

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

Published Every Day in the Year. MISSOULIAN PUBLISHING CO. Missoula, Montana.

Entered at the postoffice at Missoula, Montana, as second-class mail matter.

Subscription rates table with columns for 'Daily, one month', 'Daily, three months', 'Daily, six months', 'Daily, one year' and 'Postage added for foreign countries'.

TELEPHONE NUMBER. Bell 110 Independent 110

MISSOULA OFFICE 129 and 131 West Main Street. Hamilton Office 331 Main Street, Hamilton, Mont.

The Missoulian may be found on sale at the following newsstands outside of Montana: Chicago—Chicago Newspaper Agency, N. E. corner Clark and Madison streets.

Minneapolis—World News Co., 219 North Fourth street. Salt Lake City—MacGillis & Ludwig.

San Francisco—United News Agency, Portland—Consolidated News Co., Seventh and Washington; Northwest News Co., Fifth and Washington streets.

Seattle—Eckhart's News Agency, First avenue and Washington; A. J. Jernia, Second and Cherry; Acme News Co.; W. O. Whitney. Spokane—South Eighth News Co.; Jamison News Co. Tacoma—Trego News Co., Ninth and Pacific.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1911.

A FITTING THEME.

Today The Missoulian publishes the first of a series of eighteen articles in the Haskin contributions, the general theme of which is 'Education', a subject that is especially interesting and pertinent at this time. This is, we believe, the most important series we have ever published from Mr. Haskin and we are sure that the readers of The Missoulian will appreciate it.

A LOVING CUP.

Our old friend, Buffalo Bill, is scheduled to reach North Platte, his old home, today on his farewell tour as a showman. The Nebraskans, to whom Colonel Cody is very much an idol, have planned to present him with a loving cup in honor of the occasion. If this is really Bill's farewell tour, it is fitting that the cup be bestowed; he has given the people of his own country and of many foreign countries a show which was a show. It was a novelty when he started it. We remember his first tour of New England with the Sioux, the cowboys and the Deadwood coach; it was a thriller, all right. And Bill has been thrilling the tenderfeet ever since. His spectacular tour this year has been a hummer; his show is big and lively. It is a fine time for the old man to retire. If it doesn't happen that Bill gets the Patti habit and repeats his farewell till his freshness is all gone and his bloom destroyed, it will be all right. But when the loving cup is filled and the colonel today drinks with his North Platte hosts, it is hoped that his toast will not be: "Many happy returns of the day." One farewell is enough.

ANOTHER STAB.

The cause of the suffragettes has been dealt another blow, this time by the churches of England. It seems that for some time the attendance at public worship in Great Britain has been falling off in an alarming way. Now the reason is offered that woman suffrage is to blame, that the seeking of votes has taken from the women of England the thought of religion, in its outward manifestations, at least, and that they are staying away from church on Sundays, to hold parades and mass meetings, to horsewhip statesmen and pursue prime ministers and similar worthies. It is an additional arraignment of the suffragettes that they have been able to raise such a hubbub as to interfere with public worship. Even now, however, the indications are that the suffragette movement has passed its zenith. It is very likely that, after all, this mad scramble for the ballot is but a passing fancy, a craze of the year, a fad of the season. Be it not, however, it is to be taken for granted that the church will suffer severely.

The churches of the civilized world are maintained by women. There is no gainsaying this statement, with regard to the United States, at any rate. Two-thirds of any congregation is composed of women; practically all of the important auxiliary organizations of the church are of its female members. Should the women of the United States become as crazed for votes as their sisters in England, we may expect to see our ministers preaching to a few men and old women, while the church debt waxes unattacked and there is no Ladies' Aid society to raise the money for a new pipe organ. This side of the question is comparatively new, but it gives one of the most alarming pictures of what is, after all, a very remote possibility.

HELPING ZION.

The Zionist movement for the improvement of Jerusalem and Palestine is one of the most significant in oriental development of today. At the Zionist convention in Switzerland it was shown that a great work is being done, without political or diplomatic influence, not only for the Jews, but for the entire population. The establishment of a bank, the opening of olive and orange plantations, the founding of farm schools—these are among the improvements already accomplished. Technical schools, a museum and hospitals are assured. All of this in the city of David, the historic town of the world's beginning place—it is singularly fitting that the enterprise of American Hebrews should help in accomplishing its reclamation. The world moves and Jerusalem moves with it.

Myrtle Reed evidently didn't absorb any of the wholesome philosophy of which she wrote so beautifully. Its application would have averted her terrible act of self-destruction.

Really, there seems nothing to warrant the continuance of the session except the desire for campaign material, and there should be enough of that by this time.

It took about a brigade, recently, to capture an anarchist in London. On that basis the reserves will have to be called out to suppress the railway strike.

The manufacturers approve the retention of the wool schedule, but the sheep man hasn't been heard from in endorsement of the "skirting clause."

However, a crisis in a baseball club transcends any governmental episode that has yet been called to the attention of the Missoula fans.

London wishes the arbitration treaty covered the strike situation; her supply of food is getting seriously short.

There is more politics to the hour in Washington these days than has been seen in a good many years before.

The president's veto sticks and the work of these weeks of hot weather and hot debate comes to naught.

No more can the printer eat noodles. The I. T. U. is against Chinese restaurants of all descriptions.

Get on intimate terms with the class ad and you'll be surprised to see how smoothly things will run.

The democrats have either to fish or cut bait and these in the senate prefer, it seems, to cut bait.

Kallspell gets the 1912 Elks' convention; it is a good convention and it goes to a good town.

The Wiley investigation, thanks to Wiley, is uncovering a whole lot of good stuff.

The insurgents have been taught the lesson that a democrat can't be trusted.

The I. T. U. is giving San Francisco a touch of high life.

More than ever the interests line up against the farmer.

London, also, has troubles of her own.

Kallspell is a great campaigner.

GIRL'S ASSAILANT KILLS SELF. Hamilton, Texas, Aug. 18.—Rather than permit himself to fall in the hands of pursuers, John Williams, a farmer who early in the day clubbed Millie Lemons, 17 years old, into insensibility and also wounded her sister, shot himself through his throat with a pocketknife yesterday afternoon. His body was found by the pursuers. The oldest girl's skull is fractured and she may die. The girls were attacked when they drove cattle to a watering trough on Williams' farm, which he rented from the Lemons' family.

HUMORISTS END SESSION.

Boston, Aug. 18.—After a week of pleasure and sightseeing, the fun-makers of the country, attending the annual convention of the American Press Humorists' association, brought their visit here to an end today. They were the guests of Thomas W. Lawson, at his Dreamwood estate at Egyp, before departing for their homes. Detroit was selected as the next convention city, and Newton Newkirk of Boston was elected president of the association.

GAMBLING IN HIGH LIFE.

New York, Aug. 18.—The story of an Atlantic City gambling game, in which an unnamed "steel king" lost \$140,000 in one lump, is told by Mrs. Anna Betts, in connection with her suit here against her husband, Louis L. Betts, for a separation and \$25,000 a year alimony. It is said that he was robbed by electrical devices which manipulated a roulette wheel.

IN THE SPUR OF THE MOMENT. By ROY K. MOULTON. Copyright, 1911, by C. N. Mather.

My ideal. There ain't, so far as I kin learn, no other face so sweet jine her'n. Her neck is like the pretty swan, Her lips is like the cherries, and her big gray eyes is simply grand. To feast your hungry orbs upon. She's got a peck of golden hair and with a figger she is there. She weighs one hundred eighty-five. I tell you what, she just suits me. If you'd see her you would agree She's the sweetest gal alive.

The ample damsel of my choice has got a fine contralto voice. The first time that I heered her sing It seemed just like my heart stood still. She sounded like a whip-poor-will Or else an ostrich on the wing. I tell you what, she won my heart and got my goat right on the start. For vocal music I admire. I don't know much about technique, but I kin tell when voices speak. I know of her's I'de never tire.

I fell in love, though you may scoff, and asked her fer her hand, right off. She said it couldn't be arranged. I tell you now, it was a blow; a knockout piece of news to know. Since then my views of life have changed. She said I was a dream to her but she could never marry me. And then she heaved a sad sweet sigh. She said she must obey the laws and simply turn me down, because she's married to another guy.

From the Spinks' Corners Vigilant. Miss Pansy Frink is a graduate of Yale—Madame Yale. Mrs. Ame Hilliker is thinkin' some of suing her husband for incompatibility of expenditure and getting a divorce.

She has had only one calico dress in nine years. Anse Judson, wife of our popular and congenial village barber, has got a new changeable silk dress. But it doesn't seem as though any woman would want a dress that she couldn't change once in a while. Rod Haskins of this town has lost his job as light comedian with the medicine show. He took on weight and got too heavy. Hank Tumms' wife sent him to the drug store for some cold cream and he brought home some ice cream, which was the coldest he could get.

Miss Euphemia Mudge, our poetess of passion, is writing a play for Charles Frohman, and Charles will probably be quite surprised when he finds it out. Second-hand tombstone by the name of Johnson for sale at this office, or will trade it for a good bucksaw and three gallons of elder.

Luke Billings has been appointed deputy game warden for the deer-trick, and will begin by investigating the poker game in the back room of the harness shop. Everything seems to have a mission in this world excepting mission furniture. A hangin' committee has been appointed for the local art exhibit, and that is a good thing, for some of the artists certainly deserve it.

Famous Sayings of Famous Men. "There is dope,"—Dr. Bunyon. "And, have you et, too, Brute?"—J. Caesar. "The public be ding swizzled!"—W. H. Vanderbilt. "Give me liberty or—"—Nat. Goodwin. "The hair goes with the hide"—Elbert Hubbard.

Education I.—The American System. By Frederic J. Haskin.

Within the past year considerably over half a billion dollars have been expended in the United States upon education in its various forms. The value of property devoted to education purposes, not including public library buildings, amounts to fully \$2,000,000,000. The interest on the money thus invested would give an annual income amounting to \$100,000,000. These figures include only the valuation of property belonging to regularly established institutions of learning, namely: The public schools, universities, colleges and technical schools, the private schools of various kinds below the college grade and the professional school including theology, medicine, law, pharmacy, dentistry and pedagogy.

Each year the growing population of the nation increases the demand for educational facilities, and the buildings erected and the new institutions being opened keep rapid pace with this growth. Despite the oft-made criticism of America's educational system or the lack of it, a very little consideration will show that the two billion American dollars invested in permanent educational facilities are paying a growing dividend of intelligence and prosperity to the whole nation. There is no other country in the world today which compares with the United States, either in the equipment of its educational plant or the annual expenditure to promote its efficiency. While the national government does not attempt to exercise direct authority over any of the schools of the country, it has a potent suggestive authority in its bureau of education. The bureau collects data of the educational development throughout the world, and by diffusing this information through its various channels continually aids in promoting the efficiency of all classes of educational institutions. The bureau has been especially helpful in promoting the unification of educational standards, which has been the chief aim of American educators during the past quarter of a century. This unification is being attained to a gratifying degree, especially throughout the public schools. The course of study has now become so nearly uniform among the different states that a child may move from one to the other and take up his school work without any material loss of time. There are a number of volunteer organizations which have been very helpful in the educational progress of the country. Most of these are recognized by the government authorities and their suggestions carefully considered. Chief among these is the National Educational Association, a very large body composed of the prominent teachers of the country and laymen interested in educational work. This organization, with its branches in the different states, by its investigation and research into methods and school conditions is doing more than any other body to promote the efficiency of the different institutions of learning.

Throughout the whole world, education has been in process of evolution during the past century. The United States, as the youngest of the great nations, at the beginning, may have been less able to cope with the needs than the longer established government. But whatever was lost in the beginning by the lack of a central organization has been compensated for by the spontaneous work of the separate states. One state could better make an experiment in an educational theory than the whole country at large. Each state has been active in investigating and trying new educational methods. In this way better results have been obtained, with less of time and the best ideals have been quickly incorporated into American education. For example, the discoveries of Froebel and Pestalozzi were more quickly put into general use in American schools than in the countries where they originated because of the fact that the states were able to act independently. While each state controls its own public schools, which are supported partially by its own system of taxation, the national government has been very liberal in appropriations to supplement the state funds. With the policy of encouraging rather than controlling public education in the different states, large grants of land for school purposes have been made from time to time. These grants now amount altogether to 78,859,439 acres with a valuation approximating \$120,000,000. In addition to this, the national government provides for each state a central experiment station connected with a state agricultural college appropriations amounting to over \$150,000 annually, besides a \$25,000 perpetual endowment for each of these colleges themselves. This is equivalent to a capitalization fund of \$1,000,000 at 4 per cent for each state and territory or, in the aggregate, about \$50,000,000 more. In addition to all this some 3,000,000 acres of swamp lands and other special grants are devoted to education. In 1897, the surplus funds of the United States treasury were loaned to some of the states for educational purposes to the amount of \$15,000,000. This fund constitutes a portion of the school fund of these states. The total value of the aid given by the national government for educational purposes throughout the country approximates \$300,000,000. Aside from the provision made by the national government and the large sum devoted to educational purposes by the individual states, account should be taken of the immense sums set apart for educational purposes by private philanthropy. The general board of education has control of funds providing an annual income of \$1,500,000 devoted to different objects of educational research. This includes the J. D. Rockefeller special fund, general fund and foundation; the Anna T. James fund, the Carnegie foundation fund including the pension provision, and the Russell Sage foundation fund, which is devoted chiefly to social science research. The trend of education in America is towards practical utility rather than general culture. It is becoming scientific rather than classical. Vocational education may now begin in the kindergarten; it ends in the college or university. While the public schools, providing, as they do, the educational resources of fully 75 per cent of the country's population, are of first consideration in this respect, the higher institutions of learning are also developing along this same line. It is now recognized that applied mechanical skill has as much educational value as classical literature. The engineering degrees C. E., M. E., or E. E. are quite as honorable an attainment as the professional degrees of the physician, lawyer or clergyman. Of equal advantage is the advance made in agricultural education, which is the distinctive note of progress for

the Twentieth century. Rural education, including the consolidation of the small country schools, the provision for high school courses in rural districts, and the development of the state agricultural college has made its greatest strides during the past five years. Higher educational facilities, especially in the sciences, may now be found in America than exist in Europe. While many American students still go abroad to study, each year increases the number of foreign students coming to study here. That the attainments of American universities are recognized in Europe is evidenced by the number of professors now found in European universities. Only last year, a professor of English in an American university was invited to Cambridge to teach English to the English, and almost every large institution of Europe now has American professors upon its staff of teachers. America's attitude towards the educational progress of the world has been helpful. The part this nation is now playing in supplying modern educational facilities to the Chinese will go down in history as an unparalleled procedure. Modern Japan acknowledges a great debt to American educators, and, in so far as the practical sciences are concerned, the nations of the world all come to the United States to learn. Many features of this great and complex American system of education are of only professional or technical interest, but every American ought to know something of the general character of the schools of his land. In the 17 articles that will follow a comprehensive review of the entire system will be given.

Tomorrow—"Education." II—"The Common School."

ENGLISH NOBLEMAN SEEKS WORK

MARQUIS OF QUEENSBURY ARRIVES IN AMERICA TO MAKE HIS NEW HOME.

New York, Aug. 18.—The Marquis of Queensbury arrived here from London early today with the announcement that he expects to become an American citizen, provided he can find something to do here. First of all, he is going to look over the mining field, and if he finds conditions favorable, he will bring over his two sons and let the boys grow up with the country. The marquis declared that he left England behind him without regret. "I am not of the idle rich," he said, "and even though I were the possessor of an immense fortune I should try to do something more than fill a suit of court clothes and dwell about in indolence."

"TWO PENNY" SMITH TEARS LOOSE AGAIN

Wallace, Aug. 18.—(Special.)—William M. Smith, known throughout the Coeur d'Alene as "Two Penny Smith," has broken into the limelight again after "lying low" for more than two months. This time Smith is charged with chasing his wife and children from the house, armed with a two-bit ax.

Smith is a homesteader living on the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene river about eight miles from Enaville. During the past few days, his wife charges, Smith has returned home more or less intoxicated and chased his entire family of several children into the woods, threatening to kill them with an ax. He was arrested and brought to this city on information of his wife. He will be tried for his sanity. Smith is a notorious character, having been under arrest a number of times during the past two years.

MAINE VICTIM BURIED.

Red Oak, Ia., Aug. 18.—The funeral of Lieutenant Darwin Merritt, whose body was recovered from the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, was held here this afternoon. So great was the attendance that the Chautauqua auditorium was used. Judge Deemer of the Iowa supreme court gave the funeral oration. Judge Walter I. Smith of the federal circuit court also spoke.

Governor Carroll and staff and many prominent army and naval officers attended.

Drink Habit

The result of stored up alcoholic poison in the stomach and intestines is guaranteed cured in just three days by the Gatlin treatment and all craving and desire for liquor gone to your own satisfaction, or the treatment costs you nothing. Thousands have been cured by this treatment in the past twelve years, and it will just as surely cure you. No Hypodermic injections or bad after effects. Cannot be given secretly, but can be given at home. The Gatlin Institute Co. is incorporated and capitalized at one million dollars paid up stock; established in 1899 at Denver, Colo., and has forty branch institutes throughout the United States. The Montana Branch is located at Helena. For further particulars write the Gatlin Institute, Helena, Mont. For reference as to reliability write the Union Bank & Trust Co., Helena.

Orton Bros. Move To Larger Store at 426 Higgins Ave. NEXT TO ISIS THEATER In Order to Have Room for Their Great Piano Club Which Begins FRIDAY See full particulars of this Piano Club on Page 2 of this paper.

Store Room For Rent Fine location, steam heat, hot and cold water, 20x80 feet. Rent, if taken at once, \$75 monthly Ans. P. O. Box 598

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Sacrifice Sale of Desirable Property On account of leaving the city will sell my seven-room home, corner of Hilda and Connell avenues. The house is new, strictly modern; hard wood floors, furnace heat and fire-ace. Will also sell new five-room bungalow, No. 410 Connell avenue; furnace heat, strictly modern; range, laundry tubs, etc. Will also sell the best unbuilt residence corner in Missoula. Four lots on the corner of University and Gerald avenue. Will make terms to suit customer. Inquire forenoon at 400 Connell avenue, or Bell phone 912 black. F. M. LOCKMAN Advertise in the Missoulian