

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Esther Peterson, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Esther Peterson, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at the office of Maury & Melzer, 43 Hirshour building, Butte, Mont., the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in the county of Silver Bow, State of Montana.

M. J. GEIGER, Administrator of the estate of Esther Peterson, deceased.

Dated Butte, Mont., this 27th day of April, 1919. (First publication April 29, 1919.)

NOTICE OF SALE.

In the district court of the Second Judicial district of the state of Montana, in and for the county of Silver Bow.

In the matter of the estate of Margaret F. Schaefer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the above entitled court made on the 17th day of May, 1919, in the above entitled estate, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation by said court, the following described real property, to-wit:

Lot thirteen (13), in block four (4) of the Travonia addition to the city of Butte, according to the plat and survey thereof now on file in the office of the clerk and recorder of Silver Bow county, Montana. Said sale will be made on Thursday, the 19th day of June, 1919, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day at the courthouse door in the city of Butte, said county and state. The terms of sale will be 10 per cent at date of sale, balance upon confirmation of the sale by said court.

Dated May 19, 1919.

M. C. ERKER, Administratrix of the estate of Margaret F. Schaefer, deceased. (First Publication May 20, 1919.)

KICK ON GARBAGE IN STREET BOXES

Objection to the action of business houses and residents in utilizing the city's square green waste cans for garbage receptacles has been voiced by City Health Officer Grigg. The doctor stated that in many instances it had been found that the city's cans, which are to be used for waste paper only, were filled with household garbage. The practice must be discontinued, he said.

SAW YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN.

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS



OPEN FORUM

This column is conducted for and written by Bulletin readers. If you have any suggestions to offer for the betterment of conditions in which the public is interested, the Bulletin offers you this opportunity for their expression and interchange of comment with your neighbors and friends. Properly to protect this Open Forum, all communications must be signed with the name and address of the writer, but anonymous signatures will be used in the column if requested. Address all communications to the editor of the Bulletin and please be brief and to the point.

Editor Daily Bulletin:

Having occasion this morning to drop into the office of the Associated Charities at the courthouse in search of underwear wherewith to cover my nakedness, I was informed by the matron in charge, Mrs. Bates, that the office would close in a couple of weeks for the summer vacation.

This information was noted by me particularly, because never, in my thoughts, had charity and old clothes associated closely with summer vacations. Upon inquiry, however, it developed that it is the customary thing in Butte for the office to close from June to September. It seems quite the usual yearly custom of charity to lock up her stock of old shoes and shirts and seek the hills on pleasure bent.

Whether the needy folks who get their duds from the Associated Charities, also take a vacation from being poor, could not be ascertained. But, if they don't, it behooves them to pick up a pair of kicks and a shirt or two, now, before the office closes—and William Lutey and

Malcolm Gillis, directors of the Associated Charities, leave town for their summer outings.

ONE OF THE POOR.

A JUST PEACE!

To the Editor: Germany's attitude toward the peace terms is arousing much interest. She declares that the terms are ridiculous, infamous, unacceptable; that her veterans are trying to place her in humble servitude. And her stand is certainly worthy of consideration. In the first place, what has become of that famous line in the 14 points, about the removal of all economic barriers? Does it not pertain to our enemies as well as to our allies? When we burden Germany with a debt of \$25,000,000,000 does it not obstruct the way for her economic development? That is surely something she might rightly complain of.

Or perhaps she considers that her people do not owe it; that her people did not realize their crime until they were forced, through starvation, to think and rebel. They have overthrown that autocracy which dictated to them, secreted government affairs from them, threw them madly into a bloody war, and forced them to fight. They have most certainly shown us that they were fighting for autocracy and wished to be our friends. And, again, let us remember now, before the armistice was signed, our president taught that we were fighting autocracy; that that power was responsible. So if it is the debtor, how can we turn to the German people and demand such an enormous debt?

"Look," say the German people, "how heavy our burden! We owe you 30 years to lift it, and we shall certainly need that long. But our children! Aye, they must help." It is true that they must help, these innocent children who have never dreamed of the crimes committed in the war. Is it just to make them struggle through 30 years of oppressive taxation?

The war has brought with it what it always carries—a spirit of hate. Without it war cannot be. Our state defense councils and our orators have attained their object. America has hated the German people since its entrance into the war, and it still holds that spirit, even in peace, although when we entered the war we hoped for an immediate reconciliation between the German and American peoples. Nevertheless we cannot say there is not reason for this hate. But why do the allies seek this revenge? Is that not going too far with hatred? Is revenge ever just? Revenge should never be allowed to enter the hearts of people for any reason. It seems that the allies lay this burden on the Germans simply because they have the upper hand.

Also let us consider the future. We must not think for a minute that the Germans will bear this indemnity with patience and gratitude. Germany will hate us forever. She will be continuously seeking to crawl out. If so great a nation as Germany is allowed to hate us, the world is not yet safe for a lasting peace.

But before we say that Germany should not have to pay, let us consider desecrated France, and ravaged, burned and almost destroyed Belgium. Let us remember the crimes Germany committed on the seas, in the field, behind her lines in prison camps, and her underhanded plotting even in neutral countries.

But the fact that the Germans were taught by the military masters of Germany that war and destruction were noble and beautiful, only convinces us that they were misled. The question of responsibility that arises from this misleading can only be judged by a kind-hearted person who is not prejudiced. People who hold hatred for the German people cannot see justice, they are blind to any wrongs they could commit.

So let us investigate ourselves. Do we hold too much hatred for the German people for peace times? Should we not return to the quo ante bellum status? Does it not seem that the world would be much happier if no group of peoples were burdened and dissenting? Does it not seem that peace would be more liable to last were there happiness and content?

But who must pay for these reparations? For this question there is but one solution. That, if the sole object of the peoples of the world is to blot out the memory of the crimes and atrocities of the world war; to bring about a peace that will insure the happiness of all people, let each and every nation that was affected by the overthrowing of autocracy contribute to a common fund for reparation. Let America help; let Germany contribute, and right willingly and abundantly she will when there is justice done.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT.

MRS. SANDERS GUEST OF LADIES AT LUNCH

Mrs. Helen Fitzgerald Sanders was guest of honor at a luncheon tendered yesterday at a luncheon by a group of 50 ladies. The luncheon was in honor of Mrs. Fitzgerald's recent return from an extended visit in the east. Mrs. Charles P. Irish officiated as toastmaster and brief remarks were made by Mrs. L. O. Edmunds of Columbus, Mrs. Margaret Poosa, Mrs. Louise Winchester, Mrs. Sam Johnstone, Mrs. Bert Adams, Travers, Mrs. Sanders and others. Several vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. Francis Harte-Parks.

EX-KAISER NOT THE ONLY RULER TO STAND TRIAL

Napoleon Imprisoned, While Louis XVI and Charles I Lost Their Heads. Wilhelm's Chances Good.

By J. W. T. MASON. (Written for the United Press.)

New York, May 20.—No precedent exists under international law for the trial of William Hohenzollern, ex Emperor of Germany, by a court of the allies, nevertheless this will be the first case of a monarch "above the law," brought to punishment by extra-legal means.

When Napoleon began to be deserted by his soldiers in 1814, and saw his hopes of final victory vanish, he entrusted Marshal Ney and others of his friends with the work of negotiating terms with the allied enemy powers. The allies insisted upon Napoleon's abdication on behalf of himself and his heirs as emperor of France and King of Italy. Napoleon consented. The allies thereupon did not bring him to trial, but continued the negotiations. In the end, Napoleon was permitted to keep the title of "Emperor" with an allowance of \$500,000 yearly. Chiefly through the influence of Czar Alexander, Elba was created a principality for him, and he was sent there ostensibly as its ruler, but in reality a prisoner.

After Napoleon's escape from Elba, and his defeat at Waterloo, he came, in effect, an outlaw. He fled to Paris from Waterloo and abdicated again. The Prussians were marching toward Paris, intent on making Napoleon a prisoner of war, and the French provisional government ordered him to leave the capital. Napoleon was advised to try to escape to America. He got as far as Rochefort, on the French coast, hoping to find an American sailing ship there. The British man-of-war Bellerophon, however, was in the harbor, and escape was impossible.

The French royalists were now pursuing Napoleon, and rather than fall into the hands of his own countrymen, Napoleon boarded the Bellerophon and surrendered unconditionally to the British. The Bellerophon took him to Plymouth. From there, he was sent to St. Helena, by order of the British government. He was stripped of his imperial dignities, as punishment for his escape from Elba, and thereafter was known as the Emperor Napoleon, but as General Bonaparte.

Previous to this termination of the Corsican's public career, the French used extra-legal authority for ridding themselves of the Bourbon monarchy. The national convention of the French revolution, on Sept. 20, 1792, decreed the establishment of a republic. Louis XVI, who lost his throne by this act, fell under suspicion of conspiring to restore the monarchy. A charge of treason was brought against him, and he was brought to trial before the convention, Jan. 19, 1793. A majority vote alone of the convention was declared necessary to convict. On Jan. 20, the convention voted 387 for conviction; and 338 for acquittal. There was no authority in French law for this procedure, but that fact didn't save Louis' head, and he was guillotined Jan. 21.

The English had greater difficulties in evading the law before they succeeded in beheading the last of their own absolutists. Charles I, Charles had attempted to intimidate the house of commons into doing his will by storming the halls, sacred to the elected representatives of the people. Nevertheless, when Cromwell's soldiers captured Charles and called upon the commons to proceed against him, the sense of lawful procedure was too strong among a majority of the members for them to act in so unprecedented a case.

UNDERTAKERS

FUNERAL NOTICE. Fraser.—The funeral of William Fraser, was held this afternoon from the family residence, 235 Colorado street, proceeding to the Presbyterian church where services were held. Rev. Groeneveld officiated. Interment took place in the Mount Moriah cemetery.

DANIELS & BILBOA

Undertakers and Embalmers 125 East Park St., Butte, Phone 286 Residence Phone 4317-W. Auto and Carriage Equipment

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majority of the members for them to act in so unprecedented a case.

Thereupon, the Cromwell warrior, under command of Colonel Pride, employed what was after called "Pride's purge." They forcibly expelled 112 members of the commons who were favorable to Charles. Other members of the house prudently remained away, until there were only about 50 in attendance. This body was the famous "rump parliament." On Jan. 1, 1649, it declared Charles guilty of treason. The house of lords refused to agree, and the commons resolved that the right of legislation was a possession of the commons alone. They also declared they would make laws without the king's consent.

Then the rump established a high court of justice comprising some 150 members to try Charles. The monarch announced he was above the law, and asked for the authority of his judges. He was told he was being tried by the authority of the English people who had elected him. Charles retorted his title was hereditary, not elective, and had been so for 1,000 years.

The eminent legal authorities of England supported the king's claim, but the soldiers of Cromwell had no interest in legal technicalities, though many of the judges refused to go on with the trial. At the final session only 62 were present. They unanimously declared Charles guilty. Jurists down to the present day have held the verdict illegal, but Charles was led to the block in Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1649, and lost his head at a single blow of the executioner's axe.

One Cent A Word In Advance

CLASSIFIED ADS

No Ad Less Than 15 Cents.

MALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—Ambitious men to prepare for promotion. Apply International Correspondence School, basement, No. 1 West Broadway.

ARE YOU SICK OR CRIPPLED?

A few treatments of CHIROPRACTIC will relieve you. At any rate give it a trial. Quit drugs. Avoid the operation. See Flora W. Emery, Room 9, Silver Bow block.

RETURNED SOLDIERS wishing to

advertise for work can use the best columns of the Daily Bulletin free of charge. Do not be backward in taking advantage of this offer, we are glad to be of service to you.

TWO good shoemakers at once. 111 S. Main st. In basement.

Furnished Housekeeping Rooms

TWO NICE, clean, large, pleasant furnished housekeeping rooms; convenient; sunny; close in. 507 W. Geneva.

TWO NEWLY furnished housekeeping rooms, hot and cold water and bath. 326 South Idaho.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

3 ROOMS of furniture, \$100. 798 S. Dakota.

FOR RENT

THREE-room semi-modern, furnished or unfurnished, furnished, \$20; unfurnished, \$16.50. Apply 1226 Farrell st.

FOUR-room brick house. 119 S. Grant st. Call 658-W.

3 ROOMS for housekeeping, \$12.50 per month. Phone 6528-J.

Unfurnished Houses

4-ROOM modern house. Inquire 1125 E. Second st. Phone 2231-W.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1914 BUICK, delivery body; self-starter, lighting system; in fine condition. You should see this car. Smith Machine shop, 401 S. Wyoming.

ONE MODEL 83 Overland, one Ford, one Chalmers, racing type; one Thomas Flyer. All in first class condition. South Side Garage, Phone 4480-W.

FORD truck, 1918 model, in fine condition. Inquire 2818 Farragut St., or phone 3914-W.

The HUGHES MILLINERY 649 UTAH AVENUE. A large stock of spring and summer millinery HAS JUST ARRIVED. Latest Creations Lowest Prices. We are out of the high rent district. YOU RECEIVE THE BENEFIT.

MISS CHRISTINE YEGEN BECOMES BRIDE IN EAST. Daughter of Butte Bank Head Weds Billings Man in New York. Is Well Known in Butte. Billings, May 20.—News of the marriage in New York recently of Miss Christine Yegen, daughter of Christian Yegen, president of the Yegen banks in Butte, Aracoma and Billings, has been received here. Miss Yegen became the bride of Barton Dakin, formerly assistant cashier in the Merchants' National bank of this city, and who recently returned from army service abroad. Miss Yegen is well known in Butte, having visited here frequently. Phone 52 If You Want to Rent That Furnished House. Use Bulletin want ads. They get results.

Don't Forget Electricians' Ball. SAY YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN.

CLASSIFIED ADS. TRANSFERS: EXPRESSMAN'S headoutfits, Expressmen when you want them. Phone 6404-J. HAT CLEANING: THAT OLD HAT. Get it reblocked and cleaned to look like new. Both ladies' and gents' hats renovated. Fifteen years' experience as a hat maker. The Nifty Hat Shop, 38 1/2 E. Park st. DANCING SCHOOL: WHERE are the popular dances taught? At the Butte School of Dancing, 124 S. Montana. Lady teachers. Lessons 50 cents. FINANCIAL: FIVE THOUSAND WORKERS wanted to buy \$5 worth of stock in The Bulletin Publishing Co. MONEY TO LOAN: MONEY LOANED on diamonds, watches, jewelry and Liberty bonds at a reasonable rate of interest. The Old Reliable. I. Simon, 21 N. Main. MONEY advanced on Liberty bonds, diamonds, watches, jewelry and other articles of value; square deal. People's Loan office, 28 1/2 E. Park. MONEY LOANED at 2 per cent. Diamonds, jewelry, Liberty bonds. Mose Lina, upstairs jeweler. CLEANERS AND DYERS: AMERICAN Dyeing & Cleaning Works, 1341 Harrison ave. Phone 181. SUITS called for and delivered. Work guaranteed. Club rates. Give us a trial. LesHea, 221 West Quartz st., phone 2788. TONSORIAL: HAVE your children's hair cut at E. J. Swainner's barber shop, 133 1/2 W. Broadway. Hemstitching and Braiding: BRAIDING, hemstitching and picking. 101 Pennsylvania block. M. E. Benefield. CHILE PARLORS: TRY IT. Our chile always the best in the city. PONY CHILE CAFE, 38 1/2 E. Park St. Bulletin Phone No. Is 52. SAY YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN.

About Advertising. SOME PEOPLE think ADVERTISING IS simply SPENDING MONEY. BUT THE wise man knows IT'S THE surest way to make more. THE ONLY problem is, WHAT MEDIUM to use. CIRCULARS AND hand-bills COST A LOT of money, BUT YOU give them away, SO NOBODY wants them ON THEIR front porches, NOR IN their morning mail. THE MAN on the street PAYS REAL money FOR HIS newspaper, AND THAT'S why he values it MORE HIGHLY THAN A circular. HE BRINGS his paper home SO THAT every member OF THE family CAN READ and enjoy its BREEZY, up-to-the-minute news AND PROFIT by heeding THE HOME-TOWN merchants' BID FOR their trade, AND THAT'S a good reason FOR ADVERTISING IN A newspaper. AND NOT only that, BUT THE MERCHANT using hand-bills AND CIRCULARS hopes FOR TEN READERS to the hundred bills. IF WILL delivers the 100. WHEREAS the newspaper advertiser IS SURE of at least four readers TO EVERY copy of the paper, AND THEY all read and heed HIS ADS, AND THAT'S why he always LOOKS PLEASANT AND GROWS fat in the BANK ACCOUNT. BETTER CALL PHONE 52 TODAY AND HAVE OUR ADVERTISING manager EXPLAIN.