not see it until just before it hit his rig. He was thrown violently to the ground, but fortunately fell a short distance from the track and escaped being run over. His right leg is broken in two places, his right shoulder-bone badly crushed, as he landed on the left side of his chin, and he has several scalp wounds.

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KANSAS IS EXAMPLE OF PROHIBITION THAT "WORKS"

GOVERNOR ELECT CAPPER DECLARES STATE'S PROSPEROUS BECAUSE NO BOOZE

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 30.—Kansas was pointed to as the proof that prohibition actually does prohibit, in an address by Arthur Capper, governor-elect of Kansas, before the national convention of the Intercollegiate Prohibition association here tonight. He asserted that the fact that Kansas is prosperous and at peace with itself is largely due to prohibition.

"Prohibition is not an easy condition to achieve or maintain," he said. "It takes constant vigilance and ceaseless enforcement of law."

Mr. Capper touched on woman suffrage in Kansas, when he asserted that in the state no man can gain office on what is known as a "wide open" platform; that the women would defeat him if the men should fail.

ALL SALOONS WILL BE CLOSED IN ARKANSAS

WHOLE STATE WILL BE "DRY" TONIGHT FOR A TIME AND PERHAPS FOR ALWAYS

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 30.—Ushering in of the New Year tomorrow night will witness the closing, temporarily at least, of every saloon in Arkansas. It will mark the second annual statewide closing under the provisions of a law that went into effect more than a year ago.

The law provides that a county judge may not issue saloon licenses for any municipality until there is presented to him a petition bearing the signatures of a majority of the white adult residents.

In Little Rock, Argenta, Hot Springs, Fort Smith, Helena and several smaller cities saloonists have circulated petitions and hope to reopen within a week or two weeks.

For Missoula People

We wish we had the power to persuade everybody in Missoula who feels run down, worn out, and the need of a good tonic, something to make you feel strong, tone up your nerves, your digestion, and your whole system, to try Meritol Tonic Digestive. We have never seen anything like it for a general tonic. Try it on our say so. Price \$1.00. G. P. Peterson, 216 Higgins Ave., Missoula, Mont., exclusive agency.—Adv.

SCIENTISTS DECLARE AGRICULTURE IS IMPORTANT

ELIOT BOOSTS FARMER AND BAILEY DECLARES FARMING IS BOTTOM INDUSTRY

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.—Agriculture, its ever-increasing importance and its basis in science, were recognized by the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science today, when a separate section for the first time in the 66 years of the association's history began its work of considering topics related to that science.

Eliot Talks.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard, the president of the association, in introducing Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell, as vice president for the newly-created section, declared that America had fallen far behind other countries in agricultural methods and results. "Many reforms are needed in the teaching of agriculture and more time should be devoted to the teaching of natural science in the schools," he said.

"Our race cannot endure urban life and the factory system. Country life development is one of the greatest of the present-day humanitarian movements."

Bottom Industry.

Dr. Bailey said in part: "Agriculture is our bottom industry. As we organize its affairs, so to a great degree shall we secure the results in society generally."

"Society lies between two dangers—the danger of monopoly and the danger of bureaucracy. On the one side is the control of the necessities of life, by commercial organization; on the other side is the control of the necessities of life and even of life itself by entrenched groups that ostensibly represent the people and whom it may be impossible to dislodge.

"Both are evil. Of the two monopoly is the lesser, it is less hateful. I am convinced that there are people who will pride themselves on escape from monopoly, who are nevertheless suffering from the most deadening and damaging bureaucracy."

Our Loss.

Logan W. Page, director of the United States office of public roads, declared it was estimated that the American people lose annually at least \$50,000,000 because of their careless supervision of traffic facilities. Mr. Page spoke on "methods of eliminating potholes from road administration."

"The only effective measure to safeguard a state highway department from the destroying influences of graft," he said, "is to place it under the general control of a commission. This commission should be non-partisan, non-paid and constituted partly by appointment and partly ex-officio. The educational and scientific institutions of the state should be represented on a commission, the appointive members alone being laymen."

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Everything Electric
Percolators (7 cup) \$6.00
Percolators (5 cup) \$5.00
Curling Irons - - - \$3.75
Vacuum Cleaners \$21.00 to \$35.00
Waffle Irons - - - \$6.50
Toaster Stoves - - \$5.50
DO IT ELECTRICALLY
MISSOULA LIGHT AND WATER COMPANY

MISSOULA'S BUSINESS SLATE
A Ready Reference for Busy People
ELECTRICIAN
HOTELS AND ROOMING HOUSES
TAILORING AND PRESSING
SHOE REPAIRING
SECOND-HAND DEALER
PIANO TUNING
CIDER AND VINEGAR
TRANSFER AND STORAGE
MUSIC INSTRUCTION