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WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917.

MR. RYAN'S NEW TASK

Our own community and the people of Montana will become more deeply interested in the Red Cross now that President John D. Ryan is to be so important a factor in the beneficent work to which that organization is addressing itself.

The recent campaign, so successfully conducted, for the raising of a hundred million dollars as the voluntary contribution of the people of the United States served an educational purpose. It informed all citizens concerning the aims of the society, the scope of its work and the immeasurably great amount of good that is wrought through its agency, in furnishing relief and comforts for those who endure suffering as the result of service for their country.

Mr. Ryan has volunteered for duties which are inestimably great and which certainly will prove to be severely exacting. This he does, as all his friends are aware, at heavy personal sacrifice. The noble mission he has undertaken will bring into requisition his recognized ability in the organizing and the administration of large undertakings. That he will serve successfully, as well as faithfully, is a fact respecting which, at the outset, the most confident predictions may be made. His associates and friends in this city and throughout Montana will warmly appreciate his patriotic course; they know that his acceptance of this responsible work means admirable service in a holy cause.

HE COULDN'T WAIT

The Roosevelts are all right, or pretty nearly all right, any way you take them. Just the same, the announcement that one member of the former president's family, Kermit, has accepted an offer of a staff commission with the British army operating against the Turks in Asia Minor will be received with something akin to disappointment in this country.

Kermit Roosevelt accompanied his father on some of his important hunting expeditions and in all respects is a chip off the old block. He is young, efficient, hardy, patriotic—just the material, in fact, from which the best officers are made. Until he received his discharge to enter the British army he was in the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, learning the soldiers' game.

The thing that disappoints is that this young American, typical of the best and bravest we have, should join an allied force instead of remaining in the United States, where he was sure to gain a commission. In a military way our greatest need in this

THE LATEST FROM BERLIN

Several suggestive assertions are found in the outline of Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's speech, published in yesterday's Post. Most important among them was this sentence: "I repeat that the formula of peace without annexations is unacceptable to us." That statement means much. For one thing, it is proof positive that London and Berlin are hopelessly far apart in all that relates to the basis for the peace concerning which so much has been said. Only a few days ago Lloyd George declared that there is now no alternative except to make the defeat of the Germans so complete that they will not be a military menace either at present or for a long time to come.

Back of this announcement is the notice officially given by the British premier many months ago when he declared that before peace is a reality Germany must make reparations, pay indemnity and do other things that are world-wide removed from any thought of "annexations" for the Kaiser's domain. But the case can be brought much closer home. When our own country was preparing to enter the war, President Wilson made plain assertion of the purpose and the motives which prompted the United States to enter the conflict—nothing ever given out by any British premier has been more emphatic. If President Wilson made anything clear, it is the fact that Germany will get no "annexations," if the United States can prevent it.

Besides, President Wilson's statements included at least a broad inference that Germany has been holding territory with which it must part; sentences spoken by him were generally construed to mean that France has a rightful call on Alsace and Lorraine. But of much greater significance was the paragraph in the president's address to congress in which he said: "We shall fight for democracy,

country is officers. We can get men, any number of men, by one process or another, but the problem is how to make soldiers of them. We lack officers and must continue to be short of them even after the thousands of ambitious men now in the training camps are turned out a semi-finished product.

It would seem that Kermit Roosevelt might have appeared a little better American had he manfully taken his part, whatever that part might be, in the organization of the great American army now in the process of making. Evidently his desire for action influenced him. He couldn't wait; he wanted to see service immediately. In that respect he is very much like his distinguished and impetuous father, who must have given his consent, if not his approval, to this step.

EAST AND WEST

"Of the ten states which have now filled their quotas of troops, seven lie west of the Mississippi river, and only Michigan, Illinois and Indiana east of it. When are the states of the eastern seaboard to answer ready? Vermont's eighty-two enlistments to date hardly accord with that state's traditions of patriotic service."

Thus the New York World comments on the record for recruiting. The fact is that the East and the South are woefully behind in this substantial evidence of patriotism.

The East was especially enthusiastic for war. Long before the West admitted the necessity for a break with Germany, the newspapers of the eastern seaboard were clamoring for action that meant war. They reflected public sentiment in the communities they served. Some of these newspapers went so far as to accuse the West with indifference to the situation. They constantly referred to Colonel Bryan and Senator LaFollette and David Starr Jordan and other eminent pacifists who were said to be in no small measure representative of sentiment in the West.

When the test came it was found that the West responded to the president's call for soldiers much more readily than the East. The people of the East talked more about patriotism and the flag than those of the West, but they didn't give practical evidence of loyalty. At least, they did not enlist with alacrity in the forces on which this country will depend in the world war.

Montanians may always refer with pride to the record of their state in the matter of enlistments. It was one of the first states to complete its quota of men for the regular establishment. It exceeded this quota by a very substantial number. In addition it furnished a surprisingly large number of recruits for the navy, the field and coast artillery and other branches of the service. It has furnished a regi-

for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

These words hit Germany hard—there is no doubt about it. Notice what has happened. Along with the report of the Bethmann-Hollweg assertion about annexation schemes comes news of the utmost importance regarding franchise rights and other vital matters that go direct to the Kaiser's prerogatives. Apparently the people of Germany stand a chance to get right now and in definite form a good many rights under representative government which, before we entered the war, were simply doled out to them as hazy, indefinite promises by the Kaiser concerning things which they might expect not now but after the advent of peace.

It is not bombast to say that good citizenship in Germany already owes much to the United States; unquestionably our entrance into the conflict has given impetus to the movement in the empire for a better show for the people thereof in the management of their own affairs.

Within twenty-four hours the news from Berlin has served again to direct attention to the fact that the Kaiser has exclusive power in the making or the undoing of ministries; it is a preposterous royal prerogative in these enlightened days; it puts Germany a good deal more than a century out of accord with modern ideas as to government. In the same way, the recent news furnishes reminders of the fact that, as a real factor in the administration of affairs the Reichstag itself is a nonentity. For the Kaiser's purposes it is a necessary evil—nothing better.

Were this Reichstag at Berlin to be put absolutely out of business, the management of the war, in all essential respects, would run along just about as it has been going—the parliament wouldn't be missed; it has surprisingly scant functions.

ment of guardsmen, recruited nearly to war strength. Considering its population, a regiment of militia was in itself an achievement for the state. Moreover, the state returned a very much greater number of young men for the selective draft than called upon to furnish. That, in brief, constitutes Montana's record to date in the present war.

That the East and the South will make good in the matter of military preparations cannot be doubted. Under the federal law they will do their share. Conscription had to come. It was necessary and right. The volunteer system is a failure and has been a failure wherever tried. Long ago Colonel Bryan told us that a million freemen would spring to arms overnight in case of need. They didn't do anything of the kind. The 50,000 valiant sons of Kansas promised by Governor Capper likewise failed to materialize. The half million men, hating camp duty and drill, yet eager to fight in Europe, referred to by Senator Nelson of Minnesota, didn't respond. We even have no evidence that the 10,000 of Representative Howard of Missouri who as volunteers were to be so much more useful than 100,000 conscripts are immediately available. The recognized fact is that the volunteer system will never again be resorted to in case of great national emergency.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

JULY 11. 1915—Battle raging around city of Przemyśl, Poland, in Teutonic advance upon Warsaw; whole Russian front scene of great attacks and counter attacks.

Prussian casualty lists to date total 1,500,000. 1915—Russians gain 15 miles in Volhynia; part of General Lusignea's Teutonic forces retreat beyond the Lipa.

French in Somme offensive reach outskirts of Peronne, one of the strongest points in German line, and storm hill overlooking the city. Italians shell Austrian hangars at Parenzo.

German submarine shells Seaham harbor, on English east coast. Intense bombardment of German lines by the British on Somme front in preparation for a resumption of the offensive.

PHEASANTS SAVE CHICKS.

Hood River, Ore.—Forrest L. Moe, a rancher of the Odell district, says he has lost no chickens from the numerous hawks that frequent the neighborhood because of a well defined system of signals maintained by the Chinese pheasants on the place and the barnyard fowls. The old pheasant cocks, according to Mr. Moe, usually sight the hawk first. Their cries are taken up by the barnyard rooster, who warns the old hen. "The latter," says Mr. Moe, "immediately hurry their little chicks to safety, and thus the Chinese pheasants have solved the hawk problem for us. The birds eat up a good deal of corn, but I assure that they are worth it."

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CURRENT ATTRACTIONS AT BUTTE THEATERS

PEOPLES Hippodrome vaudeville: Today and tomorrow, "The Flashlight" and five other acts.

RIALTO Moving pictures: Today, Mary Pickford in "The Pride of the Clan."

BROADWAY Pantages vaudeville: Today, "The Mimic World" and five other acts.

ANSONIA Vaudeville and moving pictures: Today, Valaska Suratt in "The Siren" tomorrow, Ethel Clayton in "The Stolen Paradise."

AMERICAN Moving pictures: Today and tomorrow, Bessie Barriscale in "Hater of Men."

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE POST

ODD EVENTS IN TODAY'S NEWS

KILLING OFF ROOSTERS. Smith Center, Kan.—No longer does the lusty voice of the rooster wake up inhabitants of Smith county in the still hours before dawn. Branded as unnecessary among the barnyard flocks during the summer months, chanticleer has gone down before the onslaughts of the campaign for more and better food products. Now there are more roosterless flocks in Smith county than ever before. A great three-day drive was made against the male birds and thousands were taken to market by farmers. Poultry authorities say the absence of the roosters will improve the condition of eggs fully 5 per cent during the summer months.

INTO WELL AFTER BABY. Selinsgrove, Pa.—Only a mother's darling saved the life of the daughter, 2 years old, of Mr. and Mrs. John Poudus, at their home in New Berlin. The little girl was playing and the well was uncovered. She shouted into it. She took great delight in hearing the echo, and lost her balance. The mother heard the child's faint cries and, calling to a neighbor, "Rescue me!" leaped into the well. It was about 11 feet deep and held a foot of icy water. The child was very cold when her mother lifted her from the chilly water and held her in her arms. Soon the neighbors arrived and a rope was lowered to them. Wrapping the lifeline around her body with one arm and holding her child in the other, the mother was rescued with the child.

LUKE M'LUKE SAYS

Copyright, 1916, Cincinnati Enquirer No matter how poor your jokes are, you can always get a laugh if you will tell them to a girl who has dimples and pretty teeth. You can have your own way in this world. But you will have to pay liberally for it. The old-fashioned woman who was afraid her hat wasn't on straight now has a daughter who is afraid that it is.

It is easy to be popular. All you have to do is to permit other people to think that they know more than you do. The only people who are never criticized for what they do are those who never do anything. There wouldn't be so much poverty in this world if we tried to learn as much about our own business as we do about the other fellow's. Many a girl devotes a lot of time before marriage to her vocal range because she will devote most of her time after marriage to the kitchen range.

Every time we see an old-fashioned man lapping his coffee out of his saucer we feel like betting that he wears sleeveholders to match his suspenders. The reason a Princess imagines that she has a Broken Heart is because she is merely bilious. A woman likes to go away on a visit even if it is only next door to borrow a cup of sugar and have a chat with a neighbor.

A man doesn't worry much over the dollar that goes into the jackpot. But he makes an awful holler over the dollar that goes into the soup pot. Another reason why a woman is so hard to understand is because she will believe that she must have inherited her corns because she knows that they couldn't come from wearing tight shoes.

We will always have wars as long as powers are more anxious for a piece of the world than they are for the peace of the world. We are a queer people. We refuse to let a little thing like War get us excited. But a dog fight on the street will always arouse our enthusiasm.

Our Daily Special. A Cheerful Liar Is A Better Citizen Than A Truthful Grouch. Things to Worry About. There are \$6,141 cattle in British Guiana.

Names is Names. O. Udall lives at Ewen, Mich.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

JULY 11. 1767—John Quincy Adams, the sixth president of the United States, born at Braintree, Mass. died at Washington Feb. 28, 1848.

1782—Savannah evacuated by the British and taken by General Wayne. 1799—"Treaty of amity and rights" and the "United States" and the "King of Prussia."

1804—Alexander Hamilton mortally wounded in a duel with Aaron Burr, dying on the afternoon of the following day. 1853—Teheran, capital of Persia, destroyed by an earthquake.

1896—Sir Wilfrid Laurier became premier of Canada, the first French-Canadian to hold that post. 1908—Battleship South Carolina launched at Philadelphia.

1912—Royalist revolutionists in Portugal defeated by government troops. 1912—Great Britain protested against the toll provisions of the Panama canal bill.

1914—Battleship Nevada launched at Quincy, Mass. 1915—Free trade treaty concluded between the United States and Paraguay.

HELP.

"In argument do not engage with your wife," said the Sage. "For, while she may conceal her rage, she won't conceal her rage."

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RIPPLING RHYMES By Walt Mason.

MEN MUST PAY In this old world much is uncertain; tomorrow is behind a curtain that hides it from today; one thing is sure, for all wayfarers, for our follies and our errors, we'll sometimes have to pay. We tread a course unholy; the day of wrath approaches slowly, and seems to versts away; but Nemesis is cratching clover, preparing now to pass over, and shortly we must pay. In trifling matters and in greater truth holds good, and soon or later, while young or when we've grown the captain's office we shall enter, approach the wicket in the crowd and shed some brine and pay. I see the blithe lads waste their years in courses dissolute or funny, as thoughtless as they're gay; and on they will be yearning for dollar bills they now are burning; spendthrifts all must pay. I see good fellows soak their shanties, borrow money from their aunts, that they may ride today, in gaudy cars with seats of leather, and fenders neatly put together, and day they must pay. I see so many idly taking the road that where hearts are breaking, where all the Jonahs stay! Alas, alas, are not heading the lesson I am daily reading, which is that we must pay!

WOMEN OF THE WEEK

Mrs. Helen Kelly Thomas, divorced wife of Frank Gould and widow of Ralph M. Thomas, was recently married in Paris to Prince Vlora of Albania. The Princess Vlora, now in her early 30's, was first married when she was only 17 to Frank Gould, son of Jay Gould, whom she divorced in 1909. A year later she became the wife of Thomas, millionaire sugar refiner, who died in 1914, leaving her a fortune of \$2,000,000. She was the daughter of Eugene Kelly, the financier, and very wealthy in her own right besides. A sister is Mrs. Al Davis, formerly Eugenia Kelly, whom her mother once had arrested because of her too pronounced taste for tango midnight revels. Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., wife of Senator Wadsworth of New York, who recently accepted the presidency of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, is the daughter of the late John Hay, secretary of state during the administration of President McKinley. "I believe woman's star of destiny lies above and beyond the field of politics," says Mrs. Wadsworth, "and I shall do my best to keep it there." She was formerly Miss Alice Hay, and was married to the New York senator in 1892. Another talented daughter of John Hay is Mrs. Payne Whitney of New York, who was Miss Helen Hay, and noted as a poet. Emma Goldman, recently arrested in New York for her anti-conspiracy activities, is America's most famous woman anarchist. She was born in Russia in 1866, of Jewish parents. She was married to Alexander Berkman, N. Y., but lived with her husband less than two years. During that time she came under the influence of Alexander Berkman, an anarchist leader, and went to New York. She dropped her husband's name and was known as Emma Goldman. Her maiden name was Goldstein, her maiden name was later modified into that of Goldman. In 1904, she was in two hemispheres. In 1904, at the time when Alexander Berkman was companion in the recent arrest in New York, and then as now one of the leading anarchists of New York, released from prison for the arrest of Henry C. Frick, Emma Goldman and Berkman announced that they were as husband and wife, without legalities. The partnership was dissolved.

ELK PARK ROAD. Most picturesque drive to Hot Springs. Only 35 miles. Now in good condition.—A. H. H.