

The Butte Daily Post

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1917

WE HAD OURS

Let them go to it Phoenix, in settlement of the rivalry between the statements to the office of governor of Arizona, and let Montana be glad that nothing of the sort is their happy lot. We have had ours. We never came to a clash over the title to the governorship, but we had the best thing to it, and we had all we want of it.

The very first thing we did, when Montana started in statehood, was to get into a big row over election returns. That was twenty-seven years ago. In 1889, in anticipation of the realities of statehood, we elected a roster of state officers. When business began we had Joseph K. Toole, a democrat, for governor and J. E. Rickards, a republican, and a resident of Butte, for lieutenant governor. We had legislative trustees, one state senate, with one assembly which met in the courthouse at Helena and another, known as the iron-hall aggregation, in downtown quarters.

Chiefly the quarrel turned on the votes cast in this country's present number 14. That stood on the site of a structure which is directly opposite the platform of the Northern Pacific station at Homestead; the road's present line from Logan to Butte to Garrison was then under construction. The transcontinental legislators elected rival federal senators—W. A. Clark and Martin Mackenzie for the democrats and W. F. Sanders and Thomas C. Power for the republicans. Ultimately, after long tedious discussion in the senate at Washington, the two republicans were selected.

A great amount of important work incident to getting the machinery for the new state in motion was seriously delayed and the situation became miserable; it was quite two years before Montana got ready to begin an arduous career. It was a mean fight, it involved individuals and business affairs in many unpleasant complications.

Silver Bow county had its share in the only controversy. This page has readers not a few who remember how confused the local conditions became incident to the action of the county commissioners serving as a returning board. A dramatic incident involved the title to the office of district judge for this county. Judge J. J. McHartson can tell about that. It involved controversies quorum maxima pars fuit. He can tell you all about it in plain English.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN

The Post said yesterday that sharp differences of opinion are finding expression in this country's newspapers regarding the merits of the president's recent peace note—both as to the act of sending it and the contents of it. There really is a good deal of press opinion to the effect that the president got off wrong.

The comment of the Post was yesterday that Mr. Wilson appears to be disposed to regard the Monroe doctrine merely as a scrap of paper. In this instance he did not take the people into his confidence; indeed, he did not even consult his secretary of state or his other cabinet associates. Yet he did something that may become epoch-

making, wherein the policy of the United States is enunciated in its relation with the powers in Europe. Manifestly, we are liable to be brought to the point of departure from the course we have steadfastly pursued since the republic was created and to ignore the doctrine announced in Monroe's time by which hitherto we have declared ourselves to be bound. If the outcome of the Wilson initiative is a conference to consider peace, we shall undoubtedly have a share in the parties—at least that is the idea that prevails within congressional circles, and it is getting traction in the newspapers.

On the other hand, if the president's suggestions are rejected, the fighting will probably be more fierce than ever, and the situation manifestly prevails that, in that event, we are going to run increased risks of getting involved in it. There may be no reason why we should undertake to cross bridges before we come to them. Still, we naturally ask ourselves what side we would line up with, in case we are drawn into war, and why we should be with that side, and why we should be for either or against either belligerent power.

FROM THE RETURNS

In view that the statistics in the summary of national activities for the year 1916, the remarks are made that Woodrow Wilson was elected with the largest plurality ever accorded by a candidate for the office of president. Of course, that may not be. Mr. Wilson had a last-minute rebellion, if you please, but he set to work to work. In 1916 Wilson's plurality was greater than the one recorded last November for Wilson and that is true of the candidate of McKinley and Roosevelt. The fact is that the Wilson plurality is larger than has come to any Democratic candidate for president. But prior to Woodrow Wilson's time Grover Cleveland is the only Democrat running for president, having Tilden's name, who secured his plurality at all since Buchanan ran, and that was sixty years ago.

The fact is that in his run for a second term Wilson polled more votes than in the second for any former aspirant for the office of president. That is a different proposition and the increase is easily ascertained for. In the first place, the increase in the country's voting strength is a fact—population increased. But of more amount is the fact that woman suffrage was operative last year in many states and the women voted. In Illinois for instance, the November polls had hundreds of thousands greater than New York's. The increase for the four-year period following the election in 1912 was about 119,000 votes in New York, while it was quite one million in Illinois, where woman suffrage had been operative.

When Mr. Wilson made his first run they were equal voters in twelve of the states last year, and that is 25 percent of the commonwealths in the Union. The essential fact is that at the recent election Mr. Wilson polled 1,114,234 votes and won. That is an impressive total.

IN THE PARK

Law Against the Post, in comment on this page expressed the opinion that the idea of the stage coach in the Yellowstone National park were numbered—that within a short time the old-time horse-drawn vehicle would be superseded by the automobile. A few days ago the announcement was made by Stephen T. Matzer, assistant secretary of the Interior, that beginning with the season of 1917, only motor-drawn vehicles would be used in the transportation of tourists through the park. The victory of the automobile was complete. In two seasons it had succeeded in changing the old method of transportation in use since the government had assumed jurisdiction over Wonderland.

The automobile has done more to eliminate the stage coach from park transportation. It has effected a reorganization of all the departments through which the business of the park is conducted. A consolidation of all the concerns operating in the park has been brought about, and this concern, to be known as the Yellowstone Park Camping company, will be divided into three subsidiary companies, one operating the hotels, the second conducting the transportation business and the third handling the camps, a large number of which will be consolidated. As a result of this arrangement tourists will be given much better service than they have heretofore enjoyed. At a lessened expense they will be permitted to see more of the park than under the old system of it, if they choose, they may make the usual round of the park in less than half of the time required when stage coaches were employed.

The new company that will operate in the park will have a monopoly. That isn't a bad thing for the tourist in this case. Undoubtedly the government will exercise closer supervision of the company than it was able to extend to the many companies to which permits had been given, in

the past. Twenty-five years ago the only privately-owned camping outfit of consequence in the Yellowstone park was one organized and conducted by W. W. Wylie of Buseman, a pioneer in the park transportation business. Mr. Wylie had built a number of camping vans in which tourist parties were transported. Later he developed the idea of permanent camps, which have since become very popular.

The regular park transportation company and the hotel company were associated concerns, both involving immense capital. Great hotels, modern and palatial, were built and maintained through the season at one time the transportation company owned more than 1,000 horses with hundreds of vehicles. Always there was more or less of rivalry between these larger concerns and the smaller outfits that catered trips through the park on a scale less elaborate. The differences between the various concerns represented in the park often found their way to Washington. Under the new system all that will be eliminated. One concern will take care of the business, and that company will be directly responsible to the government.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

- JANUARY 1. 1793—The Turks began to build the art of war and fortification after the European model under the instruction of Claude Bonaparte, a former French officer. 1813—The Rambler, the first religious paper in the world appeared in Boston. 1819—Methodism introduced into Germany. 1844—Death of English poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge before Barnstaple, aged 55. 1844—Andrew Jackson, Decatur, adopted son of Andrew Jackson, former president of the United States, arrived at Richmond, Va. for serving as Jefferson Davis could not be trusted farther than a blind mule could kick. 1850—Battle with Sioux Indians in Minnesota. 1861—John L. Campbell, Wood, released 45 prisoners unjustly detained in Cuba. 1862—Triumphal return to London from South Africa of Lord Roberts, hero of the Boer war. 1864—Charles W. Morse, financier, began serving a 11 year sentence in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. 1911—Experimental postal savings banks were opened in every state and territory in the Union. 1914—A heavy storm damaged to considerable extent many of the hotels and hotels summer residences of the New Jersey and Long Island coasts. 1915—Ten thousand Presbyterian churches throughout the United States began "self-denial week" to amuse fund to pay off debts of Presbyterian missionary societies. 1916—Lay of prayer in Canada, coinciding with similar observance in Great Britain, on behalf of the allied cause in the war.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

- JANUARY 1. 1916—Germany officially declares that Russian offensive along the Vistula is definitely broken. 1916—German torpedo Japanese steamer in the Mediterranean.

AFTER CHRISTMAS

BY CHARLES B. DRISCOLL. The Christmas time has come and gone. The poor feel much sated. Because of things they looked upon. And goods they were accustomed to. But still, it somehow seems to me, the poor may well feel rotten. For when we burn the Christmas tree, they're apt to be forgotten.

Now, Christian charity, it seems, should never know a season. When it should not engage in schemes. To keep the poor from freezing. I think it's nonsense to provide. Unfortunates with clothing. Then suddenly to turn aside, and view their wants with loathing.

If Christmas eve is any good, it ought to be more leading. It ought to buy the widow wood, And keep her kids from fasting; It ought to do it all the year, One Christmas to another; It ought to give the pal-bird cheer, And fit each stunted brother.

WUFF!

"This market page tells 'lex," says Hupp. "I read it with a frown; It says here: 'Alcohol goes up!' But I know it goes down."

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It Starts Next MONDAY LINDER TWENTY-FIRST Annual January Sale Greater Bargains in Linoleum, Rugs, Furniture. We Buy for Less—and Always Sell for Less.

LUKE M'LUKE SAYS

Copyright, 1916, Cincinnati Enquirer. Maybe it would help some if they would let the dogs loose and let them bark. Among the other funny things in life are a fat woman trying to look slim and a fat man trying to look important. The sturdiest man who would rather see a friend than an argument usually goes both.

EDUCATION NOTES

Dr. John Bacon Shaw, who was recently inaugurated president of the Elmira, N. Y. College for Women, has been a Presbyterian clergyman of prominence for some years, with important pastorates in New York City, Chicago and Los Angeles. He was born on Long Island, N. Y., and educated at Lafayette college. He studied theology at the Union Theological seminary, New York, and was ordained to the ministry in 1888. He was called to the presidency of Elmira college in 1915. Dr. Shaw has written several books of a spiritual nature and has been a frequent contributor to religious magazines and journals.

A few weeks ago one of the big New York department stores conceived the idea of employing undergraduates in local colleges to do physical labor a few hours a day in certain departments, thereby expediting the work and helping the men employed in their place fight for an education. Several men from the College of the City of New York were at first employed filling orders in the grocery department from 4 to 8 p. m. the wage being \$1 per hour for evening study. The experiment has been so successful that the plan has been extended to other departments, college men now being used in the auditing department under a similar arrangement. Men from Manhattan college and Columbia are now numbered among the workers.

Plans have been perfected for a national conference to discuss the subject of highway engineering instruction in the civil engineering curricula of American universities and colleges. This will be held Dec. 19 at New York under the joint auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Highway association, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and the Automobile club of America. Organization of the meeting is due to the ideas and efforts of Prof. Arthur H. Blanchard of the department of highway engineering of Columbia university, and is a public recognition of the growing need of more technically trained men in road construction, to which the attention of educational institutions throughout the United States has been called by phenomenal development of motor travel in the country.

CURRENT ATTRACTIONS AT BUTTE THEATERS

- ANSONIA Vaudeville and Moving Pictures Today: Gretchen Hartman in "The Love Thief." Tomorrow: Carlyle Blackwell and Ethel Clayton in "Broken Chains." AMERICAN Moving Pictures—Today and Tomorrow: Douglas Fairbanks in "The Knight of Gladness." ORPHEUM Moving Pictures—Today and Tomorrow: Mena Petrova in "The Black Butterfly." LIBERTY Moving Pictures—Today: "Polly, Put the Kettle On." EMPRESS Hippodrome Vaudeville—Today and Tomorrow: George Clancy and Company in "The Padre," and five other acts. BROADWAY Pantages Vaudeville—Today: The Great Leon and five other acts.

ODD EVENTS IN TODAY'S NEWS

BELL HEARD 40 MILES.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—The same electric power employed in ringing door bells has transmitted sound through space 40 miles. In experiments by Dr. R. B. Arringer Cox the ringing of an alarm clock at Los Olivos has been faintly recorded at his station outside the city limits. It is wireless and the power used is the ordinary dry battery, which Dr. Cox invented several years ago.

AUTO CATCHES ANTELOPE.

Stim Burt, S.D.—No antelope is able to keep ahead of one of those little automobiles that keep running right along. This demonstration by John Boney farmer is on record. Boney was driving on a road through a woods. An antelope crossed the path. He speeded ahead. The antelope kept down the middle of the road. After an exciting chase, at breakneck speed, the antelope fell exhausted. The animal was captured and penned.

BRAYLESS MULES AT FRONT

Paris—The brayless mule is one of the scientific developments of the war. Large numbers of mules have been imported from America for use at the front, but their habit of braying at inconvenient moments had to be remedied before they could be used to the best advantage. The veterinary experts were called in and after a little experiment they discovered that a slight operation on the mules sent to the front are now made mute by this process.

CELL COSTS \$2 45 NIGHT.

Baltimore—The high cost of living has struck the Western Police station, and after the first of the year men arrested more for safe-keeping than for punishment will not get their lodging free. The arrangement was made this morning by Magistrate Johnson, while hearing the case of Charles McClellan on a charge of being drunk. "I warn you that the rates have gone up because of the high cost of living," said the magistrate. "Police stations cannot afford to put you up, and after Jan. 1 the rate will be \$2.45 a night. That does not include a bath, unless the warden's condition requires it."

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160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat raised in Canada offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's location is therefore especially attractive. So want to make money and happy, prosper your farms for themselves by buying because because immense wheat crops, markets convenient, climate excellent. You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many fields as high as 45 bushels to acre. Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for best or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. Military service is not compulsory in Canada, but there is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is buying farms to supply the army with food. Write to agent and particulars as to removal railway rates to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or Canadian Gov't Agent, DURN BLOCK, Great Falls, Mont.

RIPPLING RHYMES By Walt Mason.

SWEAR OFF If you're inclined to run in debt, and if you oftentimes forget clean slate is the one best bet, swear off, my friend, swear off. If you're inclined to scold the frau, and wear at home a gloomy brow, this is the time to frame a vow—swear off, old scout, swear off. If you're inclined to tell old tales, on hearing which the victim pales, and utters low, heartbroken wails, swear off, swear off, swear off. If you're inclined to take the time, by spiling prose or quoting rhyme, of men who strive to earn a dime, swear off—at once—swear off. If you're inclined to be a bore, to loaf in office, shop or store, until the manager gets sore, you can't too soon swear off. If you're inclined to make the gas whenever there's a vacant place, in politics, oh, cease the chase! Swear off, sad heart, swear off. Have you into your faults inquired? Is there no change to be desired? Do you make other people tired? W swear off, swear off.

WOMEN OF THE WEEK

Two interesting centennials celebrated this month were those of two New England charitable women's societies, which since colonial days have been uninterruptedly pursuing their labors for the poor. One is the Fragmentary society, the oldest sewing circle in Boston, which has the proud record of having sewed for the soldiers of the war of 1812 as well as those of the civil war, and is now assiduously plying the needle for the Belgian and the French in the trenches. The other society is the Woman's Society for the Relief of the Sick of Waterbury, Mass., which was founded Dec. 1, 1816, at a time "remarkable for violent storms and extraordinary famines." Both organizations marked the centennials by colonial dinners, with the members dressed in colonial dress.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Columbia, Mo., who has been assigned to important duty at Washington in connection with the lobbying which the National American Woman's Suffrage association plans to do at this session of congress in behalf of the proposed constitutional amendment, has been prominent in the General Federation of Women's clubs as a promoter of legislation which that body has favored and has pressed on congress. She has been a resourceful advocate of the pure food act. She has been chairman of the Missouri public health commission, a member of the state board of charities and corrections, and president of the Missouri Equal Suffrage association.

The first 10 women tennis players of America, as recently ranked by the United States National Lawn Tennis association, and coming in the order named, are: Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway; Mrs. Edward Raymond, New York; Miss Evelyn Sears, Boston; Miss Anita Meyers, California; Miss Sara Livingston, California; Miss Marie Wagner, New York; Mrs. H. S. Green, New York; Miss Martha Guthrie, Pittsburg, Eleanor Sears, Boston, and Mrs. Barger Wallace, New York. This personnel of the year's first ranking shows quite a change from that of a season ago. Several prominent players, including Miss Florence Sutton, Mrs. George Wightman, Mrs. Marshall McLean and Miss Claire Caswell, all mentioned among the first 10 a year ago, are out of the ranking this season. On the other hand, there is a return to the game of Mrs. Edward Raymond, and her place is second on the list, owing to a remarkably successful season. In which Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Vanderhoet

The financial secretary of the British treasury has warned farmers to drop their prejudices against the employment of female labor. In proportion to population the states having the most blindness are, in order: New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. The Office Workers' union of Boston has started a campaign to stop the kissing of female employees and the cursing in their presence by employers. The government of New Zealand supports and regulates the beekeeping industry and maintains an experimental apiary, where students are trained. Mr. Tom Mann, the British labor leader, has returned to the active trade union ranks as secretary of the Men's District of the National Transport Workers' Federation.

Stenographers in New York are not afraid of employers' kisses or cursing. They will not join the campaign of their hostess sisters against kissing and kissing employees. The whole number of women employed in munition making in France according to the secretary for munitions, is 109,300. Of these 26,252 are in state factories.

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