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SAURDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1917.

WAR.

The congress of the United States has cast the die and the nation enters upon the greatest war of all time.

We take our place in the alignment of the destiny with no eloquent speech upon our lips, with little of the froth and bubble that sometimes passes current for patriotism.

This is not a conflict between Teuton and Anglo-Saxon, or Slav, Turk, or French. It is a war of democracy and the people against autocracy and caste and against special privilege masquerading under the form of kings and czars and kaisers.

When the first reveille of battle shall have been sounded there will be no more kings or kaisers or hereditary aristocracy. The returning battalions form both sides of the battle lines in France and Belgium and Poland and the Balkans, decimated in numbers, ragged and hungry, sick, wounded and wretched, will lead us to wonder what it was all about.

Who was responsible, the people? No. Their representatives, the parliament, the reichstag, the duma? No. Was it then? The kaisers, the kings, the czars and their cabinets? Why? For lust of power and the pomp and circumstances of kingly power.

On the 31st of July and the 1st of August, 1914, neither the common people of Austria or Germany or Russia or England wanted war. The imperial monarch of Austria-Hungary and his cabinet, backed by the imperial kaiser of Germany, gave the word for mobilization without even consulting the wishes of the millions of subjects ordered into the field.

Without these autocratic forms of government existing in Europe, war would not have been possible. Democratic governments do not wage war, backed by overwhelming public opinion. To prevent a recurrence of these bloody tragedies, the returning remnants from the battlefields of Europe will at last realize that all imperial, autocratic forms of government among civilized men should be abolished.

The Romanovs have already gone the way of Louis Capet. The last gun has been fired the Hohenzollerns and the Guelfs and the Hapsburgs and all the dangers of kingly privilege and divine right will have followed them into oblivion.

From the carnage of European battlefields will come forth a new born democracy and the rule of the people themselves.

America has cast the die. She enters the conflict to command a peace that will not be disturbed in the future, except at the mandate of the people themselves.

If citizenship means anything, it means that it is the duty of every individual to serve the nation to which he owes allegiance, in that capacity where he can best serve. If physically fit, on the field of battle; if he cannot, of greater service in another capacity, there is his duty calls him in the time of the nation's peril.

We believe in universal military service, millionnaire and day laborer alike. The present war is not going to be a rich man's war and a poor man's fight. It will cost an equal sacrifice by every citizen. That is why a free American democracy stands for, if it means anything, and we have faith to believe that it does.

If in the present war we are going to conscript men, then we should also conscript wealth. Some of the more radical of the pacifists, in their anxiety for convincing the government, have intimated that the rich were urged to war for selfish purposes.

Some men of great wealth have been for a declaration of war, but the impossible conditions thrust upon them by the imperial government of Germany. One of the great wealth have been in determined opposition against assuming the heavy burden laid upon us by war.

We believe the question of wealth or poverty has had nothing to do with the opinion of the individual American citizen. But war having been declared, it should be pushed forward to a triumphant end with every available resource of the nation.

The great income from great accumulations of wealth should be immediately mobilized along with its fighting men. In enacting the new revenue laws for carrying on the war, congress should revise the income tax law, so as to take all personal

incomes for the duration of the war, beyond the amount actually needed for comfortable living.

That status should not be measured by the yardstick of past luxury but should be based upon the needful demands of an ordinary American family. If the possessors of these incomes are not content with that style of living, during the days of the war, they can well afford to temporarily draw upon their accumulated wealth from which these great incomes arise.

If the man without great wealth is called upon to offer his all—his life—in the defense of his country and its flag, then by the same token it is also right to call upon accumulated wealth for its proportionate sacrifice.

Let every available national resource be marshaled for the coming conflict. When the war is over it will be a better world for all of us to live in than it has been in the past.

NEW PRINCIPLES ENUNCIATED.

The following ideas are submitted by a group of American Socialists who have the welfare of the movement at heart. We have watched with anxiety the world events of the last two years and a half, and their reaction upon our movement. We have learned much in this period, which has been one of the most momentous in human history.

First: We declare it our conviction that there is a difference, even from the point of view of revolutionary Socialism, between democratic and autocratic governments. To refuse to recognize the difference is to be an idealist in the bad sense of the word—to take formulas and abstract ideas in place of realities. We believe that liberal institutions have their value, as making it possible to agitate for Socialism and to progress toward Socialism without destructive internal conflict.

Second: We declare it impossible for democratic nations to disarm, or even to weaken their defenses, in the presence of autocratic nations. If we could have the full revolutionary Socialist program in America tomorrow, we might be called upon to defend it against nations which were organized for aggression under military and aristocratic rules; precisely as revolutionary France was called upon to defend her ideal against the rest of Europe. It is futile to talk of appealing to the workers in countries where the workers are unorganized and without power, and would not even be permitted to know of our appeal.

Third: We declare that the proper aim of Socialist world-politics at the present time is an alliance of the politically advanced nations for the defense of the democratic principle throughout the world. If, at the conclusion of the present war, any of the autocratic nations should become democratic, they would, of course, be welcomed into such an alliance. Thus only can progress toward world peace be secured, and gradual disarmament made practicable.

Fourth: As a means to the working out of this program, we declare for the democratization of diplomacy. We would have the world-policies of America precisely declared. We would provide that diplomatic communications should be published, and a more immediate control of foreign relations insisted upon by the people.

Fifth: Pending the securing of world peace by an alliance of democratic nations, it is necessary that the United States should maintain an army and navy. We Socialists are not sentimental or religious non-resistants. We are willing to fight for democracy, and we prove it by the instant sympathy we give to people who are fighting for democracy whether in Petrograd or Colorado. To refuse under any circumstances to vote for military supplies, as has been required by a recent party decree, is to be sentimental rather than scientific, Tolstoyan rather than Marxian.

Sixth: If we must have an army and navy, the question becomes, what kind of army and navy shall we have? We declare that the proper program for the American Socialist movement is the common ownership and democratic control of the instruments and means of defense. We believe that there is no danger to democracy in a citizen army and navy, controlled by the people. The danger lies in an incompetent army and navy, controlled by grafting politicians and a munitions lobby; a hired army of wage-slaves, offered by a class, and serving as a support to the aristocratic tradition.

Seventh: The true Socialist formula is: No private profit from military supplies. In times of emergency, of course, munitions must be bought wherever they can be found. But under ordinary conditions Socialists should favor the nationalization of munitions manufacture. One of the principal menaces of militarism lies in the lobby.

Eighth: We declare for the democratization of the military service. We would democratize West Point and Annapolis by providing that admission to government military and naval schools should be through the ranks, as a reward for physical, mental and moral efficiency demonstrated in the service. We would have social equality the ideal in both army and navy; there is no reason why that spirit of comradeship which is found in the trenches should not be practicable in the training-camp.

Ninth: We declare for the modernization of the military service. Military training is not of necessity futile—it is only stupidity and traditionalism which make it so. The ability to march in a series of perfectly straight lines, which is an important end of the present West Point system, has nothing whatever to do with efficiency in modern warfare. The first essential is that the man should be a part of an organized body, feeling and acting as an organism; that he should be physically fit, able to march long distances and to stand the rigors of outdoor life; and that he should understand the use, not merely of weapons, but of all kinds of machinery. Training to these ends can be obtained in the forestry service, in railroad work, in the harvest fields, in the police and fire departments, in emergency work in floods, storms and accidents; it can be obtained in football, polo and other organized games, in gymnastic work, manual training and campfire-life. Our military training should be made the physical culture part of our public school education. It should be begun in childhood, through the work of the Boy and Girl Scouts; it should be continued through youth, when hunting,

boating and outdoor activities are the greatest joy of life. Such training could be made so interesting that it would be regarded by everyone as a privilege rather than a duty.

Tenth: We declare that service in such a modern, democratic defense force should be part of the discipline and duty of every citizen, both male and female. To use only volunteers in national defense is to kill off the men of courage and character, and to breed from weakness and incompetence; and this is national suicide. A vital military system should be an organic part of our national life; and as Socialism and democracy bring us towards the world federation, and put war farther into the background of human possibilities, our military organization would naturally be turned to the ends of peace. The Socialist movement would know how to employ such a disciplined army—in the reconstruction work of industry, the tearing down of slums and the building of the co-operative commonwealth.

W. J. GHENT, CHARMIAN LONDON, CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, MARY CRAIG SINCLAIR, UPTON SINCLAIR, GEORGE STERLING, J. G. PHELPS STOKES, WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING.

(Walling signs with the reservation of paragraph ten, which he would favor only in case a large land army were needed. Mrs. London states: "Jack London would have signed it, I know.")

UNPUNISHED.

(By Amella J. Burr.)

He walks at liberty the public streets: The law has weighed his deed and let him go. And yet, is he quite scathless, when he meets The men and woman that he used to know? Is there no sting in the averted gaze Of those among whom he has broken bread, Or in the covert glances that appraise The dull dishonored silver of his head? Coerced by such comradeship as he can buy, He goes a way that daily grows more dim, Trusted by none, with none that he can trust, I wonder if he never, with a sigh, Confronts the years that gape ahead of him And wishes that the verdict had been just.

Montana Notes

The following letter has been received by Secretary Cone of the Fifteenth legislative assembly from President Wilson: "Please accept for yourself and for the members of the Montana senate and house, my warmest thanks for the heartening assurances of the resolution which was introduced by Senator Hogan. I deeply appreciate this generous action."

Fifty-five employees of the city of Great Falls have received an increase in salary of \$15 a month due to the increased cost of living.

Tag No. 13 was placed on Rags, the Butte motorman's dog, so that he might ride free on the street cars. The next day Rags was killed by a fire department horse.

The validity of the law placing justices of the peace in certain county classes on a salary basis instead of the fee basis will be tested soon in a friendly suit brought in Helena and intended for the supreme court to decide.

Apparently the only clue to the burglar who entered a drug store at Chester, Hill county, are finger prints on a pane of glass in the window through which the burglar entered, and these have been all but effaced by a heavy rain on the night the deed was committed.

Butte policemen have received a \$5 raise, the second within the past six months.

The men in the Western Union's Helena office will be granted an eight-hour shift the first of May. The women received an eight-hour working day by the recent act of the legislature.

Guests at the Billings jail this week were William J. Bryan and Charles W. Fairbanks. It might be that the names are aliases.

Wolf Point, in the heart of the Fort Peck reservation, has taken for its motto, "Excelsior." The town has grown from 50 to 600 in three years, its citizens assert.

The new city auditor of Roundup has powers that make him virtually a city manager. He received \$1,800 a year.

Miles City has the honor of being the first city in the state to fill up a company of militia to full war strength. Billings and Kalispell are next.

Members of the Federation of Women's clubs at Great Falls have expressed their determination to see that the city's vacant lots are cleaned up and planted for gardens. A day will soon be set for the women and children of the city to start the work.

A third of a million acres in the Helena public lands district has been filed on since the enlarged homestead law went into effect last December.

A woman is being held in the county jail at Helena on a charge of horse stealing.

Miss Katherine Stinson, the aviatrice, who made such a hit at the 1914 state fair, is said to be the first "bird person" to fly over the forbidden city of Peking, China. When she returns to this country she will have nearly 100 silk kimonos, presents of admiring Chinese officials.

The Helena Garden association, newly formed, is going to take a complete survey of the city so that no vacant lot or yard will be left uncultivated.

Mrs. J. A. Grant was defeated for mayor of Deer Lodge by her male opponent, Frank Conley. She made an eleventh-hour entry into the race.

United States District Attorney Wheeler is writing all the county attorneys of the state to urge that they help in the detection of German spies and plotters.

The Butte Socialist candidate for mayor polled 1,600 votes or just half as many as his Republican rival and a third as many as the successful Democratic candidate.

"THANKS FOR THE TRAINING—HE'S IN GREAT SHAPE."

BY BRINKERHOFF



TENNIS PLAYERS TO MEET TONIGHT

Persons Interested in Club Invited to Meeting.

An organization meeting of the Missoula Tennis club has been called for 8 o'clock this evening in the office of Dr. T. T. Rider in the Higgins block. The club had a successful season last year and more members than ever before are expected this summer. Play has already begun in a haphazard way on the courts of the club and the meeting tonight will discuss plans for the immediate improvement of the courts. All persons interested in the game, whether members of the club or not, are invited to attend the meeting this evening.

DURSTON NOT ABLE TO ACT AS JUDGE

J. H. Durston, editor of the Butte Post, sent word yesterday that he will be unable to act as judge in the Montana-Southern California debate. No one has yet been selected to fill the vacancy. The debate will be held in Missoula on April 14.

LONDON'S DIRTY WINDOWS.

London.—London is a city of dirty windows. This is especially true of the windows of the large office buildings and the hotels. Women cleaners have been employed but they have confined their work to the windows nearest the ground. Most of the work is at dangerous heights and the insurance companies have refused to insure against accidents to women window cleaners.

PIMPLY? WELL, DON'T BE!

People Notice It. Drive Them Off with Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

A pimply face will not embarrass you much longer if you get a package of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The skin should begin to clear after you have taken the tablets a few nights. Cleanse the blood, the bowels and the liver with Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the successful substitute for calomel—there's never any sickness or pain after taking them.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do that which calomel does, and just as effectively, but their action is gentle and safe instead of severe and irritating. No one who takes Olive Tablets is ever cursed with "a dark brown taste," a bad breath, a dull, listless, "no good" feeling, constipation, torpid liver, bad disposition or pimply face.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil; you will know them by their olive color.

Dr. Edwards spent years among patients afflicted with liver and bowel complaints, and Olive Tablets are the immensely effective result.

Take one or two nightly for a week. See how much better you feel and look. 30c and 25c per box. All druggists.

MISSOULA STORES CLOSE AT SIX O'CLOCK TONIGHT

Less Than One-Fortieth Part

Of the United States is adaptable to the raising of the finest furs—(From U. S. Government Report.)

The United States government designates Missoula as being in the heart of the most adaptable part of North America, for the domestication of fur bearing animals, and says, "Conditions here are excellent." The Silver Black Fox is the most valuable fur in the world today—its domestication is a proven success—the opportunities for the development of our Missoula ranch are excellent—this means the development of one of Montana's greatest undeveloped natural resources. During the process of this development, which will cover a period of many years, those who are in on the "ground floor" to supply breeding stock will be amply rewarded. The Wisconsin ranch paid 40 per cent dividends last year and it has been in business just two years. There is a special reason for entering the business at this time, which we will be glad to explain to those who are interested. Our book, "The Ranch Bred Fox," will be mailed on request to all those interested. This request incurs no obligation on your part.

Montana Silver Black Fox Co.

First National Bank Bldg. Missoula

CLIP AND MAIL

MONTANA SILVER BLACK FOX COMPANY, Missoula, Montana. Please send free of charge your book, "The Ranch Bred Fox."

Name..... Address.....

SCHOOL ELECTION

The school board hires fifty-five women; is responsible for the welfare of 1,700 children. Would not women's services be valuable in this position? If one woman would be valuable, would not two be more than twice as valuable? This year there are three places to be filled. Is not this the year to elect two women? Both these women were nominated at a public meeting with no caucus preceding it. Were YOU invited to have a hand in the nominating of any of the other candidates?

Mrs. J. E. Keach Mrs. E. W. Kramer

Paid advertisement.

TWICE-A-DAY CLASS ADS BRING QUICK RESULTS