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THEORY AND PRACTICE

One paragraph in the outside note tells President Wilson that the wicked Germans must make restitution of provinces or territories wrested in the past from the allies by force or against the will of their populations.

That means, of course, among other things that Germany must give Alsace and Lorraine back to France. The demand may be just. But the practical fact is that it all depends in matters of the sort on who the winner is and on the ability of the victor to enforce a demand.

Yet a good many Americans are of the opinion that Germany came more honestly into the possession of these French provinces than Great Britain came, many years later, into the ownership of the land of the Boers.

AS TO TAXES

By reconsidering its vote on the White resolution concerning taxation, the house, Friday, fell in line with the senate, which contemplates an inquiry restricted to certain corporations.

The charge was made in the house yesterday that the amended resolution, passed by a decisive vote, was aimed at the mining industry. That may not be the exact truth, but the fact remains that any scheme that contemplates a revision or readjustment of state taxation sectional in character is wrong in principle and contrary to the best interests of the state.

Under the original resolution the house committee was to report before the fourth day of the session. That rule may not apply to the committees that are to conduct a joint inquiry into the matter of taxation.

Respecting this subject the Post assumes, first, that this state has abundance of resources whence to draw, without hardships to any property, the income needed for the proper administration of its affairs, in the state, in the counties and in the cities.

If it is made to appear that mines or power plants ought to pay more,

that does not change the known fact that great areas of farming land and bank deposits and real estate and livestock and merchandise worth millions are systematically overlooked, at least in many sections of the state—the Post has cited glaring illustrations.

AT BERLIN

As for that Berlin banquet speech—it transpires that Ambassador Gerard spoke as he was quoted. He said that since the war started the relations of the United States with Germany were never more cordial than they are now.

We are not so sure about that. Since the war started the Germans blew up the Lusitania. That slaughter of Americans was one of several foul things Germany has done, in damage to herself without any sort of compensating benefit.

Ambassador Gerard's most pointed words were to the effect that as long as the present German officials remain in power no trouble with the United States is liable to occur. That's straight. We may have trouble if these officials have to yield to the clique that wants to blow up everything in sight on the seas and renew exploits of the Lusitania kind.

The president or the secretary of state cannot well call Ambassador Gerard to account for that matter, it is not apparent that either of them wants to. The general understanding is that he is serving well under critical conditions. To be sure, he has incurred the enmity of a good many German editors—that isn't his discredit.

THAT LEAK

The stock market's leak has developed political features. The Washington news of two days has been to the effect that the democrats were about ready to drop the subject but that the house republicans prodded them to action.

Both sides in congress admit that there was a leak, but that is not highly significant—the newspapers in all the large stock-market cities have been asserting that fact ever since the day of the slump and, without regard to their party relations, they have been insisting that the mystery in Washington be cleared up.

This week's news concerning the case has included a good many intimations to the effect that in fact some of the members of the committee on rules didn't care to go deep into the affair. The outside public knows little about that phase of the case, but a great many citizens will be of the opinion that any house committee, starting out on a hunt for essential facts, that has Thomas Lawson for its guide won't travel very fast or very far. However, if the investigators want to compel him to tell what he claims to know, that certainly will be all right. Let them go to it.

OUR MEXICAN EXPLOIT

The country knows what is going to happen in the Mexican business. The press news announces it as the "next move"—it means, for one thing, that Pershing's forces will move out of Mexico and be brought to our side of the border. This policy is not to be given out until next week, but the news didn't leak in this instance; evidently the president let the newspaper people have advance notice of his intentions.

This new course will end another chapter in our Mexican operations. In its outcome it is a pretty exact parallel for the one that closed quite early in President Wilson's operations when he sent the navy on a sail to Vera Cruz and then summarily ordered it to sail back again, bringing the bodies of some of its killed members and leaving scores more of Americans who escaped slaughter because the warships of other nations gave them asylum. The naval exploit has passed into history as a stupendous fiasco; the Pershing expedition—it is no longer called punitive—will pass the same way into the archives.

One important difference between the two exploits, both of which have become ridiculous, is that, in addition to the other immense cost of this later performance, the members of the militia, to the number of thousands and to the serious inconvenience of most of them, were kept near the border—some of them for an unfairly long time. History will tell about this "remarkable attempt to get Villa and the collapse of it."

This time it will be another story and a new policy. Ships will not sail to Mexican ports nor will soldiers be rushed to the scene. Instead, an ambassador to Mexico will be sent, and in

due time we shall be hearing how this Fletcher expedition turned out. Meanwhile, that Mexican commission is to go out of business. If it ever served any purpose except to be a helpful agency of a certain sort for the Wilson presidential campaign, the public isn't aware of it.

Thus we are in for another period of watchful waiting—we Americans watching out to see how long Carranza will manage Washington in ways that will let Mr. Wilson keep us out of war.

THE PUNISHMENT

In any event, the world knows now what the entente allies want in the way of settlement—at least, they have mentioned some of the things they propose to demand. They call for a good deal. If in the final accounting they get a good share of the proposed exactions, Germany will be down and out, all right, and not soon formidable in military prowess or otherwise.

In presenting this part of their case to the president the entente statesmen were adroit. First they said that "the objects of the war will not be made known in detail, with all the equitable compensations and indemnity for damages suffered, until the hour of negotiations." But in the next sentence they furnish specifications about Belgium and Serbia and the French provinces and Constantinople, with evacuation and reparation besides other things. These penalties and punishments—a big total—the entente will demand, and then some.

It is a reckoning that will make Germany stagger, if it is ever actually imposed. The expectant victors propose to pile it on heavily, with the avowed purpose of putting Germany down and keeping her down, so that she will not soon again be strong enough to amount to a menacing rival in war or commerce.

Sometimes undertakings of that sort, even if made effective, fail of the object in view. Forty-six years ago Bismarck compelled desolated France, on top of an unsuccessful war's costs and wreckage, to pay three billion dollars, surrender choice territory and suffer other severe penalties. The Prussian assumed that he had put France out of business for generations, as a military power or an industrial factor. Yet, less than six years later, in all respects, France was incomparably stronger than she was when the Prussians entered her territory and compelled Paris to surrender.

Yesterday the Post published quotations from British press opinion on the entente note to the president. Today's news service includes a summary of the newspaper comment in Germany. The gist of it is that the ambition of the enemy is to destroy the empire and that the formal announcement of entente intentions will stimulate all Germans to greater zeal than ever in behalf of their country's cause.

HERE AND THERE

Carranza is about as slow in answering notes as he is in crushing Villa—Louisville Post. If Villa's success continues, Carranza may yet wish he had let Pershing run the bandit down.—Portland Oregonian.

The Mexican situation has been so bedeviled by party politics during the past year that the present difficulties seem more serious than they really needed to be.—Springfield Republican. The dogs of war are well muzzled now, but the street speakers are still at large unhampered.—Spokesman-Review.

The best thing about a sheep is that he can't stop his hair from growing when wool is at a high price.—Dallas News. The young woman who can't think of what to present him might give herself away in a leap year proposal.—Tacoma Ledger.

The Russian Bear doesn't seem to walk very much like a man—at least in the Dobruja district. Mighty few men walk backward.—Cincinnati Tribune. Canada cannot find a substitute for the Northwest Mounted Police when the organization is transferred for overseas military duty.—Portland Oregonian.

We are paying our share of the cost of the great European war. If you don't believe it just compare present-day prices with those of 1914.—Atlanta Constitution. Carranza wants to talk some more. Meanwhile, Villa is steadily gaining strength.—Richmond Times-Dispatch. Only one thing seems to be certain about Mexico and that is that Villa has more lives than a cat.—Charles-Lyon News and Courier.

Carranza prides himself upon being also something of a writer of notes.—Knoxville Journal and Tribune. One important difference between the two exploits, both of which have become ridiculous, is that, in addition to the other immense cost of this later performance, the members of the militia, to the number of thousands and to the serious inconvenience of most of them, were kept near the border—some of them for an unfairly long time. History will tell about this "remarkable attempt to get Villa and the collapse of it."

Entrench Yourself AGAINST AN ATTACK OF INDIGESTION, DYSPESIA, BILIOUSNESS, COLDS, GRIPPE OR MALARIA WITH THE TIMELY AID OF HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

LUKE M'LUKE SAYS Copyright, 1916, Cincinnati Enquirer

The old-fashioned tomboy who could walk on her hands now has a grandson who is a willieboy and can hardly walk on his feet.

A Michigan professor announces that the Perfect Woman is "plump and well-rounded." Shux! We knew this long ago. Most of our more-or-less eminent Congressmen are too busy considering Fences to give any time to Defences.

The only thing that is prouder than a white Prince is with a new near-diamond ring in a colored lady with a new near-gold tooth.

What has become of the old-fashioned automobile owner who had to get out and get under every time he went out on a trip?

This is a mean old world. When a man gets so he doesn't want to have any more fun, he tries to force other men to think and do exactly like himself.

It seems strange that the woman who always has her hammer out can't even drive a nail.

A book agent might sell a blind man a set of books. But a phonograph agent would have a harder time selling a talking machine to a man who has a wife and a half dozen daughters.

It takes an old maid to tell a grass widow who has had four of the animals just how a Husband should be managed.

Blessed by the man who is too busy to tell his troubles. He will not have many to tell.

Any time you see a man carrying a girl's wraps and her umbrella for her it is a sign that they are not yet married.

Anyway, the man who is running a Movie Theater doesn't have some wise pest complaining about the Acoustics of the place.

They claim that smileless power is a modern invention. Huh! We know that Cleopatra used it, and we have an idea that the Queen of Sheba had some on her map when she called on Solomon.

One of the best ways to make a noise in the world is to keep your mouth shut.

A fellow has to be pretty fast these days to keep pace with his running expenses and his good intentions.

When a Princess compares her Father with her Fellow, she wonders what Momma was drinking when she selected such an uncouth mate for a husband.

Our Daily Special.

The Hardest Work Is Trying To Get By Without Doing Any. Names Is Names. Allie Odor lives at Holly Springs, Miss. Things to Worry About. An Indian never gets bald.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

- JANUARY 13. 1788—The Swiss Cantons armed against France. 1814—British and Prussians, allied against France, attack Antwerp, then in the hands of Napoleon; the Czar of Russia and the King of Prussia, also allied against Napoleon, cross the Rhine with their armies to invade France. 1848—Hudson's Bay company received grant of Vancouver Island from British crown. 1895—British independent labor party held its first annual conference. 1900—Congressman Nelson Dingley of Maine, father of Dingley tariff bill, died, aged 67. 1912—The socialists made large gains in the German elections, securing 44 members in the Reichstag. 1913—Justice Robert W. Archbald of the United States commerce court impeached by United States senate. 1914—Wright patents for balancing heavier-than-air machines upheld in the United States circuit court of appeals as against the Curtiss machine. 1914—The Mexican government suspended payment of interest on the national debt. 1915—Earthquake in central Italy killed 25,000 people and destroyed several towns. 1916—General Victoriano Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, died at El Paso, Tex., while awaiting trial for conspiracy to foment rebellion in Mexico, and a prisoner of the American authorities, aged 61.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

- JANUARY 13. 1915—Germans claim advantage in six-day battle of Soissons. 1916—Austrian cruiser sunk by French submarine in Mediterranean waters.

THE POST FOR THE NEWS

CURRENT ATTRACTIONS AT BUTTE THEATERS

- AMERICAN. Moving Pictures—Today, Bessie Love in "The Heiress at Coffee Dan's." ORPHEUM. Moving Pictures—Today, Kathryn Williams in "The Valiants of Virginia." LIBERTY. Moving Pictures—Today, "The Price of Silence." BROADWAY. Pantages Vaudeville—Today and The Riva-Larsen Troupe and five acts. EMPRESS. Hippodrome Vaudeville—Today, The Riva-Paren Troupe and five other acts. ANSONIA. Vaudeville and Moving Pictures—Today, Clara Kimball Young in "The Rise of Susan."

ODD EVENTS IN TODAY'S NEWS

AN EXPENSIVE WAKE.

Cleveland, O.—J. E. Clark of Dayton, O., held a wake over his wife's body in somebody else's home. The wake lasted four days. The echo came when he was ordered by a jury in the court of common pleas to pay \$15 to Mrs. Elizabeth Cuneen for the use of her home. Mrs. Cuneen sued him for \$61—\$10 a day for every day the wake lasted, and \$21 for boarding Clark and his sisters. Clark claimed he had paid \$40, so the jury compromised by awarding \$15 damages.

HULA HULAS IN CHURCH.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Men blushed, women walked out and young people giggled in Grace Methodist church when in the course of a concert number presented by Morningside college, a Hawaiian girl, clad in picturesque seaweed, sidled out upon the "stage," really the pulpit rostrum, and began an energetic "hula hula." The concert committee explained later that it was all a mistake; that the Lyceum bureau had "slipped one over" on them by substituting a quartet of South Sea dancers for what was scheduled as an "intellectual interpretation of Hawaiian musical trends."

GIRL IN MALE ATTIRE.

Cleveland, Ohio.—He was too handsome and refined a youth to be riding the brake beams. The police of Elkhart, Ind., thought he would be safer in their custody than aboard a freight. So they arrested "him." Then "he" confessed that she was Miss Ruth Adair, 20 years old, a Cleveland stenographer who had donned male attire in order to "beat her way" to Los Angeles to visit a sick brother. Almost simultaneously with Miss Adair's arrest at Elkhart came the discovery that she was missing from her room at the Young Women's Christian association. The girl's attempt to reach the coast via freight trains was prompted by the news that her invalid brother was about to be operated on and might die before she could see him again.

EDUCATION NOTES

Herschel L. Washington, 19 years old, a student at the University of Kansas, has been elected county attorney of Wichita county, Kansas, by a majority of 10 votes. The position pays \$500 a year. The election of the boy student caused more excitement in the region than had been witnessed for many a long day. The county clerk first refused to recognize young Washington's name on the ballot because he was not 21 years of age, but the attorney-general ruled against his objection. The young man declined to leave his school work for campaigning, but wrote a personal letter to every voter in the county. He has already made his mark as a speaker and has appeared as an attorney in several cases during his summer vacations. His candidacy was at first regarded as somewhat of a joke until he was called upon to make a speech, as orator of the day, at the dedication of a new courthouse for Wichita county at Leoti. Most of the population of the county was in attendance. Instead of the flowery things customary on such occasions, young Washington launched into a forceful denunciation of his townsmen for not providing adequate school facilities for their children. From the day he gave the "home folks" a "piece of his mind" his campaign received serious consideration. Now this new "boy orator from the Platte" has become a hero with them as well as a decidedly interesting figure with his fellow-students at Lawrence.

An interesting announcement from Amherst college tells us that Robert Frost, the poet, and famous author of "North of Boston," has been appointed to teach English there during the absence of Prof. George B. Churchill to lecture in the state senate. Although nominally a farmer, Mr. Frost has already acquired a varied experience of academic life. After studying at Dartmouth and at Harvard, he became a teacher of English in the Pinkerton academy at Derry, N. H., and later taught psychology in the New Hampshire State Normal school. His first volume of poems, "A Boy's Will," was published while he was living in England, where he remained from 1912 to 1915. Two subsequent books, "North of Boston" and the recently issued "Mountain Interval," established his reputation as a poet of original rhythms and inspiration and a keen student of New England character.

"North of Boston" was pronounced by many critics, in fact, the most notable production of American poetry of the year of its publication. The poet, who is now 40 years of age, was married 21 years ago this month, before having reached his twentieth birthday, to Miss Elmer White of Lawrence, Mass. Many important subjects will come up for discussion at the eleventh annual convention of the National Collegiate Athletic association to be held in New York on Dec. 28, and many noted educators will deliver addresses. Not the least interesting promises to be the discussion on proselytizing, which will take up the evening session. The organization is on record as opposed to proselytizing, but who has ever defined "proselytizing" in the athletic sense—that is the question—and how far may a loyal and enthusiastic alumnus go in his zeal to persuade good athletes in the schools to go to his college? Among the speakers at the convention will be Maj. Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., first president of the association, whose subject will be "College Athletics as Related to National Preparedness"; Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, major, R. A. M. C., professor of physical education in the University of Pennsylvania, who will speak of experiences in the British army, and Dean LeBaron R. Briggs of Harvard, present president of the association.



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RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason.

SNOW When I was young I viewed the snow with dancing eyes and heart aglow. It meant that I could slide and coast, with all the happy school-boy host, and mould the snow into a sphere and soak some old gent in the ear. The falling of the sparkling snow meant joy and laughter long ago. I, being young, was not aware, of sorrow in the world, or care, and all I wished, beneath the sun, was just to have all kinds of fun. But now I'm old I view the snow, and think of suffering and woe. I sit in comfort by the fire, and punch the sawdust from my lyre; but others, by an empty grate, are shivering and cussing fate; and little kids, too thinly clad, are trudging through the snowy grad; and poor old men feel rheumatic through all their joints and tendons whiz. And there are widows needing spuds, and down-and-outers needing duds. There's so much grief, there's so much dearth, whenever snow enshrouds the earth! But there's a little one can do, to make the wintry day less blue. I'll send some plunder to the poor, to those who suffer and endure!

WOMEN OF THE WEEK

Miss Norma E. Mack of Buffalo, N. Y., daughter of Norman E. Mack, democratic national committeeman, is to be married Jan. 10 to Philip F. Metz at Buffalo. Miss Mack achieved distinction last August when she accompanied I. A. Bader, an army aviator, in a flight over Niagara Falls. She was the first of her sex to spiral over the great cataract, and the airplane in which she flew dipped over the brink at nearly 80 miles an hour. And this member of the "timid" sex hugely enjoyed her ride.

President Wilson's inaugural parade next March is to break two precedents as far as women are concerned. To begin with, two women have been appointed to serve on the inaugural committee, Mrs. James H. Boggs and Mrs. Wesley Martin Stoner, this being the first time that women have ever served in such capacity, and moreover, women will be allowed to participate in the parade in as large numbers as they may desire.

The capital is agog over the prospect, which promises a picturesque scene as was never shown by presidential parade before. The voting women of the west intend to make the women's participation in the procession a demonstration to be remembered.

One of the most influential women in Italy at present is Miss Margaret Brown, the English governess of the young princesses of the Italian royal family. Since the publication of the arrangement of a marriage between the youthful Prince of Wales, heir apparent to the English throne, and Princess Yolanda, eldest daughter of the king and queen of Italy, the position of this humble governess as the domestic power behind the throne is said to have become particularly interesting and to have gained amazingly in power and prestige. Should the marriage between royal heiress and the wealthiest prince of Europe really take place, Miss Brown will return to England with the future queen, of whom she has had charge since birth. It is thanks to her that Princess Yolanda—perhaps in a preparation long-ordained by chancelleries, who knows?—has received a typically English education and been taught to ride, swim and play vigorous games like the little aristocrats of Great Britain. This leading of an outdoor life by the royal children under their English governess' rule has had an influence upon the education of modern Italian children more far-reaching than even Dr. Maria Montessori's system. Italian girls to this day had been brought up in nun-like seclusion, but a radical change has come and is fast spreading, the example from such a high source having made it the fashion.

Careful examination of the returns seem to disprove the impression that the women voters of the United States gave the victory to President Wilson, and the cry, "the women did it," is silenced by cold statistics. It is true that of the 12 states which have equal suffrage, all but Oregon and Illinois were carried by the democrats. But there is no evidence that the votes of men were less favorable to Mr. Wil-

son than the votes of women. For example, in Illinois, where Mr. Hughes had a plurality of 175,000, the votes of women were devoted in almost exactly the same ratio as the votes of men. This was as true in California and Kansas as in Illinois. The practical politicians who have now had considerable experience with equal suffrage in the American states agree that under equal suffrage the vote is multiplied, but have become firm and finally convinced that no other, particular or definite result is produced. The political managers have ceased to consider women voters as a separate factor. They address to women just the argument that they address to men and find that the response of the one element is very like the response of the other. The old joke of "women voting for the handsome candidate," and the old harping upon "emotional voting," will naturally disappear from the language.

The most distinguished woman mountaineer in the world is an American, Miss Annie Peck, and the most distinguished mountain climber, man or woman, in our own United States is that same Miss Peck, who has reached summits never attained by any man of her own country. Miss Peck has climbed the Matterhorn, Popocatepetl and Orizaba, the first woman to ascend the latter. She has made other remarkable ascensions in the Tyrol, in Bolivia and in Peru, in some of them without guides, on namesless peaks hitherto unscalped. With 100 Swiss guides she reached in September, 1908, the summit of the North peak, a first ascent, 21,812 feet, and 1,500 feet higher than Mount McKinley, or than any man in the United States has attained. Three years later, in 1911, Miss Peck again nearly reached this magnificent record in her ascension of Mount Coropuna, Peru, about 21,600 feet. The "Aper of America," as the title of one of her books relating her remarkable experiences tells us, is the ambitious search to which Miss Peck has devoted her life. She has been honored by the government of Peru with a gold medal and presented with a silver slipper (stirrup) by the Lima geographical society. She has lectured in Spanish in South America, where the fame of her exploits is a wide-spread as in her native land. On the American platform she is a remarkable woman. In every way a remarkable woman, Miss Peck is distinguished for her scholarly attainments besides her wondrous physical feats. She has been a student of the classics and was the first woman to study in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece. She also studied German and music in Germany after securing her degree as A. M. at the University of Michigan. She has been a professor of Latin at Purdue university and at Smith college, and is giving up teaching some years ago to devote her time to her memorable ascensions and to lecturing and writing.

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