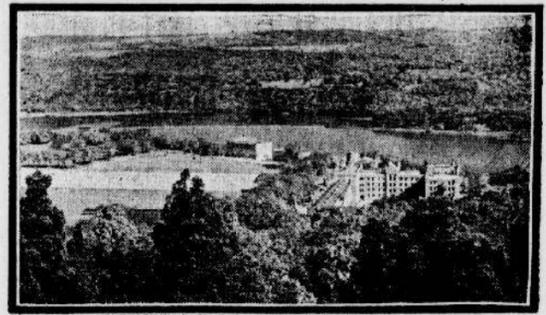


MAKING A SOLDIER



West Point from Fort Patman

Future Generals, Just Graduated

The charge has frequently been made within the past few years that this is an era of militarism, and, furthermore, the name of President Roosevelt is simultaneously mentioned as the "arch conspirator" to bring about these conditions, unprecedented in our history, except in time of war. Whether this be true or not, one fact stands boldly forth; almost superhuman efforts have been and are being made to recruit our standing army up to its full strength, as prescribed by congress. This, of course, means that a much larger complement of officers of all grades is necessary to command the various companies, troops, batteries, engineering corps, regiments and battalions which go to make up the various arms of the service. While arguments are being indulged in as to the enormous cost of maintaining so large, well-trained, well-fed and well-clothed body of fighting men, the work at the "School for the American Soldier," as the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., is in every particular, goes steadily on and each June several hundred young men are graduated with the rank of second lieutenant. No institution in the United States perhaps occupies a warmer place in the affections of the people of this country than the military academy so picturesquely perched on the beautiful bluff overlooking the sweep of majestic landscape through which the silvery Hudson threads its way. Here it is that thousands of young men desiring to dedicate their lives to the god of war—and what American boy has not at sometime in his life been fired by the ambition to wear the chevrons of an American general—come to swear allegiance to their country, pledging themselves to ever uphold the constitution and present themselves as candidates for a four year's course of training in the art of war. For four years these young men receive a course of instruction—physical, mental and physical—second to none in the world, and when at the end of this prescribed four years his commission is handed to him on graduation day the transformation of the awkward, gawky candidate of four years ago into the finished product—the American officer—is almost beyond recognition.

The demand for officers has been so great within the past few years that several graduation classes from the Point have been robbed of the climax which they had looked forward to with such yearning hearts. Graduation week at West Point is a never-to-be-forgotten epoch in the lives of every graduating cadet. Thousands upon thousands of visitors, made up for the most part of the most charming bits of femininity, swarm over the post to see their respective heroes leap from chrysalis form of cadet to that of the full-fledged officer in Uncle Sam's service. Such a week it is! Every girl has a horde of uniformed and brass-buttoned admirers in her train, and were those six days made of 60 hours each it would be impossible for her to fulfill all the engagements that are thrust upon her. Walks to Trophy Hill, Crow Nest, Storm King and other romantic spots are ever in order, and a cadet is proverbial for the ardor and celerity of his lovemaking. Every girl visitor to the Point declares that three questions are propounded to her by the especial cadet who constitutes himself her escort before she has known

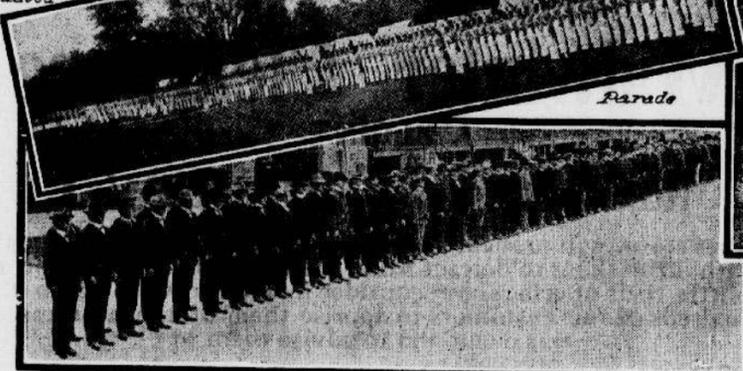
him an hour: "Is this your first visit to West Point?" "How do you like it?" and "Do you love me?" Is it any wonder that they return year after year for the commencement week? This year's class and the three preceding it, however, were graduated in February, and whereas summer camp is now on and the Point is just as attractive as a summer resort as ever, yet commencement week will not be known at the Point again until our standing army is officered in its entirety. Already hundreds of vacancies exist, and the service is as badly handicapped in this respect as is the navy, which is notoriously short of officers. Perhaps the most interesting and amusing sight to be seen at West Point is the reporting in June of each year of the young men who are to form the fourth, or "plebe" class. New cadets as they have made their initial report to the academy, and while their newness is apparent to the most casual observer, it is almost a year before they begin to look anything like the natty, well-starched, ramrodlike body of cadets who form the third, second and first classes. Their wearing apparel exhibits a wide variety of cut, style and texture; their bearing and address reveal a culture which may be that of the plowboy or that of the finest product of a modern drawing-room; their physiques, at one extreme, disclose the hard-handed laborer or the stoop-shouldered student, and at the other the trained college athlete, but in every case their walk and carriage bear no resemblance to those they are destined to acquire a few months hence. Before a cadet can march properly he must be taught to walk; before he can stand easily and gracefully erect he must be taught to overcome the stiffness and rigidity of civilian muscles and to use others correctly, and before he can appear to advantage in the squad he must acquire perfect bodily control and alertness of eye and ear and a power to concentrate his entire attention on the work of the moment. Of course, this perfection is brought about by a constant course of training beginning with the "setting-up" exercises, then through the various evolutions of the march, manual of arms and cavalry and artillery practice. Four years of such work readily transforms the plow-boy candidate into the easy, graceful, polished and finished

soldier, thoroughly equipped to grace any drawing-room or the courts of any of the world's crowned heads. During the cadet's preliminary period he is receiving instruction of another kind, likewise of the highest value. "A place for everything and everything in its place" is the rule at West Point. Bedding, when not in use, must be folded and piled in a particular place and in a particular manner; shoes must be neatly aligned at the foot of the bed; clothing must be carefully folded and kept in prescribed places and everything must be scrupulously clean. To enforce these requirements, which have to do with dress and personal appearance, numerous inspections are made, and thus from the first the cadet is taught to pay the strict attention to the neat and orderly care of his rooms and belongings and to habits of wholesome cleanliness. Swimming and dancing are taught shortly after the cadet's entrance to the academy, since it has been found that both forms of exercise aid materially in overcoming that awkwardness glaringly apparent in the candidate. Fencing, of course, is in the curriculum, and that, too, not only aids in hardening muscles, but adds the freedom of movement and grace so essential. Boxing and wrestling are freely indulged in, but always under the eye of a professional trainer and instructor, and this course is continued throughout the four years during the period of academic instruction when outside drills are suspended—November 1 to March 15 of each year. It is not until the second year at the academy that instruction in horsemanship is taken up, and this is continued up to the time of the "graduation ride" before the board of visitors. Seats in horsemanship frequently eclipse those seen in Wild West shows and circuses in points of grace and dexterity. Along this line is the instruction received in field artillery drill. Here they are instructed to perform not only the duties of the officers, but those of the noncommissioned officers and enlisted men as well, and, as drivers, to be able to handle a pair of the six horses assigned to a field gun, to guide the gun through various evolutions of the battery and to bring it into any position at any gait from a walk to the fiercest gallop. During the summer encampment all academic work is suspended, and the cadets go into encampment and their entire attention is given over to military duties and

exercises. Infantry, cavalry and artillery drills, target practice and long practice marches fill up the working hours, while hops and concerts, golf, tennis, riding, boating, walks, and numerous flirtations furnish recreation and add a spice of gaiety to a season that passes all too quickly. As September approaches plans for breaking camp and the return to winter quarters are made. By this time the plebe has had an opportunity to accustom himself to the radical change of environment. His shyness has disappeared. He has been mildly hazed and formed friendships which will ripen as the years go by, lasting until, shoulder to shoulder, they climb the ladder of promotion, they halted at that rung where the age

limit prescribes that soldiers 62 years old must step aside to make room for those below. The average cadet, no matter what his actual learning might have been before entering West Point, leaves that camp inspired by the ambition to rise, take a leading part in class functions, both as to studies, deportment, sports and the drill, that he, too, might win the much-coveted chevrons of the cadet officer, which only falls by grace of merit. September 1 sees the plebe well grounded in the evolutions and the manual of arms, and for the succeeding three years and nine months the training of the mind goes steadily on. The study period begins with the return to barracks, and from then until the first of the following June it is safe to assert that the average time spent in study each day is far in excess of that spent by the students of any civil institution in the country. As a general rule the course is identically the same for all, the only exception being that a few

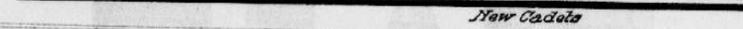
men at the top of the class are sometimes required to do more extended work along certain lines than is demanded of the others. Thus it can be seen that competition is keen, for the men graduating at the top of each class are assigned to the highest arm of the service—the engineer corps. Thoroughness is the keynote at West Point, and a system that has become known as "Every man every day in every subject" has been handed down from class to class since the days when Lee and Grant were humble plebes at the Point. The division of time is carefully made. Certain hours are allotted to study, others to recitation, others to physical and military exercises, others to sleep and meals, with still others to recreation. Every minute in the 24 hours of day and night are accounted for, and with unvarying punctuality the beginning and end of each period is announced by the roll of a drum or the blare of a bugle. In this elaborate process of instruction and development there is little rest and no turning aside. Only



Parade



Artillery Drill



New Cadets

MARKET MOVEMENTS ARE NARROW

ABUNDANCE OF MONEY FAILS TO HAVE GOOD EFFECT UPON STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

New York, Jan. 29.—The narrow professional dimensions of the current stock market were demonstrated in the limitation of the price movement. The short interest built up in the course of yesterday's sharp decline and its moderate extension early today was sufficient to bring about a rally before the day was over which was, however, poorly held. The character of the market was not greatly changed. The abundance of money, however, seems without stimulating effect on the demand for securities, and the market falls into a semi-stagnant condition after the needs of the shorts are supplied. Various degrees of dissatisfaction were felt and reflected in the modification of values over the recommendation of the senate judiciary committee at Washington which proposed changes in the Sherman anti-trust law and with the announcement of the coming oral examination of stock exchange officials by the house committee to investigate charges. The impression was conveyed that reform would be attempted through this committee's recommendations of some features of stock market procedure which may prove embarrassing to speculative operations. A slightly better tone in the call money market today may have been due to preparation for the net earnings of railroads. Money flowed to New York in large volume. Foreign exchange continues to move toward the point of gold exports to London, but no steps were taken to that end today.

Bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value, \$5,694,000. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

Boston Mining Stocks.	
Adventure	8
Albion	2 1/2
Amalgamated	1 1/2
Arizona Commercial	3 1/2
Atlantic	1 1/2
Butte Coalition	2 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	6 1/2
Calumet & Arizona	10 1/2
Centennial	2 1/2
Copper Range	7 1/2
Daily West	7 1/2
Franklin	9 1/2
Granby	14 1/2
Greene Cananea	10 1/2
Isle Royale	2 1/2
Mass. Mining	5 1/2
Michigan	11
Montana Coal & Coke	20
Nevada	18 1/2
Old Dominion	50 1/2
Oscoda	12 1/2
Parrot	26 1/2
Quincy	8 1/2
Shannon	14 1/2
Tamarack	17 1/2
Trinity	14 1/2
United Copper	13 1/2
United States Mining	14 1/2
United States Oil	29 1/2
Utah	40 1/2
Victoria	4 1/2
Winnona	5 1/2
Wolverine	14 1/2

New York Mining Stocks.	
Alice	22 1/2
Brunswick Con	103
Comstock Tunnel Stock, offered.	30
Do bonds	22
Con. Cal. & Va.	20
Horn Silver	70

San Francisco Mining Stocks.	
Alpha Con	4
Andes	11
Belcher	31
Best & Belcher	40
Bullion	14
California	14
Challenge Con	15
Chollar	11
Confidence	50
Con. Cal. & Va.	62
Con. Imperial	2
Crown Point	38
Exchequer	33
Sierra Nevada	20
Silver Hill	22
Union Con	22
Utah Con	5
Yellow Jacket	71

Silver and Drafts.	
Silver bars, 5 1/2%; Mexican dollars, 45 1/2c. Drafts, sight, 6 per cent; telegraph, 10 per cent.	

Grain and Provisions.	
Chicago, Jan. 29.—Although business on the board of trade was greatly handicapped by the crippled wire service, trade in the wheat pit at times displayed considerable activity. A weak tone was manifested at the start because of extremely liberal shipments of wheat this week from Argentina and Australia, the movement from the former country being 4,496,000 bushels, which was considerably more than had been estimated yesterday, while Australia exported 2,010,000 bushels. The close was firm, with May at \$1.07 1/2@1.07 3/4, and July at 97 1/2c.	
The feature of trade in the oats market was moderate purchases of the May delivery. May was at 52c and July at 45c.	
Provisions were firm the entire day. At the close prices were 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c higher compared with the previous close.	

Chicago Livestock.	
Chicago, Jan. 29.—Cattle receipts, 2,000. Market steady. Hogs, \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.20@4.50; cows and heifers, \$1.85@5.00.	
Hogs—Receipts, 21,000. Market 5 to 10c higher. Lights, \$5.55@6.25; mixed, \$5.55@6.55; heavy, \$5.40@6.55; rough, \$5.50@6.05; good to choice hogs, \$6.05@6.55; pigs, \$4.60@5.50; bulk of sales, \$6.10@6.40.	
Sheep—Receipts, 5,000. Market strong.	

Wool Market.	
St. Louis, Jan. 29.—Wool nominal. Medium grades, combed and clothing, 19 1/2@22; light fine, 16 1/2@20; heavy fine, 16 1/2@20; tub washed, 22@24c.	

Treasury Statement.	
Washington, Jan. 29.—Today's statement of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$149,422,661; gold coin and bullion, \$26,398,468; gold certificates, \$27,574,400.	

Metal Market.	
New York, Jan. 29.—The London tin market was about 10s lower, with spot quoted at £124 5s and futures at £128 2s 6d. The local market was	

weak and lower, with spot quoted at \$27.25@27.45. Copper was lower at 58 1/2c for spot and 59 1/2c for futures in the London market. The local market was weak and nominal, with lake quoted at \$13.87 1/2@14.12 1/2; electrolytic at \$13.37 1/2@13.82 1/2, and casting at \$13.25@13.50. Lead was unchanged at \$13 1/2 in London. The local market was dull at \$11.50@11.75. Specter was unchanged at \$21 1/2 in London and at \$20.00@20.10 locally.

Weekly Trade Review.
New York, Jan. 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say: Some irregularity continues in industrial and mercantile activity. A fundamental factor of strength is the deadly multiplying evidence that stocks are so depleted as to render a large and general resumption of the nation's industries inevitable and measurably nearer as confidence is restored. There are numerous reports of enlarged industrial activity at widely scattered points throughout the west, and south and distributors of merchandise in all lines anticipate slow but steady return to normal volume of transactions. Uncertainty regarding the ultimate tendency of prices of finished iron and steel restricts improvement in the general trade. The hide market is quiet, tanners being reluctant to pay the present high prices.

Brave Fire Ladders
often receive severe burns, putting out fires, then use Buckler's Arnica Salve and forget them. It soon drives out pain. For burns, scalds, wounds, cuts and bruises it's earth's greatest healer. Quickly cures skin eruptions, oil sores, boils, ulcers, felons; best pile cure made. Relief is instant; 25c at Geo. Freshelmer's.

Request Granted
Council Chambers, City of Missoula, Montana, September 18, 1907. Mentrum-Briggs Co., City: Gentlemen—September 18th, the City Council granted your request for exclusive permission to use a facsimile of the Corporate Seal of the City of Missoula on a brand of cigars to be called the "SEAL OF MISSOULA" with the understanding, however, that the "SEAL OF MISSOULA" is to be a strictly first-class Union-made cigar. J. S. KEMP, City Clerk.

WELCH & HARRINGTON BROKERS
30 W. Granite St. Butte, Mont. Specialists in all curb stocks. We especially recommend the purchase of Snowstorm.

once—and this at the end of the second year—does an entire class get a furlough to return to their homes for a few brief weeks of change and relaxation. The four years spent at West Point are years of unremitting toil and unrelaxing discipline. Habits of study are formed and become so firmly fixed that they are never outgrown; the knowledge is never forgotten and a capacity for work is acquired that seldom, even in the most trying circumstances, is put to the full test. Four years of life under this environment and course of instruction must be productive of the highest and best results. That these results are appreciated by the people at large is attested by the fact that in a spot made grand and inspiring by nature and hallowed by patriotic memories of the struggle for unity and national existence, congress has made a more than generous appropriation for reconstructing the home of the soldier on a scale commensurate with its national and even international importance.

THE NEW Central Market FOR CHOICE MEATS

And everything to be had in a first-class meat market. The Sealshipt Oysters are unequalled.

Chamber of Commerce

Hammond Block
Near the bridge. Phone 67

Permanent exhibits of western Montana products wanted. All interests are invited to bring products to chamber headquarters for display purposes; due credit will be given all exhibitors. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays at 8 p. m. All those interested in the promotion and welfare of western Montana are invited.

The Grand Pacific Hotel and Cafe

Opposite Northern Pacific Station.
Handsome Private Dining Rooms.
The cafe is well supplied with the best in the market. Open day and night.

FOR

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

For the holidays phone

J. E. POWER

Family Liqueur Store
Corner Main and Woody

Missoula Palace Market

J. D. WATTS
Wholesale and Retail.
FRESH AND SALT MEATS
BUTTER AND EGGS
Phone 143 306 Higgins Ave.

One more day of our White Sale.

The Martin Co.

Take advantage of these remarkable offerings.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR And Other Bargains

Snappy items that speak of reliable reductions. The response to our sale has been enthusiastic; the prices have been cut deep; there is little need of emphasizing that our values and sales are genuine and customers know that they always are—that the Martin Co. invariably gives the best values in the city.

They must go today and so we've priced all muslin undergarments at considerable reductions. Get your supply today.

<p>Corset Covers Regular prices 10c, 20c, 25c, 39c, 50c, 85c, \$1.00; sale prices, 10c, 15c, 19c, 29c, 39c, 59c, 79c.</p>	<p>Muslin Nightgowns Regular prices, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00; sale prices, 79c, 89c, 98c, \$1.23, \$1.48.</p>
<p>Muslin Skirts Regular prices, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50; sale prices, 89c, 98c, \$1.23, \$1.49, \$1.69.</p>	<p>Muslin Drawers Regular prices, 50c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.50; sale prices, 39c, 50c, 59c, 79c, 98c.</p>
<p>Knit Underwear Ladies' jersey ribbed, medium fleeced vests and pants, in cream and snow white garments; 75c value for 45c</p>	<p>Outing Flannel Heavy weight outing flannel, in neat checks and stripes; fast colors; 12 1/2c and 15c values for per yard 8 1/2-24</p>
<p>Wool Hosiery Ladies' worsted hosiery, Burson make; they are full fashioned and knit to fit; all sizes; 35c values for per pair 25c</p>	<p>Apron Gingham Amoskeag apron checks; the best apron gingham made, and we have an excellent assortment of blue and brown checks to select from; 3c values for, per yard 6c</p>