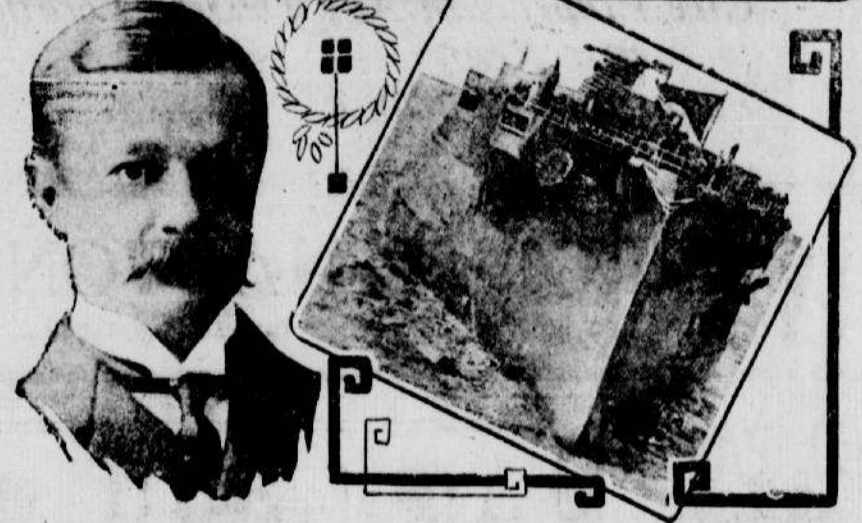
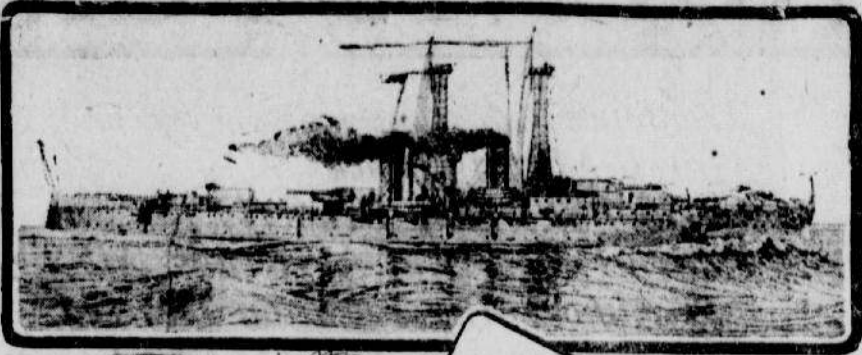


Defects in Warship Armor Develop



At top, two of Uncle Sam's largest and latest battleships, the North Dakota (at top) and the Utah (at right). Secretary of Navy George Vann L. Meyer.

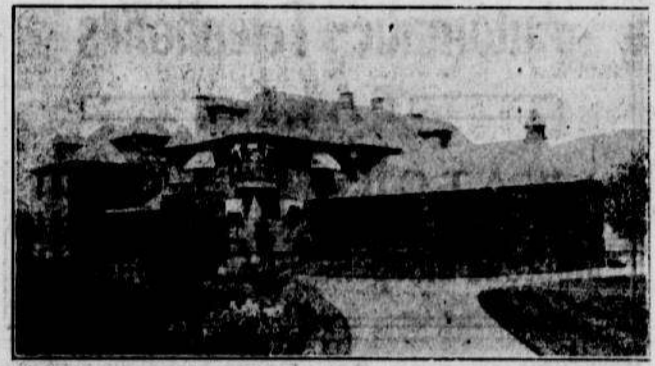
Washington, July 16.—Defects discovered in the armor of the battleships North Dakota and Utah are causing the navy no little concern and will cost some about \$20,000. It was determined who should pay this expense that the true state of affairs was made public. Representatives of the New York Ship Building company and Midvale Steel company and government experts have been engaged in attempting to place the blame for the defective armor.

The trouble is what is technically known as spalls, a flaky condition that impaired the armor's resistance efficiency. It was found on the plates of both of Uncle Sam's largest dreadnoughts and 50 tons of armor, representing approximately \$20,000, have been taken off the two boats and replaced with new plate. This was done so quietly that little was known of it outside of naval circles, and the North Dakota is now in New England waters in commission again with the defective plates replaced. The Utah is still in course of construction at Camden, N. J., and will be refitted with new plates before the final test is made.

A Model Institution

Somewhere around the beginning of the year 1881 an agitation was begun among the employees of the Northern Pacific railway, looking toward some means of caring for the sick and injured people of the road. Many pitiable instances were cited in substantiation of the need for such an institution, and the upshot of the matter was that, in the winter of 1881, the general manager of the Northern Pacific railway issued a communication to the officers and employees of the eastern divisions suggesting the establishment of a relief department. In June of the year 1882 a plan of organization was submitted to the employees of the road and the proposal was made subject to their vote. The vote was in favor of the establishment of a relief department and on August 16, 1882, the first meeting of the board of managers was held. The meeting was held in St. Paul, Minnesota, and at this session a constitution, by-laws,

and the western division had expanded and gained such proportions that the work could no longer be handled advantageously under the existing arrangement and it was decided to subdivide the work. The central division was created, covering the lines from Billings to Pasco with the Missoula hospital for administrative center. The western division was limited to the lines from Pasco west and a new hospital was erected at Tacoma, Washington. This hospital was provided for out of the rapidly growing funds of the association and at its opening cost \$103,628.96 and is chiefly for Pacific coast employes. The hospital at Billings handles all the lines east of Billings.



NORTHERN PACIFIC GENERAL HOSPITAL.

rules of regulation were adopted and the name of Northern Pacific Beneficial association was taken.

First Hospital.
A start on the actual operation of the plans formed at this meeting was made when the railway company guaranteed the financial responsibility of the association and erected a hospital at Brainerd, Minnesota, immediately following the meeting at St. Paul. This building was given to the association free of charge and turned over to it with the understanding that the association assumed the responsibility of its maintenance and cost of operation.

At this time the Northern Pacific had not yet extended its line past Helena, but was constructing its line to the coast, and the next act of the association, after having made some preparations for taking care of its employees on the eastern division, was to make arrangements for a similar department to care for the employees west of Helena. This was soon accomplished and a hospital was built at Missoula, to care for the members of the western division. On April 15, 1883, it was decided that the best possible way of handling the rapidly growing system was to consolidate the two hospitals under one management and a system of government was devised which gives the control of the association to a board of managers, nineteen in number, half of whom are elected by the employees of the system and the other half appointed by the railway company. These officers are changed bi-annually.

These two hospitals were capable of handling the work on the line until the year 1905. At that time it was found

fact that by paying the trifling sum of \$6 per year, at the rate of 50 cents per month, an employe is guarding himself against lack of care in possible injury and sickness.

Great Work.
The work that is done in these hospitals and by the line surgeons can only be realized by a consideration of the figures issued in the report for the fiscal year 1909. There was a total of 42,249 cases treated by the association during this year. The receipts during the year were \$281,342.68 and the expenses of operating the hospitals and caring for cases not taken to hospitals amounted to \$246,862.51. This leaves a surplus of \$14,680.17 and shows the prosperous condition of the beneficial association.

An efficient corps of surgeons is maintained along the line and is of much advantage to the hospitals, as it saves the necessity of every case being shipped in to the hospital when local treatment will suffice. These surgeons are located at advantageous points along the line and are called to every case in their territory before the patient is sent to the hospital. If his condition is such as to lead to the belief that his recovery would be speeded by hospital attention, a transfer order is made out and the patient passes from the care of the local doctor to the hospital.

Important Locally.
Few people in Missoula realize the importance of the Northern Pacific hospital and the amount of money that is spent locally by the Northern Pacific Beneficial association. Last year's report shows an expenditure of \$1,036.81 on the central division. Of this

amount \$52,483.61 was expended in Missoula for supplies and salaries. The cost of improvements made during the year on the local hospital amounted to \$7,819.81. This includes the new nurses' home, changes in the heating plant and other improvements.

The hospital is located on railway property north of the tracks and covers the block bounded by Second street north, Rose avenue, Third street north, and Union avenue. Its grounds are among the beauties of Missoula, as its well-kept lawns and flower beds, combined with the neat appearance of the buildings, make the hospital one of the redeeming features of the north side. The main building was rebuilt in 1892, the first structure having been destroyed by fire. The cost of the building was about \$25,000, which was reduced to \$17,519.99 by insurance carried on the other structure. The first floor of the main building is occupied by the executive offices, the drug room, a dining room for convalescents and another for the made employes.

Back of these are the kitchen, pastry room and the grocery department. A large oven on wheels is used to convey the food hot to the wards, the heat being generated by a heater at the bottom of the carriage. The second floor of the main building is occupied by the chief surgeon. The third floor is used as sleeping quarters for the employes in the kitchen, pastry room and the grocery department. Two wings, designated as pavilion wards, are on each side of the main building. These wards are ventilated by the latest methods of ventilation, cool air being driven into the wards by means of fans. This method is used in Johns Hopkins hospital and is the most sanitary method known. A smoking room is located at the east side of the main building. A covered corridor is built along the back of the two pavilion wards and enables the person coming from one end of the building to the other without going through the wards. The east ward is known as the convalescent ward and receives the patients from the other wards as soon as they are able to be moved. Toilet and bath, as well as a linen room, are in the east ward. There are 16 beds in this ward. The west pavilion ward is the surgical ward and corresponds to the eastern ward. At the western end of this ward is located a dying room, which is also used for surgery patients, and a nurse's chart room.

Addition.
At the west end of the surgical ward is the large addition, which was built in 1902. This addition doubles the capacity of the hospital and has added greatly to the efficient work of the hospital. On the lower floor of this addition are located the room for the application for static electricity and hot-air treatment. Across from this



CHIEF SURGEON AYLEN.

Great Sale of Benjamin Suits

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN

\$12.75 BUYS THE BEST \$25.00 SUIT IN THE WORLD

Buy clothes with an established reputation
There can be nothing but merit behind them

Perhaps no one can appreciate a Benjamin suit so well as the man who has worn them, for not only are they authentic New York styles, being made in New York, but the fabrics are unquestionably the best and patterns the very tastiest that the market affords. Benjamin suits, at their usual modest prices, are the biggest clothes values in the world, but when you can buy a \$20 to \$25 Benjamin at \$12.75 the values are surely but little short of marvelous.

Every man owes it to himself to investigate this sale—seeing the long months of wear these suits can give you and the saving of at least \$7 to \$12 on a fine summer suit. You should get your friends in on this; bring them with you and see what a fine suit you can get for so little money. Be quick about it while a full range of sizes are here, also extra longs and stouts. Don't think we can't fit you, for we can, and to your own satisfaction, too.

Remember, the price now for fine suits worth \$12.75 up to \$25, only



12 Dozen \$1.50 Shirts on Sale, Choice at \$1.00

Silver brand and Montank shirts, best \$1.50 shirts in the world, and late patterns, too. Also, you can select them with cuffs attached or detached, as desired. They are buying them in dozen lots, enough to supply for a whole year. A sensible way to save money, boys, when you can buy staple furnishings, the best of their kind, at a genuine saving of 50c on the garment. Note them as you enter the door; \$1.50 shirts for \$1.00

50c Four-in-Hands, 25c

120 dozen ties, enough to allow everyone to lay in a summer supply—ties that you are asked to pay 50c for and even 75c by unscrupulous merchants. Long silk neckpieces in a profusion of patterns, solid colors and shades new to the season; tubular knit ties, made without a seam; also a limited quantity of bow ties of the same 50c quality. Sale offers choice of entire assortment at 3 for \$1.00

SEE BIG DISPLAY AD OF SHOE SALE ELSEWHERE IN THIS PAPER.

Donohue's
ALWAYS RELIABLE

SEE BIG DISPLAY AD OF SHOE SALE ELSEWHERE IN THIS PAPER.

Clean-Sweep Sale of Men's and Boys' Straw and Crash Hats . . . 19c

Many Values to \$1.00

500 hats to be closed out, and the styles and kinds are about half as numerous—wide-brimmed straws for cork, twenty different kinds—neat sailors for dress, either boys' or men's—and crash hats of every kind and style that the market affords. They are oddments gathered from an enormous stock, and there are scores of genuine \$1.00 values. Select anything from one large, wide table, piled high with great hat bargains, at, each 19c

50c Fancy Hose 3 Pairs 50c

Not hose you'll find in a clearance sale. These are late styles, brought direct from the mills; fine hose that you would enjoy to give as a present or receive as such; solid colors and all the stylish shades; all sizes; priced at 50c or 65c in every store in the land. Special sale price, the pair 25c

Men's Porus-Knit Underwear On Sale at, Garment . . . 25c

Underwear that lets the body breathe. Cool and comfortable as underwear can be made. Had you had a suit of this underwear the past few days, the weather could have had no terrors for you. The wide mesh formed by the peculiar knitting done in these garments allows ventilation to the body, keeping it cool and at an even temperature all the time. Then, see the low price—it is surely a bargain sale at, the garment. 25c



room is the operating room and adjoining this is the sterilizing room. The room containing the X-Ray and other apparatus is located next to the operating room. A new operating table and sterilizing outfits have been ordered and will be installed within a short time. A dressing room and nine private surgical rooms are also located on this floor. A telephone system connects every portion of the hospital. There is an elevator in the addition, which is used for bringing patients from the medical ward, located on the second floor to the first floor and also for the purpose of taking supplies to the storage room on the third floor.

The basement of the addition is used as a convalescent ward for the Italian and Japanese laborers and contains 10 beds. A well lighted reading room is also found on the first floor.

wards. The room for the internes of the hospital are located on this floor and have a separate toilet and bath. A laboratory for the use of the internes is located at the south end of the building.

At the rear of the addition is a building for the reception of infectious diseases. Infectious diseases are not supposed to be treated at the hospital, but occasionally an infectious case is received from the line surgeons and these are passed in this ward to safeguard the patients in the hospital proper. This building contains a drug room and six beds.

Monster Refrigerator.
A model refrigerator plant is at the rear of the hospital. This building is packed with ice every winter and contains two apartments which are practically surrounded by ice. One of these apartments is used for the storage of meat and the other for milk and drugs. In addition to a carpenter shop and stable, an up-to-date laundry is found in the rear of the hospital buildings. This laundry was installed and put into operation this spring and is equip-

ped with modern machinery and could make some of the city laundries hustle to beat the work turned out by it.

In 1909 the new nurses' home, which gives ample accommodations for 15 nurses, was completed, and, as it now stands at the east end of the hospital, presents a pleasing exterior and interior view.

The basement under the main building is used for the heating plant and for the ventilating system, as well for the furnishing of hot water to the sterilizing room and the different bath rooms. The boilers have been installed recently and are of the latest type and pattern.

The beneficial association allows \$15 for burial to each and every member of the organization. This contrasts oddly with an old record found in the hospital book of 1882. This gives an account of the burial of a construction laborer which cost the association the bewildering sum of \$2.95. The coffin was made by road carpenters, the foreman detailed section men to dig the grave and the one great expense was the buying of cheese cloth to line the rude coffin and to cover the body.

The cost of the building up to the present time is \$48,842.01. The present staff of medical attendants consists of Chief Surgeon J. P. Aylen, a first assistant surgeon, three internes, nine female and four male nurses. A total of 2,915 cases have been treated at the local hospital during the past year. This shows a slight falling off over the foregoing year, but this is due to the fact that the number of extra gangs of laborers on improvement work has been greatly decreased during the past year. The amount of money spent in the maintenance of the hospital has not yet been figured out for the past fiscal year, but it will rank well up with the expenditures of the foregoing year and means a great deal to Missoula and its business welfare.

A home is to be established in California for the aged and infirm members of the International Marble workers' union.

The International Jewelry Workers' union of America held its convention at Pittsburg, Pa., this week.