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THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917.

CLEARING UP

All in all, things are looking up. Several incidents within the record for the past twenty-four hours are accepted as in token of the heading of local conditions in the right direction. To be sure, the community is not out of the woods; at the same time, there are cheering indications that the I. W. W. operators, generously backed by the outside resources of their clan, are not liable to get a good grip on the situation.

Today's news furnishes pretty substantial ground for the belief that in large majority the wage forces will repudiate outlaw leaders and the processes of violence. Right along, as all of us know, essential factors in the situation have been dependent upon the attitude of men in the crafts whose local unions have national, federated, relations.

In important respects the latest news indicates that the purpose of the men in these organizations is to take hold, with the intention of straightening out the tangle through reputable agencies and normal processes. That is what the community is hoping for; that is a policy in which, the community assumes, the mine operators will take active and open-minded part.

A MEMORABLE DAY

Today brings the world's attention to one of the great war's memorable anniversaries. At Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, June 28, 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir apparent of Austria-Hungary, and his wife were assassinated. At once Vienna decided to hold Serbia to account for the crime; subjects of that country, it was charged, were responsible for the arousing of Pan-Slavic sentiment in Sarajevo and elsewhere.

The details are remembered, and the subsequent developments. Austria used the crime as an opportunity for declaring war against Serbia. That the pressure for this course came from Berlin is not doubted; the militant element, dominant in Kaiser William's domain, had been watching long and impatiently for just such an opening.

A war for which the Prussians were completely prepared was precipitated. Germany had, with considerable reason, the fullest confidence that it would be a short war. It would have been but for the collapse of the campaigning which Berlin was prepared to undertake, in hope of conspicuous success.

The scheme was to overwhelm France instantly and, after the capture of Paris, to rush across Europe and defeat the Russians. But when the war was a few weeks old the Germans suffered the memorable check at the Marne. That proved to be the turning point—it has been anybody's war ever since.

Just at this time, in connection with



the war's future, the status of Austria-Hungary is a factor of especial interest. From sources that are regarded as trustworthy comes testimony in regard to renewed manifestations of discontent within the realm. The German elements are said to be quite earnestly enlisted in the contest, although the unwelcome truth is constantly thrust upon their attention that Berlin has effaced Vienna and that the Teutonic citizens in Austria really have little to hope for, whichever way the war turns.

For the rest, the mixed elements composing the domain are manifesting in many ways their discontent over the dynasty and their ultimate intention to go in for a radical change in their own relations to the existing order. Russia's failure to be helpful in this season's campaigning has been of service to Germany in holding the Austrians in line. But, even so, the growing listlessness of the subjects of the successor of old Franz Josef is undoubtedly disturbing the war managers at Berlin.

AN I. W. W. EXPERIENCE

Yesterday's experience at the office of the Post was in glaring illustration of I. W. W. tactics. Newsboys to the number of hundreds assembled as usual in the vicinity of the press room, but instead of applying for their usual quota of Posts for street sale they joined in a noisy demonstration, inspired by the cry "scab newspaper."

At once the lawless operations at the doors of the Post attracted a great crowd. It included many individuals who by their words and acts and gifts of money encouraged the boys. Of course, there is no mystery as to the incentive or the responsibility for this nefarious business. Day after day, until yesterday, these sellers have been easier to buy papers and get the profit which is relatively larger for street sellers here than in almost any other city in the United States. No question of price or other item connected with these sales was involved; the boys had simply been coached to apply I. W. W. methods to the newspaper.

These newsboys are, even under normal conditions, a difficult aggregation to handle. That is unavoidable. In fact, the Post has been engaged in preparations to relieve the congestion by establishing distribution centers at a distance from this office.

No attempt was made yesterday to care for the Post's street sales, but the shipping of the mail service was effected and all that could be accomplished was done to insure the delivery of the edition to regular patrons through the agency of the carriers who, one and all, were ready and willing to make their usual round. In many instances the carriers were attacked and their papers destroyed before they managed to get far from this office. In other cases squads of carriers, under police protection, were conveyed to their routes, but several of them, when at points distant from the office, had their papers destroyed.

The Post will not attempt a street-sale service. The carrier service will be maintained under arrangements for its protection which we have reason to believe will be effective. The whole affair amounts to this: The Post has been giving publicity to the indisputable proofs of I. W. W. control in the organizing of the Metal Mine Workers' union.

In this instance the cowardly bunch induced scores of irresponsible boys, many of whom are less than a dozen years of age, to follow the lead of a few of their older comrades in the destruction of property and in other outlaw acts that are typical of I. W. W. operations. The disgraceful affair has served to disgust the local public—there is plenty of evidence to that effect. No doubt it will prompt many men in the district's wage-working forces to take the sober second thought before they assent to the proposition that this town be turned over to adult hoodlums.

FOR AIR FIGHTERS

From every direction comes newspaper comment to the effect that our government ought to go in strong for a mighty airplane equipment, that we can thereby render the quickest and most effective service in the war and that we can become skilled in that sort of campaigning.

There has been a remarkable amount of comment to this effect during the past month. Whether it reflects the view of those who, in official ways, will direct our war operations does not yet appear, but the war talk of recent weeks certainly has amounted to very strong advocacy of the proposition that we can speedily become the masters of the air, that we ought to act on that theory and that if we do we can be an effective factor in the winning of the war.

Thus far we Americans have been

content with the invention of the airplane—we let Europe develop it. But it is argued that we could catch up and make good—at least, that we could do this in shorter time than would be required to make us formidable either with a land force or a naval equipment. It is a fact that American aviators have won distinction in war achievements with the French and that by nerve and temperament and judgment our people are well adapted to this sort of service.

It may be that the current talk concerning the merit of this kind of service will favorably influence congress. If it does we shall hear presently of an appropriation of several hundred million dollars for building airships and for the training of a big corps of men to manage them. It is true that while the Germans are accomplishing a great deal in the building of new and more formidable submarines, they are also putting a great deal of money and energy into the construction of aircraft. But it is argued that, in this latter sphere, we Americans can beat the Germans to it and that by a year from now we can be their superior in the upper-air service.

That is a long time hence, but most of the forecasts are to the effect that the war will be unfinished business in June of next year.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

- JUNE 28. 1790—Congress selected Washington as the national capital. 1834—Samuel Pasco, United States senator from Florida from 1847 to 1859, born in London, England; died at Tampa March 13, 1917. 1834—Congress added to Michigan the territory now included in the states of Iowa, Minnesota and part of the Dakotas. 1836—James Madison, fourth president of the United States, died at Montpelier, Va.; born at Port Conway, Va., March 16, 1751. 1838—Coronation of Queen Victoria at Westminster Abbey; born May 24, 1819; died Jan. 22, 1901. 1864—Retreat of fugitive slave law signed by Lincoln. 1864—National Deaf Mute college opened at Washington. 1874—Postal convention effected between the United States and France. 1886—First transcontinental train on Canadian Pacific left Montreal for Vancouver. 1889—Died, Maria Mitchell, greatest woman astronomer of her day. 1898—Blockade of Cuban and Porto Rican ports ordered by President McKinley. 1898—The semi-centennial of Wisconsin as a state celebrated at Milwaukee. 1900—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the imperial throne of Austria-Hungary, renounced on his morganatic marriage to the Countess Sophie Chotek, all claim to the throne for her and her offspring. 1912—Renewal of the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan signed at Washington by Secretary of State Bryan and Ambassador Chinda. 1916—Carranza ordered the release of the Carrizal prisoners.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

- 1914—Assassination at Sarajevo, Bosnia, of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg, by a Serbian student, seized upon by Austria as the basis of an ultimatum to Serbia and regarded as the initial event of the great war. 1915—Italy severed diplomatic relations with Turkey. 1916—Arisero and several other towns and mountain heights recaptured by Italians. General Letchitzky defeats Austrians on 25-mile front east of Kolomena; Teutons lose in prisoners, 10,000 men along entire front. Leyland liner Armenian torpedoed and sunk with 29 American negroes aboard.

TRANSCRIPT ORDERED.

Attorney James O'Flynn today obtained an order from Judge John V. Dwyer directing that a transcript of the evidence free of charge be prepared in the case of Sherman A. Powell, recently convicted of murder. An affidavit was presented to the court setting out that Powell was without money. An appeal is to be taken in his case.

THE POST FOR THE NEWS

TODAY'S BEAUTY TALK

You can enjoy a delightful shampoo with very little effort and for a very trifling cost, if you get from your druggist a package of canthrox and dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This makes a full cup of shampoo liquid, enough so it is easy to apply it to all the hair instead of just the top of the head. Your shampoo is now ready. Just pour a little at a time on the scalp and hair until both are entirely covered by the daintily perfumed preparation that thoroughly dissolves and removes every bit of dirt, excess oil and dirt. After rinsing, the hair dries quickly, with a softness that makes it seem heavier than it is, and takes on a rich luster and a softness that makes arranging it a pleasure.

ODD EVENTS IN TODAY'S NEWS

WEED NOW IN DEMAND.

Porterville, Cal.—Due to war conditions Jimson weed, once a despised and feared weed pest because of its intensely poisonous qualities, has become an important product of the Westfield district, near here. According to reports to the chamber of commerce more than 100 acres of the small farms of that section will be devoted to a production of the plant this summer. Buyers for wholesale drug houses are offering 12 cents per pound for the leaves of the Jimson delivered in Porterville. The leaves yield the drug stramonium, which is widely used in relief of asthmatic affections.

INDIANA WOOD IN FRANCE.

Noblesville, Ind.—Airplanes, wooden parts of which are made from the walnut trees from Hamilton county, are flying over the battlefields of France, and gunstocks made from the same kind of wood, cut from the same territory, are in the hands of the British who are fighting on the western front. D. I. Neher, who operates a sawmill in this city, is filling an order for the British government for walnut timber. The contract calls for 30 carloads and all the lumber is to be used in the manufacture of airplanes and gunstocks. Neher has contracted with A. L. Parcel for 25,000 feet of walnut timber in a strip of woodland in the vicinity of Nora. It brought the top price, \$8.50 a hundred feet.

AFTER \$1,000,000.

Topeka, Kan.—A million dollars is scattered over Kansas wheat fields which the owners are going after as soon as they can find the time for it, which means as soon as they get a breathing spell from the business of harvesting many more millions. The treasure is a hang-over from wheat crops of former years and is in no danger of getting away. When wheat sold above \$2 a bushel it occurred to some shrewd threshermen that the straw was not compelled in the one threshing to give up all its grain, and they went round part of the belt and bought up straw stacks to be sent through the machines. According to reports, these stacks, regarded as of no value and some of them years old, had yielded grain worth at prevailing prices as high as \$50, with profit from those on some of the larger wheat farms as great as \$1,000. It is estimated that stacks still standing in this state contain anywhere from 350,000 to 500,000 bushels.

LUKE M'LUKE SAYS

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The old-fashioned man who could remember dates in history now has a son who gets them mixed up with telephone numbers. Boys are getting better. You will have noticed that they no longer regard a coat sleeve as a combined mop, towel and handkerchief. Art is misleading. We get the idea from Japanese art that the women do nothing but drink tea among the blossoms, and that the men do nothing but carry fierce-looking swords and look cross-eyed. And the Japanese must get the idea from American art that the women do nothing but pose around the house in envelope combinations, and that the men do nothing but pull off athletic studs while garbed in knee-length and sleeveless underwear. The only new things in the fashion pattern books for July are overalls for the dear things. They are supposed to wear the overalls while hoeing the crops in the gardens. The overalls are worn over a white silk blouse, and, of course, the blouse is left open in front, the top button being located about as far south as the waistline. What does it profit a man to have an aim in life if he never hits what he aims at? Many a man who tosses restlessly on a 100 bed would give a good deal to be able to pound his ear the way he used to when he was a boy and slept on a lumpy corn shuck mattress. A man thinks he is surprising a girl when he proposes to her. Why, if the poor boob only knew it, she had her wedding gown selected and talked the plans over with her bridesmaid months before he asked her to be his. Once in a while a jury won't convict on circumstantial evidence. But it is different with a wife. What has become of the old-fash-



The Nation's Needs First

The illustration shows a military officer hurrying to the telephone for important military business and a civilian cheerfully according him the right of way. This typifies the attitude of the nation and it also typifies the attitude of the Bell System.

The nation is at war and it is necessary that private interests shall be subordinated to the Government's need for telephone service.

When war was declared, the whole Bell System was immediately placed at the disposal of the Government.

During these weeks of military preparedness the Government has had the service of the most comprehensive and efficient telephone system in the world.

As our military strength grows, and we become larger participants in the great war, the demands of the Government upon our service will continue to increase, and must always be met.

An extraordinary increase in telephone traffic, due to the unprecedented commercial and industrial activity incident to the war, must be adequately provided for.

We ask you to cooperate in this patriotic service, and to bear cheerfully any unavoidable inconvenience or delay in your telephone service.

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason.

THE SUN

The clouds were strung across the sky, day after day, week; they wouldn't let the earth get dry, for every hour there a leak. There was no let-up to the rain, it wouldn't stop a drop; pour; all day we heard it on the pane, and sobbing sipped door. All night it sloshed and streamed and wept, and pounded in the dark, till weary people, as they slept, were of Noah and his Ark. At last the rain no longer dripped, soaked the aching land; the dingy clouds broke up and the sun appeared at his old stand. Then did the air with joy receive it was most instructive fun to see the people stand around their blessings on the sun. The matron and the lovely lass, man, shed tears and cried, "It takes the sun to cut the grass all wool and three eels wide!" We don't appreciate the sun pursues its daily course; but when it hides two weeks or so, and howl until we're hoarse. And if it shines a bit too long, in middle of July, we groan beneath our load of wrong, and throw dornicks at the sky.

WOMEN OF THE WEEK

Wherever military men abide, Leavenworth is known as "the mother-in-law of the army," because of the many Leavenworth women who have married officers or soldiers. With their husbands now being transferred from one point to another at short notice, or preparing to sail for France, army wives and their families are coming back to Leavenworth by the score to be near the old folks and filling the place with "war widows." The early arrivals got quarters at Fort Leavenworth and the late comers are filling up hotels and apartment houses in the town itself. Leavenworth girls always have had the pick of the army because of the great army schools at Fort Leavenworth. Young officers are sent to the schools at just about the time they have saved enough money to reach the right age to marry. Between the social affairs at the post and in town they have ample opportunity to meet the young women and as a result Leavenworth probably has furnished more brides to the army than any other town in the country.

CURRENT ATTRACTIONS AT BUTTE THEATERS

- AMERICAN Moving pictures: Today, Pauline Fredericks in "Her Better Self"; tomorrow, Louise Glaum in "Love or Justice." PEOPLES Moving pictures: Today, Wallace Reid and Myrtle Steadman in "The World Apart"; tomorrow, Vivian Martin in "Giving Becky a Chance." LIBERTY Moving pictures: Today, "The Bride of Courage." RIALTO Moving pictures: Today, John Mason in "The Libertine." BROADWAY Tonight: Dark. EMPRESS Hippodrome vaudeville: Today and tomorrow, Ned Nestor and Charles Moore with their sweethearts, and five other acts. ANSONIA Vaudeville and moving pictures: Today and tomorrow, Caryle Blackwell and June Elvidge in "The Crimson Dove," and Princess Wahlenka, mental telepathist.

EDUCATION NOTES

Capt. Robert Duponey of the French army, secretary of the allies' scientific commission now in this country cooperating with American experts in war preparations, is well known to many American educators and a former colleague of many of them. He has spent several years in this country. He was professor of romance languages in California for several years, and has been exchange professor at Harvard and at the University of Pennsylvania. Before the outbreak of the war he was professor of literature in a Paris lycee. He is a distinguished linguist, his knowledge of English having led to his choice for the secretaryship of the scientific commission.

happier for the men in the mobilization camps. Some ninety heads of organizations, nation-wide in scope, will be present at the conference.

One of the features of the recent graduation exercises at Mt. Holyoke college, South-Hadley, Mass., was the presence of two bright and lively young ladies who were graduated from the old Seminary in 1847. One, Mrs. Francis Chamberlain, came from the neighboring town of Medford, Mass., but the other, Mrs. James Blaisdell, had crossed the country unattended, coming from Claremont, Cal. Mrs. Blaisdell, when asked to address the graduates, made a few smiling remarks and then added: "I must stop now, for a young man is waiting to take me for an auto ride."

George Lawrence, railroad engineer, writes: "I used one-dollar bottles of Floy's Pills when I was so sick. I could stay on my side. My kidneys ached all the time; my bladder was slung; dull headache; felt all the time; nervous; had to get up eight times each night. Floy's Pills cured me." "I had the blood in the urine. I had backache, stiff joints, and other ailments. Newbro Drug Co. sold them."

Stopped His Backache George Lawrence, railroad engineer, writes: "I used one-dollar bottles of Floy's Pills when I was so sick. I could stay on my side. My kidneys ached all the time; my bladder was slung; dull headache; felt all the time; nervous; had to get up eight times each night. Floy's Pills cured me." "I had the blood in the urine. I had backache, stiff joints, and other ailments. Newbro Drug Co. sold them."

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