

CAN LUCY DODGE SETTLE DOWN NOW? THIS QUERY IS BOTHERING SOCIETY



MISS LUCY BIGELOW DODGE.

New York, Aug. 4.—The engagement of Miss Lucy Bigelow Dodge, granddaughter of the late John Bigelow, once ambassador to France and America's foremost diplomat, to Walter T. Rosen, a New York banker, has just been announced.

Miss Dodge's friends in New York are wondering whether she will settle down now and be the conventional wife of a millionaire. She has always been very much of a democrat, has Lucy, though she has lived in the midst of wealth. She has frequently pondered over the differences between the rather exclusive set in which she moves, and the "other half."

"Why are we not all born equal?" she asked, while dining with dukes and duchesses, lords and ladies, the cream of English society. "Why does one part of the people of England, for instance, how and scrape to the other part? And the part that scrapes is so much larger than the part that is scraped to?"

And Lucy's mother, the aristocratic Mrs. Lionel Guest of London, sighed. "Lucy will never marry, I fear, she has such queer ideas," Mrs. Guest wrote her sisters in New York.

To Newport, they replied. "One season there will work wonders."

And to Newport came Mrs. Guest and her delightfully pretty daughter. Of course, Miss Dodge was a favorite from the beginning, and the same old round of dinners and dances of which she had wearied in England started all over again. And the same old line of suitors hopped up in front of her. Only this time they were princes of finance rather than princes of the blood, millionaires rather than dukes and lords. But the same lack of unity between the many grades of people was just as apparent, and Lucy soon made it her mind that she could never settle down and be happy with any one of these aristocrats of wealth.

But Mrs. Guest and her aunts and cousins were at her back all the time urging her to marry, and to marry as much wealth as she could. They refused to let her alone, and on one morning Lucy disappeared. Away from would-be husbands with their

millions she ran, and refused to return until her mother promised that she should marry whom and when she chose.

Gone Again.

It was some months after this that Lucy disappeared again, this time in London. Reports of her disappearance were published broadcast throughout Europe and America. When she was finally found she was living in the theatrical district where she had taken quarters. She announced that she had determined to take up a career on the stage, saying that she had decided to be of use in the world. She also said that she did not mind being a society lady for a few months in a year, but for the balance of the time she wished to do something useful.

Banker Rosen is satisfied that he can make the heiress happy. But her friends would not be surprised if she should decide the last minute to put the wedding off indefinitely.

NEARLY A BLOCKADE ON ATLANTIC COAST

New York, Aug. 6.—With British, German and French war vessels lurking along the transatlantic lanes piloted by steamships, conditions off the American north Atlantic coast have taken on some of the aspects of a blockade.

Foreign vessels which ventured to leave this port today went forth under risk of capture. Others incoming traveled for the most part full speed ahead, regardless of danger in darkness and fog.

Wireless operators caught fragments of conversation between cruiser and cruiser, or from cruiser to land, but were unable to interpret the text of what they heard, as the messages were in code.

Each day the number of ships daring to sail from New York for European shores has been growing smaller.

AMERICA'S CROPS PRIMARY IN MAINE ARE IN DEMAND BY EUROPE WILL BE A TEST FOR WILSON

AS SOON AS THE SUPREMACY OF THE SEA IS DECIDED, WE WILL HAVE BIG BOOM. RESULT WILL TELL WHETHER THE POLICIES OF PRESIDENT HAVE PROVEN POPULAR.

Washington, Aug. 6.—American crops can and must move to Europe, which must have our wheat or starve. Just as soon as the question of supremacy of the seas is settled commerce will be resumed. This view was expressed today by Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce.

"If England sweeps the seas English merchant ships will resume their transportation of our crops," said Mr. Redfield. "If Germany is successful her ships will carry the grain. England is, of course, our biggest customer. Another thing that will help will be the bill now before congress amending our shipping laws. But even if there are not enough American ships European nations will send others. It's their worry not ours."

Mr. Redfield said every effort would be made by his department to assist in relieving crop congestion.

August 6, Me., Aug. 6.—The straw which indicates the direction of the political wind in the coming elections will be first in the state of Maine. The earliest indication of the sentiment of the country toward the present democratic administration at Washington will be received from the state on the 14th day of next month, on which date the regular election of state officers, representatives in congress and legislative and county officials will be held. Scarcely less important than the test of the popularity of the democratic administration will be the test of the vitality and longevity of the progressive party.

Governor William T. Haines, who was elected on the republican ticket two years ago, is a candidate for reelection. His democratic opponent is Oakley C. Curtis, the present mayor of Portland. The ticket of the progressive party, the first they have had in this state, is headed by Harold Gardner as candidate for governor.

In his campaign for re-election Governor Haines finds himself deeply involved in the agitation over the liquor traffic. Mr. Gardner, the progressive candidate, has been pursuing him from stump to stump with charges of bad faith as to the governor's claim that he is doing his best to enforce the prohibitory law. Governor Haines has claimed credit for the removal of those sheriffs who were nullifying the prohibitory law by allowing it to be followed at will. Mr. Gardner denies credit to the governor for the removal of those men by asserting the method of removing them by the legislature was not the governor's idea at all, and that if the method which the governor recommended of dealing with these men had been adopted, they could not have been removed.

Though the liquor question continues to permeate the campaign in every county and district, as it has done in the state of Maine for many years, there are national questions that are figuring to a considerable extent as issues in the contest. The democratic tariff which has admitted potatoes to this country from Canada free of duty is not to the liking of the voters in Aroostook county, where more potatoes are raised than in any other locality in the country. The republican and progressive speakers have endeavored to make the most of this issue, but the democrats have come back with the reply that no matter how many barrels of potatoes may have come across the border, potatoes are, nevertheless, just as high as they ever were, and Maine farmers are getting just as much for them as they ever received.

The question of free tolls for American ships in the Panama canal is also an issue in the present campaign. For years Maine has been a great shipbuilding state, and she is much interested also in the coastwise trade.

TINY TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER HERO OF FIGHT

LANCE FIRES SHOTS WHICH GET GERMAN STEAMER—SOME OF THE CREW RESCUED.

London, Aug. 6, 4:50 p. m.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Lance was the hero of the first naval engagement of the present war, sinking the Hamburg-American line steamer Koenigin Luise, which had been fitted out as a mine layer.

The Lance fired only four shots. The first destroyed the bridge of the steamer, the third and fourth tore away the stern and the Koenigin Luise sank in six minutes.

The Lance rescued 28 of the German crew. Several were wounded. Two of them each lost an arm and four others each had a leg shot away. None of the Lance's crew was injured.

The Koenigin Luise was caught laying mines some 60 miles from Harwich.

FURTHER DETAILS OF BATTLE AT LIEGE

BELGIANS HAVE MADE BRILLIANT RESISTANCE BUT CAN'T HOPE TO HOLD FORTS.

Paris, Aug. 6.—Official announcements made that the battle continues to rage around Liege this afternoon.

The situation, according to the latest dispatches, is as follows:

"It seemed certain that the fortifications could not stop the German army and the only question was whether its advance could be delayed. The fortifications already held out for 36 hours and the fierce struggle, the Germans had made and still would have to make, it was believed, would compel them to pause and retreat."

"If the German army succeeds in carrying Liege, it will find itself confronted by an entrenched camp at Namur, at which the Belgians are preparing to make a stand as fierce as that at Liege."

"The Belgian army was brilliantly fulfilling its task of delaying the German advance and it appeared certain the German staffs plan of campaign in Belgium would be hindered by the obstinate stand of the Belgians."

THEY WANT RAILWAY ASSESSMENTS RAISED

OFFICIALS OF TWO COUNTRIES GO BEFORE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZERS.

Helena, Aug. 6.—Officials of two Montana counties appeared before the state board of equalization this afternoon and asked that the assessment of the railroads be raised. F. B. Tanner, assessor of Ravalli, and J. D. Taylor, county attorney of Ravalli, asked that the assessment of the Darby extension of the Bitter Root branch of the Northern Pacific branch of the Northern Pacific be increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a mile on the grounds that the Darby extension produces just as much revenue as the Bitter Root branch proper, that the same trains are operated, and there is no reason why the Darby mileage should not be assessed at the same figure.

The Horn county officials requested that the Burlington assessment be increased to that of the other main line roads.

PANAMA CANAL ACT TO BE EXTENDED BY CONGRESS

VOTE WAS ABOUT TO BE TAKEN TODAY WHEN NEWS OF MRS. WILSON'S DEATH CAME.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The senate was about to reach a vote late today on the bill to amend the Panama canal act, to admit foreign built ships to American register because of the European crisis, when the session was abruptly adjourned owing to the death of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president.

Amendments had been accepted to provide that the president may, whenever in his discretion domestic trade may require it, permit foreign ships of American register to enter the coastwise trade and to authorize the American Red Cross to charter a ship and carry the American flag. The bill probably will be passed tomorrow.

The senate held no executive session to consider the nominations of Paul N. Warburg of New York and Frederick A. Delano of Chicago, as members of the federal reserve board.

MOUNTAIN OF MAIL FOR GARNET STATION

ROUTE FROM BEAR MOUTH TO GARNET, HAS NOT BEEN CARRIED SINCE JULY 29.

Garnet is a town without mail. The star-route contract for carrying the mail from Bearmouth expired July 29 and no new contract has been awarded. The result is that the station at Bearmouth is piled high with accumulated mail for the town up Bear gulch and the postoffice in Bearmouth will soon have to be enlarged.

Garnet people who drive down to Bearmouth are able to get their own personal mail, but there is nothing doing in the way of supplying the public's demand for its letters, its newspapers and its parcel post.

Don't consider these low prices first; think most of the immense values that Missoula Mercantile Co.

clothes offer, regardless of price. Let the added value in the way of price reductions simply double your conviction that now's the time to buy. There's no getting away from values like these.

Table with 4 columns: \$12 and \$13.50 MEN'S SUITS \$7.75, \$15 and \$16.50 MEN'S SUITS \$9.75, \$18 to \$22.50 MEN'S SUITS \$12.75, Regular \$25.00 MEN'S SUITS \$15.75

Table listing various clothing items and prices: Men's Trousers reduced ONE FOURTH, Rain and Auto Coats, less ONE FOURTH \$1.00, Felt Hats, values to \$3.00, for \$1.00, All Straw Hats reduced ONE-HALF, All Panama Hats, reduced ONE-THIRD, \$2.00 Manhattan Shirts \$1.35, \$2.50 Manhattan Shirts \$1.85, \$3.00 Manhattan Shirts \$2.25, \$3.50 Manhattan Shirts \$2.50, \$4.00 Manhattan Shirts \$3.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 Manhattan Shirts \$3.75, \$5.00 to \$7.50 Golf Shirts for 75c, 85c and \$1.00, 75c Necktie Shirts, for 35c, \$1.00 Necktie Shirts, for 65c, \$1.50 Necktie Shirts, for 85c, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Necktie Shirts, for \$1.35, 65c and 75c Work Shirts \$1.35, \$1.50 Black Sateen Shirts 85c, 15c Neckwear, now 5c, 25c Neckwear, now 3 for 50c, 50c Neckwear, now 3 for \$1.00, 75c Neckwear, for 50c, 50c Underwear, for 25c, 75c Underwear, for 50c, \$1.00 Underwear, for 75c, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Underwear, for \$1.00, 15c Hosiery, now 3 for 25c, 25c Hosiery, now 3 for 50c, 50c Silk Hosiery, now 3 for \$1.00, 10c Cotton Gloves, for 5c, 15c Knit Waist Cotton Gloves 3 for 25c, 25c Cotton and Muleskin Gloves 3 for 50c, 50c Leather Gloves, now 35c, 50c Suspenders, for 25c, Boys' Clothing, etc. at 1/4, 1/3 and 1/2 LESS

Trunks and Bags One-Fourth Less



LOYAL IRISH CHEER THE DEPARTING REGIMENTS

CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS TO FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE FOR MOTHERLAND.

Dublin, Aug. 6.—There was a great demonstration here tonight over the British regiments which were entraining for active service. Reservists who were starting for England were escorted to the station by nationalists with bands of music.

A number of unionist Protestants are joining the nationalist volunteers for the defense of the country.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION IN BUTTE

(Continued from Page One.)

This principle has been one of the big local union issues.

Murphy said the socialists had injected themselves into the miners' differences for whatever political benefit might accrue.

At the outset of the hearing Professor John R. Commons, an acting chairman of the commission, insisted that none of the witnesses should go into any events which occurred on or after June 12.

O. F. Kelley, managing director of the Anaconda Mining company, and John Gillie, superintendent of the Anaconda mines, also testified. Governor Stewart is expected to testify tomorrow.

The first matter taken up in the examination of Mr. Kelley was the nature and relations of the Anaconda company. Mr. Kelley said that the Anaconda Copper company is a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, holding about 75 per cent of the stock of the Anaconda company.

Policing the Mines.

Asked how the mines were "policed," Mr. Kelley said that there is no police, nothing but watchmen, who generally are old-timers and pensioners.

He described the system by which the company takes care of employees when ill or injured, and told about the hospital dues system. Mr. Gillie answered some questions about how men are treated who complain of unjust discharge, and said that there are not half a dozen cases a year. Mr. Kelley, when asked if the compensation system is satisfactory, said:

"I believe it is as satisfactory as any system can be between employer and employee. I believe as good feeling prevails between the company and its employees as can be found anywhere."

As to Damage Suits.

Asked about suits brought, he said that attorneys who make a business of such work sometimes reach injured parties first and are responsible for the suits.

The card system was discussed and

Mr. Kelley said that about 20,000 caps are out, while there are about 9,000 jobs here, and that the system furnishes some information about the miners, but does not in any way interfere with their securing immediate employment or affect their incidentally.

"I don't believe in doing anything to prevent a miner from securing immediate employment. I would rather have an underserving man secure work than anything prevented the deserving," said Mr. Kelley.

Large Payroll.

Asked to give figures of total wages for the past two years he gave them as follows: 1912, \$18,350,249.47, 1913, \$20,215,939.65.

The number of men employed by the company was asked for and Mr. Kelley said about 13,000 at Butte, 9,000 at Great Falls from 750 to 1,000, at Anaconda from 2,000 to 2,500. He went into the wages paid and explained the sliding scale dependent upon the price of copper.

The question of how the dividends paid by the company were affected by the changing price of copper was touched and Mr. Kelley said a ratio was maintained, and added:

No Market Now.

"I want to say there are years when there are no dividends paid. To show you how the business is affected I will say that at this time there is absolutely no market in Europe for copper, where we sell most of our product. There is also no means to collect the price if we could sell there. Drafts sent to Europe for shipments of copper in the past are now returning unpaid. I don't believe there has been a pound of copper sold in the United States in the past 10 days."

Asked what part of the receipts from copper mined was paid to the employees, he replied:

Half Goes to Labor.

"Roughly speaking, 50 cents out of every dollar made goes to labor. That is \$20,000,000 out of the \$40,000,000 of gross income is paid to employees. Also the labor in other services that the company does not control, involved in transportation or other phases of the copper business, receives the same proportion."

Six of the nine members of the commission are in Butte. They are Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, representing the general public; Frederick A. Delano, receiver for the Wabash railroad, and recently appointed a member of the federal reserve board, and Thurston Ballard, a Louisville manufacturer, representing the employers, and John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; James O'Connell, third vice president of the A. F. of L., and Austin B. Garrison, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, representing the employees.

W. O. Thompson is counsel for the commission and a staff of investigators is in charge of Basil M. Manly, Professor George E. Barnett and Dr. W. M. Leiserson act in an advisory capacity to the commission.

Three members of the commission will not attend the Butte meeting. They are Frank F. Walsh, chairman; Mrs. J. Gordon Harriman of New York, and Harris Wolcott of San Francisco, the first two representatives of the general public and the latter representing the employees.

The members of the commission come to Butte from Lead, S. D., and go from here to Seattle. Those who have been called for the next two days' sessions in Butte follow: Friday—Sam V. Stewart, governor of Montana; D. M. Kelly, attorney general; Jacob Oliver, miner; George W.



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