

The Butte Daily Post.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1917.

SOONER OR LATER

If the conference scheduled for this afternoon is held and if it gets down to business, Butte may feel that it is moving in the direction of a speedy adjustment of its troubles. This conference, it is reported, is to bring together the representatives of the Montana Power company and the representatives of the electricians whose wages furnished the start for the pending contentions.

If at such a conference there is insistence on the recognition of the recently-created I. W. W. miners' union, that may spoil the chance for an immediate settlement—we assume that it would. In that event, there must be some backing and filling for the purpose of approaching the main proposition from another direction. In that event, there may be delay.

But the public has settled down to the opinion—let us hope that it is well grounded—that a settlement will be reached and that it will be broadly on the basis of repudiation of the I. W. W. so-called union. As we see it, and as we understand, the representatives of organized, federated, labor in the community are proposing to do their part toward a settlement which will include that item.

THE JAPS

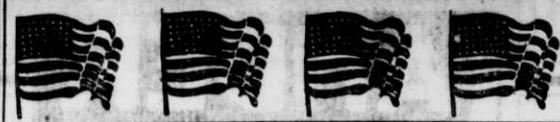
Before long a commission from Japan will arrive in Washington for the purpose of consulting with the federal government over matters in difference. Our own country's public really does not know what it is all about; the authorities in the national capital have not taken the people into confidence with respect to the grievances which are to be sent from Tokio.

Certain troubles were pending at the time when Europe's war started, and at intervals there has been passing reference to them, on Japan's initiative. In addition, other alleged causes for contention are said to have arisen. The American people know next to nothing as to the details but, somehow, the idea has spread that Japan has shown a disposition not to be amiable.

There were the California questions which occasioned considerable stir during Mr. Wilson's first term. It is true that there was considerable sentiment in the country to the effect that California might wisely abstain from the legislation that was up at the time. However, it was generally admitted that the state had an undoubted right to do as it preferred to in this instance and the sum of American comment was that Japan could not reasonably ask more than was guaranteed in existing treaties.

Then, there's the recent note sent by our government to China. It may be that there was no call for the sending of it; there has been a good deal of talk to that effect in this country's press. But, even so, there never was a reason why we should have consulted Tokio before communicating with the Chinese, yet it is said that our failure to do that has furnished the Japs with a grievance. Indeed, a good many Americans are of the opinion that Japan is looking for trouble.

If that is the case, it certainly would



be wisest and best for our own government to be very frank in its replies to any questions the Japanese commissioners submit. We can get along pleasantly with the Japanese; we certainly are disposed to. But if, indeed, they want to start quarrels there would better be early recognition of that fact.

GETTING ALONG

Under conditions to which reference is made elsewhere in today's edition, the Post is, thus far, making at least a first-rate stagger at it in delivery to its regular patrons through carrier service.

The annoyance and, from the cash drawer standpoint, the loss entailed are the penalty the Post is paying because it has brought the local public's notice to a group of practical facts relating to I. W. W. methods in this city and to that outlaw outfit's intentions in this mining district.

Like a good many other files to which humanity is heir, this attack will have its run; the Post cordially shares the prevailing belief that presently this town will be right side up again.

For today, the Post is indebted to the police authorities for efficient help. Second, the Post begs the indulgence of its patrons for any annoyance to which present difficulties in distribution subject them.

ONE DIFFERENCE

As if it were a remarkable thing, some of the newspapers are reciting the fact that in parts of what used to be known as "Darkest Africa" the people are getting news every day about the war.

The New York Times, in the course of editorial comment, remarks: "When Livingstone died on the south coast of Lake Bangweolo, forty-four years ago, England did not have the news for ten months. The place of his death is only 135 miles from Elizabethville, in the northeast part of the Belgian Congo, where two newspapers now print war dispatches every day."

That is interesting. A suggestive item in the way of a companion piece is found in the fact that there are men living today in Montana who were here in 1864 and who, because they were in this remote country, did not hear of the assassination of Lincoln until several weeks—as many as six weeks, as we remember—after the crime was committed. That was fifty-two years ago.

By the way, another interesting coincidence is that Elizabethville, like Butte, is in the heart of an important copper district. But therewith the parallel ends. Butte and the rest of our mountain region were brought into close relation with the civilized world directly through the agency of rapid industrial development.

It was different in the case of a very large area in Africa, where this happened: In 1879—that was thirty-seven years ago—the Zulus slaughtered 800 of the 1,200 British regulars in service in that country. News of the calamity did not reach London until five weeks later. Thereafter, the British concluded that because of their military operations it was necessary to connect their country with Africa by cable, and that was done.

UP AGAINST IT

But for the intense importance of home matters our own public would find itself deeply interested in the senate's dealings with the all-important question of the federal government's control of food supplies and other staples.

It happens that the contention in congress has gone off on an unexpected tangent, to the annoyance of many members and possibly to the dismay of Mr. Wilson. The pending measure vests remarkable powers in the president with respect to the price, the distribution and the disposition of a great many commodities that are essentials in the life of the people.

But it transpires that prohibition is the outstanding item in the whole case and the bone of contention. At first the proposition was to include in this legislation the "regulation" of the whiskey, wine and beer traffic, by providing that the government may limit the amount of food products that shall go into the manufacture of any of these drinks. One or two propositions before the senate put the manufacture of all of them under embargo; other proposals cut out some of them; most of the amendments lodge an option in the president to act in the whole matter.

Yesterday, in a speech, Senator Lodge, announcing that he would vote for a measure that is the product of full discussion, added the pertinent remark that some of the proposed items are amazing and that, in the excitement for food control, the public really

has no conception of the unusual powers the pending bill proposes to confer. The senator opposed the "dry" legislation on the ground that it injects a moral issue into a war measure.

Naturally, the situation is vexing. A good many senators or congressmen are not clear as to what should be done—meanwhile, there is heavy pressure upon congress for action, but the news is that the senate will find itself compelled to tarry over the measure longer than had been anticipated.

IT'S COMING

Already there is strong intimation that the second installment of the Liberty loan will be offered presently—that may happen before snow flies. One query is whether it will be a three billion proposition; the first, two billion, loan was oversubscribed by about one billion. One item in the forecast is that, the second offer will be on a four-per cent interest basis, and possibly it will not be an investment exempt from taxation. With respect to these two features, recent pertinent comment runs this way: "The low rate of interest failed to appeal to many small investors, while the exemption from taxation caused many rich people to hesitate, for fear of being called tax dodgers." Whether 3 1/2 per cent interest without tax is better than a 4 per cent security subject to tax is a problem to be figured out by the investor.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

- JUNE 29. 1778—Molly Pitcher was commissioned a sergeant by General Washington for bravery at Monmouth Court-house, New Jersey. 1794—First negro church in America dedicated at Philadelphia. 1839—William D. Walker, Episcopal bishop of western New York, born in New York; died in Buffalo, May 2, 1917. 1850—Part of Table Rock at Niagara Falls gave way. 1852—Henry Clay, famous statesman, one of the most distinguished orators of his day, died in Washington; born in Hanover county, Virginia, April 12, 1777. 1861—Died, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, famous English poetess, wife of Robert Browning. 1867—William Lloyd Garrison, the great American abolitionist, died in London. 1900—England took action to remove obstacles preventing her bankers from investing in Canada. 1910—The interstate commerce commission ordered the reduction in many railroad freight rates. 1916—Ten members of the Japanese diet convicted and sentenced for taking bribes in connection with pending legislation. 1916—Pershing's column in Mexico began retreating northward; 23 United States troops taken at Carrizal released by Mexican authorities.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

- JUNE 29. 1915—Victorious Austro-German forces in Galicia cross frontier from Galicia into Russian Poland, after defeat of the Russians along entire front between Halicz and Firljow. 1916—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, German socialist leader, member of the reichstag, condemned to 30 months' imprisonment for treason, having denounced the war. Intense bombardment of German lines on Somme front by British and French. Medina reported captured by Arabs. Sir Roger Casement sentenced to be hanged for high treason. Italians continue advance, capturing several heights.

PROMINENT MAN GETS LONG PRISON SENTENCE

Philadelphia, June 29.—Jesse Williamson II, well connected and a social leader, was today sentenced to not less than eight nor more than 24 years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000 on indictments charging embezzlement of approximately \$725,000 of trust funds of the Pennsylvania company for the insurance of lives and granting of annuities, of which he was secretary. The company made good all the losses.

"PATRIOTIC TEA"

A "Patriotic Tea" will be given by the Young Ladies' Missionary society of the Mountain View church this evening, in the church parlors. A good program has been arranged and an enjoyable time is assured all who attend. Souvenirs will be given to everyone present. A silver offering will be taken.

Mrs. Graham's HAIR RESTORER RESTORES GRAY HAIR to its natural color in a few days. Perfectly harmless—easily applied—will not stain the skin or scalp. Positively sure in its results. Makes the hair rich and glossy. For sale by Retail Manufacturing Factors, the largest and finest parlors in Montana, 202 Pennsylvania Block and by the Newberg Drug Company.

ODD EVENTS IN TODAY'S NEWS

BAD TALK EXPENSIVE.

Grass Valley, California. — George Costa and Daniel Rodriguez were arrested the other day and charged with using vulgar language in the vicinity of the postoffice. They were taken before Justice Milroy and both entered pleas of guilty. Explaining to the men that there was too much of that sort of thing in evidence on the streets, he assessed a fine of \$40 upon Costa and a fine of \$30 upon Rodriguez. Both men paid their fines and went their way, promising to be careful of the language they used in the future.

OUT OFF SWEETS.

Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Eating of cake and candy was forbidden in the barracks of one of the companies of the reserve officers' training camp here recently, and it was asserted similar orders shortly would be posted in all of the company barracks. It was asserted that numbers of the men were not hardening under the physical drill as rapidly as possible because of the cookies, candy and soda water consumed between meals. Unused to the work in the open, others, it was said, had been overeating at meal times. The latter practice, however, is automatically righting itself.

WOMEN PRISONERS STUDY.

Manhattan, Kan.—Women inmates of the Kansas state penitentiary have been enrolled in home economics by correspondence in the Kansas State Agricultural college. More than 200 men in Kansas prisons are doing work under the supervision of the home study department, but the association of these women with the college is an innovation in educational practices. Since April, 1916, the women have been on a farm belonging to the penitentiary reservation. It is surrounded by a 12-wire barbed fence, but under the supervision of Mrs. Julia A. Perry, formerly matron of the Girls' Industrial school at Beloit, the gates stand open and no attempt is made to escape. Out of the 12 women on the farm only one has as much as an eighth grade education. Every other day classes in arithmetic, language, grammar, physiology and spelling are held. All but one of the women will enroll in cooking and sewing.

LUKE M'LUKE SAYS

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A lot of the fellows who married to avoid fighting are going to be badly fooled when they discover that married life is a constant battle.

For the one man who can't talk when he has something to say there are ten others who can't keep silent when they have nothing to say.

The man who has talked at everything else can always make some money by writing a book on how to succeed.

Nowadays it takes as much money to carry a stock of meats and groceries as it does to carry a stock of jewelry.

It may be a mean thing to say, but it is the truth that it is the fear of getting caught that keeps most men straight.

We are living too fast. It has just about gotten so that a girl starts in using a powder rag before she quits playing with dolls.

Every married woman knows that her husband is careless with his money and that he would as soon pay \$1 for an article as walk four more squares and get it for 98 cents.

The old-fashioned boy who used to have to do the chores and then wrastle with the churn for two hours before he walked two miles to school every morning now has a son who lives two squares away from the school and inherits an being driven there in a machine.

We have often wondered what the magazines would do for advertising if Automobiles and Underwear had never been invented.

Somehow or other Luck seems to like to hang around with a man who works hard, minds his own business and keeps his nose clean.

Don't laugh at the fellow who is always making good resolutions. If he keeps a good resolution only twenty-four hours it has done him at least a day's good.

Father can't understand why Mother can't remember who was lightweight champion in 1910. But when Father wants to know the price of pork chops

CURRENT ATTRACTIONS AT BUTTE THEATERS

- AMERICAN Moving pictures: Today and tomorrow, Louise Glauin in "Love or Justice." LIBERTY Moving pictures: Today, "The Hunting of the Hawk," with William Courtenay. PEOPLES Moving pictures: Today and tomorrow, Vivian Martin in "Giving Becky a Chance." RIALTO Moving pictures: Today and tomorrow, Anita Stewart in "The Daring of Diana." BROADWAY Tonight: Dark. EMPRESS Hippodrome vaudeville: Today and tomorrow, Ned Nestor and Charles Moore and Their Sweethearts, and five other acts. ANSONIA Vaudeville and moving pictures: Today and tomorrow, Princess Wahletka and Carlyle Blackwell in "The Crimson Dove"; tonight, class of 50 Butte children in songs and dances.



Special—Just Out!

THREE records—all hits—the day's biggest successes! Music timely and tuneful and new—patriotism, good singing and a real dance-sensation—here's a trio of Columbia Records worth triple their price in genuine enjoyment!

"Hawaiian Butterfly"—Vocal

Columbia Record A2226, 75c

Brice & King, headliners on the Keith vaudeville circuit, bring all the romantic enchantment of Hawaii to this song of love and sunshine in the South Sea Islands. On the reverse, Robert Lewis sings "Would You Take Back the Love You Gave Me."

"Hawaiian Butterfly"—Dance

Columbia Record A5067, \$1.00

The one big fox-trot hit of the season—played in such a snappy, brilliant way as to be a joy and delight to dance to. This record is so good it will be hard to keep it from working overtime all the evening! On the other side is "Hong Kong," speediest of one-steps—the famous "Jazz" music you've been hearing about.

"Let's All Be Americans Now"

Columbia Record A2225, 75c

A stirring, rousing appeal to patriotism, sung by the Knickerbocker Quartette in a truly inspiring way. There are fine "high" tenor parts and ensemble singing with a real thrill in this timely song. "America, Here's My Boy," another "thriller," is on the other side.

You can make up hundreds of such programs from the Columbia monthly supplements and the Columbia catalog at your dealer's. There's a simply endless fund of entertainment in Columbia Records (with the "music-note" trade-mark) and your dealer will gladly play any of them for you.

You certainly ought to call on him today, if only to hear the three splendid records listed as an example of the real enjoyment that may be yours!

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month

Columbia GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC Records

and sugar and eggs, he has to ask Mother. You can't always tell. Maybe the man who is zig-zagging his crooked course down the street after midnight imagines that he is going straight home.

Our Daily Special.

The Nerve of Some Men Makes Other Men Nervous.

Names Is Names.

Lemon Ice lives at Marietta, Ohio.

EDUCATION NOTES

The French academy has awarded a prize to Dr. John H. Finley's work, "The French in the Heart of America," written in 1914. Dr. Finley, commissioner of education of the state of New York and president of the University of the State of New York, is at present in Paris, having been deputed by the regents of the university to proceed to France to study the French universities and schools in war time, and be the bearer to French educators of assurance of the sympathies and comradeship of their American co-workers. This is not Dr. Finley's first contact with the French educational world, and he has won his spurs as a successful exchange lecturer at the leading French universities, being the Harvard lecturer of the Hyde Foundation at the Sorbonne, Paris, 1910-1911. His courses at Paris were followed by a tour of lectures before the leading faculties of the provinces. Dr. Finley had already been honored by the French government, by the bestowal of the Legion of Honor, for his work, which tells of the service rendered by the first French explorers and rulers on the North American continent, to the cause of civilization in America.

Lyon's Best Flour



Good Bread with good butter make all the family happy. Bread made from this flour is always good.

Ask Your Grocer

Butte Wholesale Grocery Company

Wholesale Distributors

Butte - - - - Montana

of Smith college since 1910, who leaves this institution to assume the presidency of the University of Minnesota July 1, was born in Iowa in 1874, the son of a farmer. He spent his boyhood in Minneapolis, where he attended the public schools and early went to work in a drug store. He paid his way through Carleton college, taking very high rank in scholarship, graduating in 1900. From 1900 to 1902 he was principal of Windom institute, Montevideo, Minn. The next four years he spent as a graduate student at Yale university, receiving the degree of Ph. D. in 1907, and having meanwhile been ordained in the Congregational ministry. He next studied theology at Yale, and following this for a year filled a pulpit in the town of N. Y. In April, 1908, he was elected president of Smith. The past 1909-10 he spent in educational investigation in Europe. The past few years have been given wholly to the administration of Smith, of which he has been a signal success. He has been a significant factor in the development of the college, particularly in the department of physical education, and has had known Dr. Burton as a struggling lad eager for an education and willing to work for it. He will receive \$10,000 a year.