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WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 29.

THE TERM OF JUSTICES.

It is to be hoped that an amicable understanding can be reached with reference to the time when newly elected justices of the state supreme court take their seats. The usual practice, in fact, the invariable practice since the beginning of statehood, has been for the judges to take their seats at the same time with other state officials, at the beginning of January. The first judges took their positions on the first Monday in December, and the theory has been that this provision was intended merely that there should be no delay in the organization of the first court, but that it was intended that later the terms of judges should begin with those of other officials.

Those who hold the contrary view point out that there is no special mention in the constitution of any date for the beginning of the term other than the first Monday in December, hence that this date must be the legal one.

So far as the real interests of the state are concerned, the difference of a month in the beginning of the term does not appear to make any material difference. It is inconsistent with any proper conception of the dignity of the court to suppose that any of its members, present or prospective, would engage in a squabble for the position for the mere sake of a month's salary. The only possible question is the legal one, as to when the term actually does begin. It may be that it will be necessary to settle this at this time.

Because of the peculiar situation which exists in the state at this time, however, and of the manner in which the supreme court has already been made a political issue, it is to be hoped that some decision in this matter may be reached which will avert a contest at this time. Such a contest, no matter how conducted, nor what its result, cannot fail to have an unfavorable effect on public opinion.

To put the matter bluntly, it will be injurious to the state to have the impression created that representatives of one faction are trying to grab places on the supreme bench before they are legally entitled to them. And it will have an equally injurious effect to have the impression created that representatives of another faction are trying to hang onto those positions after they should have given them up.

Both of those impressions are inevitable if a real contest is precipitated.

HUGHES THE LAWYER.

Charles E. Hughes has announced that he will immediately resume the practice of law, as a member of the firm with which he was associated before he became governor of New York.

The position of president, to which Mr. Hughes aspired, is the most honorable one within the gift of the people. It is not a position in which the monetary compensation makes a man rich, and the position must make so many demands on the private funds of the incumbent that the salary, which looks like a rather ample one to most of us, must be sadly whittled away by the end of a term. The position of supreme court justice, while immediately less remunerative, is one which, in all probability, a man is actually more likely to be able to save money.

But in returning to private practice, which it was generally assumed Mr. Hughes would do, he enters into a field where the financial rewards are greater, and in which his service as governor and justice, and the fact that he has been the presidential candidate of a great party will tend to increase his presidential prestige, and to add to his income. In a financial way the occupancy of a position on the bench or in the presidential chair represented a distinct sacrifice, but it is the sort of sacrifice which most men would be willing to make. And in that willingness there is nothing sordid, not any justification for the cynical inquiry as to what a man is getting out of it. Honorable position is in itself highly valued by most men, and it is well that this is true.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE VILLA.

According to the reports, which, like all things that come out of Mexico, are somewhat uncertain, Villa has captured the city of Chihuahua and is on his way to take possession of Juarez, just across our southern border.

It is scarcely worth while to pay much attention to reports of numbers of men engaged, as all the reports are more or less unreliable. But it is known to be a fact that General Trevino, in charge of the Carranza troops, had a force of several thousand men. He was in actual possession of Chihuahua, and had all the advantage which possession gives. Yet Villa, who not long since was a fugitive, hunted from pillar to post, with his power permanently crushed, according to the effusive statements made, has been able to lay siege to the city, to fight a three days' battle with its defenders, to overcome their opposition, and actually to possess himself of the place.

Some weeks or months ago there was a raid on the little town of Columbus, in American territory, in which a number of Americans were killed. American troops gave chase to the raiders, who were under command of this same Villa. The pursuit was suspended because of the inadequacy of the little force which started after the bandit, and weeks were consumed in getting together another force. This force was later sent south with the ostensible purpose of capturing or killing Villa. Everywhere it met with opposition. The bandits kept out of reach, and the men acting under the authority of Carranza, who was supposed to desire the suppression of the bandit leader, threw every possible obstacle in the way of the Americans, denying them the use of transportation, hampering their purchase of supplies, and at length massacring a body of American soldiers at Parral. The hands of the American soldiers were tied because they had been given to understand that they were in a friendly country, dealing with friends, and were operating only against a common enemy.

Since that time not a move has been made in the direction of any sort of progress. The little force under Pershing has marked time somewhere in Mexico, while the American government has been alike afraid to support it, to advance it or to withdraw it.

In the meantime Villa, the beaten, the hunted, the suppressed, has gathered around himself more and more men until he has again established himself at the head of a formidable army, has signally defeated the troops of the de facto government, has placed himself in possession of an important city, has added immensely to his prestige, and has doubtless elaborated plans for another raid on American territory. And the American troops under Pershing are, according to the theory which appears to be entertained in Washington, are still hunting Villa and are unable to find him, while a joint commission has been laboring solemnly over the paper pacification of Mexico.

Robert J. Burdette wrote some verses once concerning a search which attracted considerable attention for a time. A prize fight was to be held somewhere in the state of Mississippi, contrary to the statutes of that state. The plans were all made. The sporting pages of the newspapers were full of it. A big river steamer was chartered to convey the crowd to the island where the fight was to occur. The boat pulled out loaded with passengers, with bands playing and all the noise customary on such occasions. The fight was held as scheduled. In the meantime the governor had been announcing that no fight should be held, and had stated that his men were seeking industriously for evidences that anyone intended to commit a crime. Burdette's verses were withering in their sarcasm. Only the last few words can be recalled, but they are scorchers. After drawing a graphic picture of the governor's search for that which was right before him Burdette closed with the advice that whenever the governor went on a hunt again he

"Close his small bore eyes and look with his long-range mouth."

That advice seems peculiarly pertinent just now.

A NEW DIPLOMATIC TANGLE.

A new situation arises through the refusal of Great Britain, in which she is supported by her allies, to grant safe passage to the newly appointed Austrian ambassador when he leaves to take his position at Washington. The general ground on which this customary privilege is refused is that Germany and Austria have so persistently violated the rules of international law, and have made use of their embassies for so much work of an illegal character, that the allied governments feel warranted in denying their representatives the courtesies which are usually extended among civilized peoples.

So far as the relations of Great Britain and Austria, or any of the powers on one side with any of those on the other, we have nothing to do. It appears that at present there has been no request by this government for safe conduct for the ambassador, the American government having merely transmitted to Great Britain the Austrian request for this privilege. Until the American government makes a request of its own, therefore, we have no grievance.

Just what the situation would be had this request been made by our own neutral government is a matter involving too many diplomatic niceties to warrant the expression of a lay opinion. It seems, however, that the refusal of this customary privilege is likely to arouse some feeling of antagonism without any corresponding benefits.

GERMAN AIR RAID ON NORTH ENGLAND DID LITTLE DAMAGE

London, Nov. 29.—Reports from the north of England indicate that the latest raid by German airships was futile as far as the infliction of any damage was concerned. Military authorities in a number of towns gave warning of the approach of the raiders and all lights were promptly put out.

In some places it was reported that the engines of the airships were heard overhead but no bombs were dropped. It is said most of the bombs fell in fields in the rural districts.

Miss Mattie Crowder, of Kansas, Ill., Now $10,000 Housekeeper

Amboy, Ill., Nov. 29.—Miss Mattie Crowder of Kansas, Ill., has been chosen as successor to Mary Smith as $10,000 housekeeper of the "Lonesome Farm" James Parkhurst announced today. Miss Smith, the Chicago bred stenographer chosen by Parkhurst and his wife a year and four months ago to be their housekeeper and daughter in return for which she was to receive $10,000 at their death, could not accustom herself to the life and surroundings of the farm. Miss Crowder was selected from among the fifteen hundred who applied when the old couple advertised first.

Still the movies fail to show a bayonet charge on snowshoes.

Gleanings

A FABLE—MAYBE.

"Once upon a time there was an innkeeper who, strange to say, was unable to make both ends meet. Nothing that he tried was any use; he even placed in the windows a notice to the effect that his house was 'under entirely new management,' but that too was in vain. So in despair he consulted a wise woman.

"It is quite simple," she said, as she pocketed her fee. "You must change the name of your inn."

"But it has been 'The Golden Lion' for centuries," he replied.

"You must change the name," she said. "You must call it "The Eight Bells;' and you must have a row of seven bells as the sign."

"Seven?" he said; "but that's absurd. What will that do?"

"Go home and see,' said the wise woman.

So he went home and did as she told him.

And straightway every wayfarer who was passing paused to count the bells, and then hurried into the inn to point out the mistake, each apparently believing himself to be the only one who had noticed it, and all wishing to refresh themselves for that trouble; motorists, observing the discrepancy as they flew by, stopped their chauffeurs, and, with the usual enormous difficulty, got them to go back; and the joke found its way into the guide-books.

The result was that the innkeeper waxed fat, lost his health and made his fortune.—From E. V. Lucas' "Cloud and Sunshine."

THY HANDS.

Thy hands are lilies, fragrant, fair;
I bow before thy tender hands
Folded above my head in prayer,
Oh, let them rest a moment there—
Thy supplicating hands.

Thy hands are lilies, fragrant, sweet;
They weave a skein of many strands,
They weave it firm, and when complete
It spreads to catch my straying feet—
Thy mystic weaving hands.

Thy hands are lilies, pallid fair,
With fragrance culled from many lands;
They beckon to me in the night,
They build a palace of delight—
Thy wonder-working hands.
—Louise Winter in Harper's Magazine.

GEMS.

I am prejudiced in favor of him who can solicit boldly without impudence. He has faith in human nature.—Lavater.

Life gives nothing to men without great labor.—Horace.

Love is ever the beginning of knowledge.—Carlyle.

Country is dear, but liberty dearer.—Themos.

Employment, sir, and hardships prevent melancholy.—Samuel Johnson.

FAME.

Naught but a gust of wind is worldly fame,
Now from this quarter, now from that arriving,
And bearing with each change a different name.—Dante.

"STUMPING" SCIENCE.

The scientist had given a very scientific lecture, and at the end he said, beaming down on his audience condescendingly:

"Now, if there is any scientific question that any of my friends would like to ask, I beg them not to hesitate. I shall be only too happy to answer any inquiry in my power."

An old lady in spectacles that gave her a severe, stern look rose and said:

"Why do wet tea-leaves kill cockroaches?"

The scientist did not know wet tea-leaves did anything of the kind, much less the cause of the phenomenon; but, never at a loss, he replied:

"Because, madam, when a cockroach comes across a wet tea-leaf, he says, 'Hallo, here's a blanket,' and wraps himself up in it, catches cold, and dies."

—Tit-Bits.

FLASHES FROM LIFE.

"Everything is higher than it was."

"Yes—everything but morality, honesty and patriotism."

Directions for a Pacific President—If at first you don't succeed, crawl, crawl again.

Forgive us our Zeppelins as we forgive those who Zeppelin against us.

Lawrence cried, "Don't give up the ship!"

"The modern way is to stand by and watch someone else give it up," we explained.

ADVICE AND ADVISE.

To watch an expert verbal bronchobuster show off the paces of his yet hobby is a pleasure, even if you do not propose to ride the beast yourself. Don C. Seitz's volume on "Training for the Newspaper Trade" doesn't really tell you how to train for it, and isn't meant to. It isn't a guide; it's a gospel. It makes you want to sell all that you have and buy a cub reporter's job. And it is good medicine to want to do anything that hard, even for half an hour. Only, don't do it.
—J. B. Kerfoot in Life.

PITHY POINTS.

The belle in the church choir calls more young men to worship than the church bell in the steeple.

Fashionable charity keeps the left hand posted as to the operation of the right.

The wise girl always re-arranges the parlor furniture shortly after the right young man has departed.

If a woman's homely she always knows it; but it's different with a man.

The man who is determined to make a fool of himself has many opportunities thrust upon him.

National "U" Is Urged at Meeting In South Dakota

Watertown, S. D., Nov. 29.—Establishment of a national university at Washington, D. C., was advocated by Congressman S. D. Fees of Ohio, in an address before the South Dakota Educational association's annual convention here today.

C. H. Lugg, state superintendent of schools, urged the necessity of closer co-operation between the home and the school to realize much needed advancement in educational activities.

Coal Magnate Was Killed by Engine—Son Also Injured

Hazelton, Pa., Nov. 29.—David Benjamin, president of the Benjamin Iron and Steel works, and one of the best known men in the Anthracite coal fields, was killed and his son, Harry, seriously injured today near the Ebervale works of the concern.

Riding on the bumpers of a small locomotive running backward up a grade at high speed, the elder Benjamin fainted, fell off and was crushed to death. His son was injured trying to rescue him.

TREATMENT OF BELGIANS TO BE PROTESTED

United States Government to Make Another Complaint.

Lansing and Gerard Confer on Situation—Cabinet Takes it Up.

Washington, Nov. 29.—New representations are about to be made to the German government by the United States concerning the deportation of Belgian civilians for labor in Germany. What form they shall take has not been determined, but it became known last night that the administration is seriously exercised over the matter and is preparing for its next step with great deliberation, hoping to make it effective without straining the relations between the two countries.

American Charge Grew at Berlin recently took up this question informally with the German foreign office and at the state department's direction said a most unfavorable impression was being created in neutral countries, particularly in the United States. The foreign office, in a note now on its way to Washington, replied that deportation of the Belgians was a military necessity and was being carried on in accordance with international law governing the treatment of populations in conquered territory.

Latest Information.

The charge's preliminary report, the latest appeal for aid from the Belgian government and other information in the hands of the state department, were discussed at today's cabinet meeting, and Secretary Lansing remained with the president for nearly half an hour after the other members left. Ambassador Gerard, here for final conferences before returning to Berlin, and Col. E. M. House also talked over the plight of the Belgians during visits to the White House and the state department.

Ambassador Gerard did not see the president, but at Mr. Wilson's request deferred his plan to leave for New York and will see him tomorrow.

The refusal of the British government to grant safe conduct to Count Tarnowski, the new Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the United States, also was brought up at today's cabinet meeting and dissatisfaction was generally expressed.

MILLS NEAR THE MARGIN

Operations Must be Reduced Unless More Cars Are Found to Ship the Grain to Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 29.—Minneapolis flour mills were operating today so close to the closing margin that it was predicted by millers that operations would have to be materially reduced again unless more cars were found. The Minneapolis terminals committee will meet late today or tomorrow to discuss the situation.

The car shortage in Minneapolis was the main subject discussed at a meeting recently at Washington of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States, according to Douglas A. Fiske of that city who returned from the meeting today.

EAST BLAMED FOR SHORTAGE OF CARS

O. P. B. Jacobson of Minnesota Commission Says Congress Must Give I. C. C. More Power.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 29.—Blaming existing car shortage conditions to lack of storage facilities at sea ports, O. P. B. Jacobson, a member of the state railroad and warehouse commission and of the national committee investigating the subject yesterday, said that relief measures can be enforced only when congress empowers the interstate commerce commission to compel the return of cars now tied up at ports, to their owning lines.

Storage facilities at sea ports have been reduced instead of increased in late years, according to general reports, and to my own recent observation," said Commissioner Jacobson, "and that condition is largely responsible for existing conditions, especially as related to lack of cars in which to move grain. While in Brooklyn recently I saw only one grain warehouse in a district where there were formerly 12 or 15 large elevators. The boats that lined the wharves in other years were nowhere to be seen. All this explained why the sidings were lined with cars loaded with grain; until the federal commission is given full authority to deal with the situation the car shortage will improve but little."

Montana Teachers Hear Fine Addresses

Missoula, Mont., Nov. 29.—Features of yesterday's sessions of the Montana State Teachers' association were two addresses by President Henry Suzzallo of the University of Washington, who spoke on "The Ethical Standards of the Teaching Profession," and "The New Social Viewpoint in Education."

The association made the following nominations, which, except in the case of the office of treasurer, are equivalent to election at tomorrow's final session.

For president, H. A. Davee, of Helena, state superintendent of education.

For vice presidents, Superintendent J. A. Burger of Miles City and Miss Minnie Spurgin of Missoula.

For treasurer, Miss Minnie Petrashek of Lewistown and Superintendent W. D. Swetland of Kalispell.

For trustees—For three year term, Dr. J. P. Rowe of the state university; for two years term, Professor J. H. Holst of the state college.

Bozeman Elks Return Flag to Mont. Guards

Bozeman, Mont., Nov. 29.—The Bozeman lodge of Elks returned last night to Company A of the national guard of Montana, its silk flag which the lodge has had since the soldiers went to the Mexican border. The ceremony was very impressive and patriotic and was witnessed by about 250 members of the lodge. Exalted Ruler Judd and the officers of the local lodge of Elks were assisted in the exercises by Governor Sam V. Stewart, Hon. J. Bruce Kremer of Butte and a band. The two distinguished speakers spoke eloquently of the nation's emblem, the important part it has played in the country's history and of the excellent service given to the station and the nation by the national guard. Capt. Erastus Williams received the flag in behalf of his company and was in full uniform and was given an ovation by the assembly.

DIVORCE CASE STARTS IN GERMANY; GOES TO TURKEY AND AMERICA

St. Paul, Minn., Nov 29.—Governor J. A. A. Burnquist yesterday granted the request of Maurice Rose, a Minneapolis attorney, for continuance until 11 a. m. Saturday of the hearing on extradition proceedings against him following his indictment in New York city on a charge of subornation of perjury—alleged inducing of a witness to testify falsely in connection with the divorce suit which he won against his former wife, Bertha Rose.

Although neither Rose nor his attorney, Robert Jameson, gave any intimation of the grounds on which extradition will be fought, state officials predicted that it will be contended that the indictment is merely another move in persecution charged by Rose against his former wife. Rose is re-married and lives in Minneapolis. He said that a desire to insure his Thanksgiving dinner at home was one consideration prompting him to ask a continuance.

Detective Joseph Russo of New York city said that Samuel Schleeman, a friend of Rose, has already pleaded guilty to a charge of swearing falsely to a false affidavit in connection with the Rose divorce case. In the present proceedings Rose is accused of inducing David Shook to testify falsely against Bertha Rose.

The Rose divorce litigation began in Germany, where Rose went first to sue Bertha Rose for divorce under the law forbidding the intermarriage of cousins. Failing there, he journeyed to Turkey, embraced Mohammedanism and started suit in the Turkish courts, eventually losing.

Large Pay Envelops Means Desertions of Families, Report Says

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 29.—Acute poverty due to inability to obtain work disappeared from Pittsburgh one year ago but the prosperous condition of business in this district has resulted in a decided increase in the number of charity cases resulting from alcoholic drinks and desertion of families, according to the annual report of the Associated Charities just made public.

"There seems to be a relation between the great demand for labor and the increase in drinking in that the worker feels if he loses one job on account of intemperance, it will be easy to find another," the report says. "The association find that the large pay envelope has led to family desertion in many instances; in fact desertion increased very decidedly last year."

NEVER smoke—a patented lock flame-spreader automatically prevents the flame from creeping up.

There is no odor—the drum of this heater acts the same as the "Long Blue Chimney"—no dust, no ashes.

Regulator on top of drum sends heat straight up or outward into the room as desired.

Window in front makes it easy to see and regulate flame—no easy-to-break mica in window but substantial fine brass gauze.

The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater is simple to re-wick; besides a wick with reasonable care lasts a season.

Holds one gallon of kerosene. Indicator shows how much is in the reservoir.

Any good kerosene will give satisfaction, but for best results use Perfection Oil.

Perfection Smokeless Heater is 25 inches high and 12 inches in diameter, finished in polished steel or blue enamel, with trimmings of black Japan or nickel.

Price varies from $4.00 to $7.25, according to finish. Look for the triangle trade mark.

Sold by all reliable dealers.

Rayo Lamps give that soft, mellow light which enables you to read without eye strain. Get one.

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ALASKAN ROAD NOT FINISHED BEFORE 1920

Construction Heavier and Slower Than Expected, Captain Mears Says.

Seward, Alaska, Nov. 29.—Captain Frederick Mears, member of the Alaska railway commission, has issued a statement made public here today, which says the government railroad between Seward and Fairbanks will not be completed before 1920 or 1921, instead of 1918 as has been previously announced. It also stated that the part of the system along Turnagain Arm, between Seward and Anchorage, would not be ready for operation until 1918, instead of by November, 1917, as originally planned.

Captain Mears said that construction work had been heavier and slower than expected and that the getting of supplies had been more difficult than contemplated. Last summer, he said, was the roughest in years on Turnagain Arm and retarded construction. The weakness of bridges on the old Alaska Northern line, he found, prevents the use now of rotary snow plows to keep the road open beyond the Forty Mile station. Instead of two thousand men at work on the Turnagain Arm division as planned by the engineering commission he said there is less than 1,000.

Captain Mears inspected the line from Anchorage to Seward. He traveled by dog sled, hand car, train and on foot. He reports several cases of petty thieving in connection with the construction work. He says gambling is conducted at Anchorage.

Captain Mears sailed today for Seattle enroute to Washington, where he will report conditions.

He expressed the opinion that when the railroad was completed he possibly would favor that the government lease it to a private company to operate.

VENIZELOS' DECLARATION OF WAR IS NEGLIGIBLE

So Declare German Newspapers—"Rebel Government" Not Recognized, They Say.

London, Nov. 29.—German newspapers regard the declaration of war by the provisional government of Saloniki as negligible, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuters. The dispatch quotes the Koelnische Zeitung as saying: "This government or rebellion has not yet been recognized by us. It does not exist to us and therefore its declaration of war is nothing to us but a blank paper requiring no reply. Although we need not and shall not take notice of M. Venizelos' declaration we cannot disregard it in practice. The so-called army of the provisional government will act against the Bulgarians and us and we shall make prisoners. These prisoners are rebels as long as we disregard the declaration of war and must be treated as such."

The General Anzeiger of Dusseldorf says: "Venizelos must not believe that his so-called government and his fractireurs will be recognized by Bulgaria or Germany as belligerents."

Aged Thespians Attend Funeral Of N. Y. Manager

New York, Nov. 29.—Two centenarians attended the funeral of William Harris, dean of New York Theatrical managers here yesterday. They were Kitty Clark, 110 years old, and Harry Smarte, 108 years old, both well known on the stage when Harris was a boy.

The funeral was attended by hundreds of actors and theatrical producers of national fame.

Practical Economy

Baking powders made from alum or phosphate may be bought for a trifle less than Royal Baking Powder, which is made from cream of tartar, derived from grapes.

Alum powders are not only cheap, but they differ greatly in leavening power.

If a cheap baking powder is used for a fine cake and the cake turns out a failure there is a waste of costly materials worth more than a whole can of the cheap baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder produces the finest food, and its use therefore, results in an actual saving.

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