

The Butte Daily Post.

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SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917.

THE THIRD YEAR

Of course, the United States was the notable recruit, in the war's third year, for the entente side. But there were others. Portugal and Rumania fell into line during the year; Greece fell out with the Kaiserland; Cuba and Liberia followed the lead of the United States; China, Bolivia, Brazil and a few other states severed diplomatic relations with Berlin.

THE BILLIONS IN IT

During an era of uninterrupted peace the United States ran along under annual costs incurred by the federal government of, say, a billion and a quarter. It was, withal, a lavish per-year expenditure; the public realized that its government was run in a manner that might justly be described as extravagant.

Ever since the war started we have been taking long-distance views of its expenditure, discussing its billion-basis proportions and wondering how even the richest among the belligerents could stand it.

Less than thirty days ago the calculations within government circles forced us to deal with two or three billion-dollar totals. Gradually we moved up, at the rate of a good deal more than a billion in a week, in estimates.

For one thing we are going to realize, right off, the awful cost of unpreparedness. Whether that is presently will know that in war it is going to cost us a good deal more, per man, per gun, per ship and per camp, than it costs any other among the belligerents.

BUTTE IN GOOD SHAPE AGAIN

It's all over, except the starting of the night-shift round, and that will soon be an accomplished fact. Butte's trouble started prior to the middle of June, in an I. W. W. attempt to stampede this mining district.

The turning point in the attempt of I. W. W. lawlessness to capture local control was, in fact, passed as long as ten days or a fortnight ago. There has been a new adjustment of wage scales which, in all probability, could have been effected without the serious breaks in earnings and production that have proved to be annoying and which have entailed a heavy loss for all concerned.

At the outset the mining companies declined to have any dealings with the I. W. W. organization. It has since been turned down by many of the local federated unions and in numbers it has become a remnant, capable of making itself heard in a way but powerless to influence this district's working forces.

Right along the mining companies have tried to keep the properties in operation; this time, as three years ago, the controversy has turned chiefly on questions of jurisdiction or of loyalty by the craft organizations to

their old affiliation. A day's wage that is fair, earned under working conditions that are just—that is the principal thing. Without any dicker with the I. W. W.'s, the conditions have recently been revised in several important respects and the wages fixed at figures that are as generous as are paid anywhere in the world.

It may be that we shall be hearing more about the attempts of the discredited agitators to start trouble. The leaders will not suffer for board and lodging and cash; from some sinister source they get plenty of money. But their misled followers have to stand the gaff and the loss. The question confronting this community is HOW LONG IT IS GOING TO STAND FOR THE SEDITIOUS TALK OF THE I. W. W. agitator whose traitorous words and appeals to violence addressed last night to a Butte audience are quoted in today's Post.

Once again, this month's experience, unpleasant in many of its details for all concerned, gives pointed illustration to the fact that differences concerning wages and other details can be adjusted in this district, in orderly manner, in decent form and in proper spirit. That is the essential item and the moral-pointing fact which is outstanding in any summary of the community's recent experience.

AS TWO OTHERS SEE US

Concerning the character and quality of the people of the United States two recent estimates have been given. Dr. Michaelis, the new chancellor at Berlin, is of the opinion that we are not to be reckoned with seriously as a factor in the war; he does not fear what we will do. He gave utterance to that view in his maiden speech as the premier of the realm. He sought—strangely as well as foolishly as it seems to us—to make the Reichstag members and the rest of his countrymen believe that in an affair like real war we do not get out much of a figure.

Two or three days later, in an address to a London audience, Lloyd George said of this German bureaucrat: "The man who talks like that knows not America, otherwise he would not say it." The Englishman added: "The Germans said that the British could not fight, that we had no army and could not raise one and that they need not be worried about us." Then he cited what the British have done, and he referred to what the United States, with incomparably greater and more available resources, can do and will. "They discovered their mistake about the British, I think, and they are going through the same process with America."

It's a habit with these Germans; it is simply a wrong conceit, and we are willing to believe that Dr. Michaelis, who is the product of a life-long career in routine clerkships, gave honest expression to his narrow personal opinion. The German empire has made remarkable strides within the lifetime of those of us who are about fifty years old. It has built up a wonderful military machine, and toward that accomplishment the political and civic personal liberty of every German in the empire has been subordinated; the spirit that prompted the splendid patriotic elements in Germany to engage in actual revolution, in '48 and afterward, in the ambition to get real representative government, has been effaced by the process which at length evolved today's remarkable autocratic, titled oligarchy. That element started this world war, but it

within the limits to say that Berlin, in war operations, can get more out of twenty cents than Washington will be able to get out of a dollar. In this administrative respect Germany knows how. We may as well admit it.

But, anyhow, we are in for it, and we certainly are not sorry for it. We are irrevocably committed to a glorious cause and in our loyalty we shall be steadfast. At the same time, we shall not hesitate, as citizens of the republic, to speak our mind; and today, in presence of notice from Washington concerning the tens of billions of dollars the government will call for, we feel free, one and all, to give publicity to the people's hope, that, for its part, the government will prove itself to be a good deal more capable in handling the whole situation than thus far it has shown itself to be, in dealing with war revenues and shipping and food saving and other vital matters.

CAN IT BE DONE?

War talk includes the report that a million United States soldiers will be in Europe within a year. That sounds patriotic, since we are going

did not consult the people or any of its elected representatives about the starting of it; it felt that it didn't have to.

This German machine is remarkable in many ways. It has been formidable; it answers that description now. To be sure, it has not won a single thing in the way of a lasting or a telling victory, at any spot or place, during these three years of terrific war, not one. But it has been able to maintain a grim, stolid defense against heavy odds. All Americans recognize that fact; we do not too lightly estimate the power or the resource of the mighty machine which, in its brutal operations, has forced us, however unwillingly, to declare that we are Germany's enemy.

Even now, in actual war, we find ourselves impelled to say that we really are not enemies of the people of Germany. But, with good reason, we hate the German machine which has been built by the crushing-out of the personality and the civic individuality of German men and women. It is a coarse, wicked, hideous thing which had the Man of Blood and Iron for its creator and which, since Bismarck's day, has been rapidly evolved, to serve the feudalistic ambitions of royal snobbery.

Driven into a war into which we did not want to be drawn and into which we would never have entered but for malevolent stupidity at Berlin, we Americans are enlisted with lives and fortunes against this brutal machine. We propose to crush it, or at least to help toward that consummation. This we do in the belief that there are young Americans just drawn for soldiers who will live to see the day when Germans will thank them for service rendered in lifting illusions and restoring the Fatherland to a sane sense of personal liberty under national democracy.

We do not disparage the power of the German machine which proposed to roll on, leaving rival powers crushed and shapeless in its pathway. As for our ability to cope with it or to achieve something toward overturning it—we, in regard to that factor in the case we Americans will see Herr Dr. Michaelis later on.

to be in the war for all we are worth. At the same time and in the light of recent official statements concerning shipping and tonnage, one is prompted to inquire how, with present and prospective facilities, we propose to get these soldiers, together with munitions and provender, across the Atlantic within the twelvemonth, unless the swimming is good.

We shall increase our tonnage during the year, although we are distressingly slow in getting at work in ship building. The increase will not be net—we must figure on a percentage to be destroyed meantime by the enemy. We must make very heavy shipments to our allies; that factor in tonnage will be big. They reckon that we must send forty tons of munitions, food and supplies, per year, for each American soldier in service in Europe, and that means forty million tons.

It isn't easy to master the mass of statistics recently issued which deal with Atlantic tonnage but, in any event, it is not at all clear that, with the available ships, including those that are to be constructed, it will be possible to perform the million-ton stunt proposed in Washington.



Protect Baby's Skin With Cuticura Soap

If mothers would only use Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet and nursery purposes how much suffering might be avoided by preventing little skin and scalp troubles becoming serious. Cuticura Soap is so pure, sweet and cleansing and Cuticura Ointment so soothing and healing, that it is a pity not to use them all the time.

LUKE M'LUKE SAYS

Copyright, 1916, Cincinnati Enquirer

The more a girl's photograph flatters her the more she is convinced how natural it looks.

Some men are loaded down so heavily with good intentions that they can't make any progress.

The reason why a woman has faith in her husband when he stays out all night is because if you upset a bottle of ink on a white tablecloth there wouldn't be any stains.

What has become of the old-fashioned mesmerist who used to show in the Town Hall and who made your boy friends eat like monkeys?

A waiter can wear a dress suit and maintain his dignity. And that's more than most of the men he is waiting on can do.

When a woman displays her temper after she is married she doesn't even pretend to disguise it as temperment.

A man never realizes how lucky he is when a woman refuses to marry him until about 10 years after she has married the other fellow and has developed into a fat woman with a half dozen children.

A wise man always throws out that one race won by the fortune and gets his coin down on the horse.

It isn't so hard for a man to control a bad temper when he knows that the other fellow can whip him.

Some folks meet trouble half way, while others camp on trouble's doorstep and dare it to come out.

The reason why some people never think before they speak is because they are afraid they will forget what it was they wanted to say.

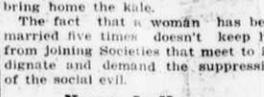
When some men drop a dime into the collection plate in Church they figure that they have paid for a state-room on the Heavenly Express and secured a mansion with southern exposure on a corner lot in Heaven.

A wife knows that gambling is a terrible thing when her husband loses. But it isn't so bad when he happens to bring home the kale.

The fact that a woman has been married five times doesn't keep her from joining societies that meet to indignant and demand the suppression of the social evil.

Names Is Names. Mrs. B. A. Friend lives at Word, Ark.

Our Daily Special. Love Laughs At Jokesmiths.



Watch Your Iced Drinks!

Hot weather is the busy season for germs and sickness generally—

Blanchard Ice is Manufactured from triple-distilled water.

Demand

Blanchard ICE

PHONE 6

S. & H. Green Stamps

ODD EVENTS IN TODAY'S NEWS

DID NOT KNOW WEEDS.

Martin's Ferry, O.—A Chicago college student was sent to the farm of Charles Thorburn to work during the summer. Thorburn set him to weeding the garden. The student pulled up nearly every vegetable plant along with the weeds. Now the student is working presumably "somewhere else in America."

WIND TOOK POSTAL CARD.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Michael Schiller of Freedom is in receipt of a postal card mailed to him for the second time from Imlay City. Schiller first received the card the day before the cyclone struck his farm recently. The wind carried the card northward, till it finally landed 60 miles away in the yard of the Imlay City man, who considerably mailed it back to Mr. Schiller.

SOLDIER'S MOTHER BEGS.

Columbus, O.—"My son is with the American boys in France and I have no one to support me," pleaded Mrs. John M. Grant, who is blind, before the city council while seeking permission to sing on the street for the pennies that may be given her. The council had just accepted a new anti-begging ordinance. As a result of Mrs. Grant's appeal, which moved several of the councilmen to tears, the ordinance may be modified so blind persons may seek alms.

STEAL CHURCH BELLS.

Fargo, N. D.—Metal obtained from the two bells stolen from the Catholic church at Fingal, Barnes county, one night recently and from the church at Saunders, four miles south of Fargo, the following evening, will net the thieves about \$1,500, according to State Architect Sam Crabbe. Bell metal is made of copper, brass, bronze and aluminum and some tin, which have soared in price since the war. Bell metal now should bring between 60 and 75 cents a pound, Mr. Crabbe said. It is believed the thieves are making Fargo their headquarters, and that after robbing the church at Fingal they worked their way east to Saunders and then into this city.

FISH HAD FOUR FEET.

Downs, Ia.—While fishing in the Iowa river Raymond Peterson caught a strange thing. Local scientists have pronounced it a "chicoperthygoshaway," but some of our best posted nimrods say it is a mud puppy. Anyhow, it was a strange looking critter with a body shaped like an eel. It was 24 1/2 inches long. It had a head like a fish with the exception that instead of gills it had a collar of fur just back of the head. It had four legs and in some respects resembled a baby alligator. The little animal set up a pretty game fight for a while, but it soon died when exposed to the air. It will be sent to a large museum in New York city.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

JULY 28. 1915—German forces were stopped west and south of Mitau. British steamer Mangara reported sunk by German submarine off Lowestoft.

1916—British wholly occupied Delville wood and village of Longueval. Russians captured Brody, one of the principal cities of Galicia.

Seventy thousand Turks reported in Hungary to meet the Russian invasion.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

JULY 28. 1759—Sir Hudson Lowe, whose unpleasant duty it was to guard Napoleon at St. Helena, born in Ireland. Died in London Jan. 10, 1844.

1817—Vandamme, celebrated French general who was obliged to flee from France for having joined Napoleon after his return from Elba, arrived in Philadelphia.

1825—Attempted assassination of Louis Philippe by Fieschi.

1861—Capt. Volney D. Chase, considered one of the best designing ordnance experts in the navy; born in Louisiana. Died in Washington, D. C., June 25, 1917.

1868—Burlingame treaty with China was signed.

1870—Napoleon III, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, left Paris to join the French army for the war with Prussia.

1874—Theodore Tilton arrested on a charge of slander against Henry Ward Beecher.

1907—William D. Haywood was acquitted at Boise City of the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho.

1909—Martial law was declared throughout Spain on account of industrial disorders.

1916—United States accepted the Mexican proposal for a commission to settle the differences between the two countries.

Main springs \$1. guaranteed. Mayor, lowest priced jeweler in Montana. 21 West Park—Adv.

CURRENT ATTRACTIONS AT BUTTE THEATERS

ANSONIA. Pantages vaudeville: Starting today, Edna Keeley and Company in "The Other Fellow's Girl," and five other acts.

AMERICAN. Moving pictures: Today, Bessie Love in "The Sawdust Ring."

RIALTO. Moving pictures: Today, "The Witching Hour."

REDUCED SUMMER FARES EAST

From Anaconda, and points on the Great Northern Railway in Montana to destinations in Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Brunswick, New Jersey, New York, Nova Scotia, Ohio, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Quebec, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin—June 2, 6, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23 and 27, July 3, 18 and 25, August 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29, September 5 and 19.

Liberal stopovers allowed—final return limit October 31, 1917. Following are Round Trip Summer Tourist Fares from Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Great Falls, Billings and Lewiston to principal points in the above named states. Proportionately low fares from other stations on the Great Northern Railway in Montana:

Table with 2 columns: Fare to destination and destination name. Includes Colorado Springs, Denver and Pueblo, Chicago, Peoria, Rock Island, Cedar Rapids, Omaha and Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fort Dodge, Marshalltown, Sioux City, Waterloo, Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan., Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., St. Joseph, Mo., Millwaukee, Wis., Superior, Wis., Memphis, Tenn.

Write, call on or phone your local Great Northern representative for full information and fares from your home town.

Logo for Great Northern Railway and contact information for D. E. Wilder, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 102 North Main Street, Butte, Mont.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By Walt Mason.

WILHELM'S PLEDGE

Bill said, on February first, when he turned loose his submarines, by the sacred liverwurst, I'll show the world what warfare means. I'll end this most annoying fight, and bring proud Britain to her knees. And Germans took the kaiser's word; they said, "He'll surely be grass; he is a peach, he is a bird, and what he says will come to pass. They tightened up their belts a notch, convinced they'd cook the goose, and grimly set themselves to watch old England bugging a truce. The weary months have rolled away, on every sea her sails float, and England's mightier today than when the U-boats set her goat. "Six weeks or so will do the trick," the kaiser told his faithful dupes; "I'll make their ocean commerce sick, and Hindenburg can their troops." I wonder what the Germans say, as they tuck with tightened belts, while Haig and Neville knock the hay and stuffing from their pelts. I wonder if they do not hike to battle with deadly rage; I wonder if they wouldn't like to put the kaiser in a cage.

NECESSARY

BY BERTON BRALEY.

Oh, I am just a sort of stick without a single parlor trick; I have no gift or repartee; of wit I am the goat. I cannot play the mimic's part, and prestidigitator's art. Is something quite beyond me—and I never sang a note. I cannot bang the piano for the basso or soprano. Nor do a double shuffle just to live things this a bit. I really envy those who can, the talented and joyous clan. Who brighten up a party and who always make a hit.

Yes, I'm an artless sort of wight who knows no verses to recite; I've never kept the table or the parlor in a roar. But still there is a place for me wherever I may chance to be. For I'm a bulky audience, and that is where I score; I grin at repartee and chaff; at others' pranks I loudly laugh. And so I know I'm useful in the universe, because The joker's joke would not get by unless such stupid folk as I Were round about to listen and to furnish the applause.

Logo for Northern Pacific Yellowstone Park Excursion.

Leave Butte 10:55 P. M., August 3rd and 7:00 A. M., August 4th

\$47.45 from Butte; \$48.45 from Anaconda via Hood Route; \$41.95 from Butte and \$42.95 from Anaconda via Camp Route. Above rates include rail transportation to Gardiner and return, and all necessary expense in Park for the regular five-day tour. This is the short vacation trip you have been looking for.

See Wonderland in all its beauty and glory. For further information, call or write Northern Pacific Ticket Office, Corner Main and Park Streets, Butte.

M. K. BAYSOAR, C. P. A. W. H. MERRIMAN, D. F. & P.

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