

# 3,500,000,000 FOR U. S. EXPENSES

That Sum is Estimate Before Congress of Country's Need for Year.

(Continued From Page One.)

through the German front is estimated to cost \$300,000,000. For machine guns, the deadliest weapons of the war, more than \$237,000,000 is asked. For armored motor cars more than \$75,000,000 is estimated.

### Minor War Items.

Compared with these estimates in millions and hundreds of millions are the comparatively minor items listed in simple millions are: For extensions of the military academy, \$500,000; horses for cavalry, \$28,000; barracks and quarters, \$28,000; construction and repair of hospitals, \$25,000,000; manufacture of shells, \$50,000,000; small arms, target practice, \$75,000,000; civilian military training camps, \$6,000,000; rifle ranges, \$1,000,000; instruction of civilians, \$1,700,000; payment on home front organization, \$1,500,000; supplies for reserve troops training camps and ordnance for the same, \$50,000,000; ordnance equipment for military schools, \$1,138,000. For gathering information the general staff asks \$0,000.

### Billion for the Navy.

The navy's total of a little more than \$1,000,000,000 is distributed as follows in this way: Pay of officers, \$125,000,000; aviation, \$31,000,000; improving and equipping navy yards for construction of ships, \$4,000,000; recruiting, transportation and outfitting recruits, \$15,000,000; arming and equipping naval militia, \$1,500,000; organizing naval reserves, \$1,000,000; schools and camps of instruction for naval reserve recruits, \$60,000; ordnance strictly in the nature of ordnance, \$25,500,000; new battleships of guns for ships, \$38,000,000; ammunition for ships alone, \$32,000,000; ordnance and torpedoes, \$10,000,000; extension of the naval gunnery at Washington, \$2,500,000; new supplies of ordnance, \$32,000,000; a new naval proving ground, \$10,000,000; for experiments, \$385,000; maintenance of yards and docks and equipment expenses, \$12,000,000; for ordnance and surgery, \$6,500,000; care of hospital patients alone, \$1,000,000; rations for bluejackets, \$61,000,000; transportation charges on the same, \$60,000; for maintenance in the bureau of supplies and accounts, including fuel for the navy and transportation of the same, \$60,000,000; construction and repair of ships, \$60,000,000; engineering, which includes the motive power, \$50,000,000.

### For Food and Fuel Depts.

For the food administration, \$5,000,000 is estimated; for the fuel administration, \$2,500,000. The estimates for all other departments, besides showing increases for expansion due to activities consequent to the war, reflect generally increased costs of everything general throughout the country. Some increases of salaries for government employees are submitted, but there is blanket proposal and most of the points for pay are authorized to increase in number of employees than a scale of wages. To estimate appears for the expense on public information, the excess of which are being paid out of president's \$100,000,000 war emergency fund.

### State Department.

The state department revises its proposal for an under secretary of state at a salary of \$7,500. Congress rejected the plan when submitted. The office is proposed in addition to the three assistant secretaries now serving. For additional salaries the departments asks \$12,000,000. The increased cost of living, consular and department offices, which is recognized as being all out of proportion to their small salaries, the department asks \$800,000, an increase of \$500,000 over the sum for the same purpose asked last year. The usual contribution to the internal national bureau or commissions created by treaty or law are included. The total sum placed under the head foreign intercourse exceeds \$6,500,000 and represents to a large degree increased activities of the diplomatic service because of the war.

### Treasury Dept.

The treasury department has with the war risk insurance bill, which now includes insurance for lives of soldiers, sailors and merchant crews as well as merchant ships, for an estimate of \$4,000,000. The rural farm loan bureau presents a item of \$337,000. For the maintenance of forces abroad for the audit-accounts for the army and navy \$000 is asked. The internal revenue bureau shows an increase in expense for the collection of the many war taxes. Excess of ordinary collection are \$2,000,000; collection of income tax is placed at \$2,700,000 and for collection of the special war taxes \$000 is estimated, double the sum for the same purpose last year. The war department the ordinary time force has been practically doubled and the cost of additional employment is estimated at \$10,000,000. The estimates for river and harbor

# WOMAN'S HARDEST WARTIME TASK



BY WINONA WILCOX.

"This is the very hardest job a woman can undertake," is the average comment on this most interesting picture of a female section gang working on the roadbed of the Pennsylvania railroad. But the average observer would be wrong. Of woman's hardest wartime employment no photo has ever been snapped. It consists in counting the hours as the clock strikes through the dark of the night because her son is going off to the trenches—and then behaving like a real sport in the morning. Everybody who is moved to admire woman at her various wartime employments, for instance the female railroad employe with a crowbar, pick or shovel, will do credit to their own understanding by always reserving a wee bit of sympathy for the thousands of unspectacular mothers whose pluck and patriotism can never be fixed on a film.

improvements are \$29,515,000. For the maintenance and improvement of the Panama canal, exclusive of fortifications, \$15,495,251 is estimated, which takes no account of amounts derived from tolls.

In the navy department nearly a million dollars is asked for extra clerical forces and the total estimate for the ordinary peace establishment is practically doubled, making it \$2,230,000. This is exclusive of naval construction and consequent activities.

### For Commerce.

The department of commerce submits several items to care for the expansion of American trade in the war opportunity. It asks \$100,000 for promoting commerce in Central and South America, a like sum for promoting commerce in the east and \$200,000 for commercial attaches for the embassies abroad. For the bureau of standards, which is taking a tremendous part in the development of mechanical appliances for the winning of the war, several large sums, in addition to the regular appropriation, are asked. One blanket item under the head of military research is put at \$250,000. The estimate for the coast and geodetic survey is doubled to make it \$2,235,000. Practically one million dollars of this is for new ships. In the bureau of fisheries items are submitted for the extension or establishment of hatcheries on the Atlantic and at Yes Bay, Alaska, and at Gwoski, Alaska. The interior department presents many new items for investigations in developments of natural resources. It asks \$200,000 for scientific investigations of mining; \$185,000 for scientific investigation of petroleum natural gas.

### Government Fuel Yard.

For a government fuel yard, an experiment by which it is proposed to have the government buy and distribute fuel for all its needs in Washington, \$600,000 is asked. Completion of irrigation projects or work toward their completion authorized by existing law is estimated for in various sums. Many items are submitted for the betterment of Alaska. For continuing the construction and operation of the Alaskan railways more than \$7,000,000 is asked. It includes education of natives, \$225,000; medical relief for natives \$82,500. An increase is proposed in the annual sum for support of reindeer stations, making it \$8,500. Many estimates which in all cases are increases are submitted for the national parks.

### For the Parks.

The sums, which in all cases are increases, follow: Yellowstone, \$135,000; Glacier, \$163,000; Yosemite, \$290,000; Sequoia, \$43,000; General Grant, \$5,000; Mount Katmai, \$100,000; Mount Verde, \$25,000; Crater Lake, \$17,500; Wind Cave, \$5,000; Platt, \$8,500; Lassen, \$5,000; Mt. McKinley, \$10,000; Sierr De Montezuma, \$50,000, etc.

The department of labor's increases are due principally to the problems of employment and the settlement of labor disputes. For salaries and expenses of federal commissioners of conciliation, \$200,000 is asked; \$26,000 is asked for investigation of trade agreements, and \$210,000 to investigate conditions of labor in many industries, principally coal, steel and shipbuilding. For the enforcement of the child labor law the department asks \$155,000. For the expenses of the interned German civilians at camps under the jurisdiction of the department of justice, \$1,000,000 is asked. To extend the employment service the department asks \$750,000, an increase of half a million. A new immigration station at San Francisco costing \$225,000 is proposed.

### To Prosecute Seditious.

In the department of justice the principal increases are to provide for prosecution of crimes against the United States, principally seditious, conspiracy and espionage. One million dollars is asked for that work. The usual appropriation of \$200,000 for the enforcement of anti-trust laws is also submitted. Improvements costing \$107,500 at McNeil Island (Washington) penitentiary are submitted.

Practically all the increases in the department of agriculture are to cover the work of stimulating food production and furthering the preservation of plant and animal life as a war measure. They include the annual item of \$240,000 for the distribution of free seed by congressmen. The usual million estimate for the eradication of foot and mouth diseases, the annual \$15,000,000 appropriation for federal aid to good roads. A novel exhibit appears in the department's estimate for motor vehicles. It gives the name of every man who will use a government vehicle and tells spe-

### The Indian Service.

In the Indian service the work of relieving distress and preventing disease has been extended to an increased estimate of \$400,000. An increased estimate of \$1,700,000 is submitted for Indian schools. An increased estimate of \$500,000 is shown for industrial work among the nation's wards and to teach them the care of timber. For the encouragement of industry among Indians \$400,000 is asked. Total estimates for the Indian office, which include the usual sums for maintenance and improvement, are more than \$12,000,000. For continuation of work on or completion of public buildings already authorized, estimates include Cordova, Alaska, \$64,500.

### Commerce and Shipping.

The interstate commerce commission asks a little more than five millions. The expenses are against \$500,000, which is placed at \$39,517,500, which includes the construction and requisition of ships. For the council of national defense \$70,000 is asked as against \$500,000 previously. The federal trade commission's expenses are estimated at \$1,252,210 as against \$500,000. The usual \$50,000 is asked for the federal board for the mediation and conciliation of interstate transportation wage disputes. A new item of \$57,000 is presented for salaries of the United States employes compensation commission and its employes. The estimate for the national advisory committee for aeronautics is increased to \$620,000.

### HEADS DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY

## RUSSIANS IN U. S. OPPOSE DRAFT OF ALIENS FOR ARMY

Sympathizers of the Bolsheviki Are Active Against War in America.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—Organization to oppose drafting into the American army of Russians who have taken out first papers for United States citizenship was today being perfected here by Russian sympathizers with the Bolsheviki cause, to act in concurrence with the "Novy Mir," the revolutionary newspaper of New York, of which Leon Trotsky, Bolsheviki minister of foreign affairs, was formerly editor. Steps toward uniting adverse sentiment were taken at a meeting of Bolsheviki sympathizers here last night. The "Novy Mir" is the Union of Russian Citizens—was organized and it was announced that a delegate will be selected to attend a congress of similar organizations at New York.

President Freyman of the Lettish and Polish Socialist Revolutionary league, in a speech, said: "The American government is taking steps to force us into uniforms of American soldiers. We must, therefore, organize to protect ourselves. We cannot rely on the protection of ex-Ambassador Dakhmetoff, who will not defend us, nor can we rely on the efforts of the Russian consuls in this country, who are nothing but a band of bureaucratic foxes."

## MONTANA ITEMS IN THE M'ADOO ESTIMATES

The Post's Washington Bureau. Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—Estimates submitted to congress today by Secretary McAdoo, for the fiscal year required for next fiscal year, deal liberally with Montana. Following are among the appropriations asked: For support for the Belknap Indians, \$20,000; Flathead agency, \$20,000; Peck agency, \$30,000; Blackfoot agency, \$50,000; maintenance and operation for the Belknap reservation, \$30,000; support of northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, \$80,000; line riders, \$1,500; Rocky Boy's Indians, \$10,000; Flathead irrigation system, \$750,000; continuing construction of Fort Peck irrigation system, \$150,000, as against \$100,000 this year; Blackfoot irrigation system, \$100,000, as against \$25,000 this year. Not to exceed \$25,000 of each appropriation, as applicable, is provided for maintenance of the Flathead, Blackfoot and Fort Peck irrigation projects. Not to exceed \$1,000 is appropriated for the purchase of automobiles for official use, and \$3,000 for the purchase of horse-drawn vehicles. For maintenance of the Montana National Bison range and similar reservations \$2,000 is asked. For Glacier park, \$158,750 is estimated, and for Yellowstone, \$12,529 is asked as against \$10,599 last year.



Mrs. Mary Poppenheim of Charleston S. V. S. C. has been elected president general of the United States Daughters of the Confederacy, which has authorized the creation of a general committee for war relief work.

## LUDENDORFF DOES NOT FAVOR GENERAL TRUCE

(Continued from Page One.) belief that a general armistice would interrupt submarine activity and allow the entente to improve its positions, while on the other hand no supplies would reach the central powers. Therefore he thought such an armistice should be a brief one, as otherwise the military situation would suffer. General von Ludendorff considered the Russian revolution not a mere piece of luck for the central powers, but a natural result of the war operations. "Modern war," said the general, "is a war of peoples, not of armies, and a war ends now when an enemy people is defeated. There are no decisive battles as in former wars. The battles merely have an indirect influence on the whole national system, including decay and collapse." The correspondent says he gained the impression that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff desire a peace which will create conditions of security and stability as far as possible, one which will bring with it secure frontiers and free economic activities on land and sea. With reference to the Russian army, Field Marshal von Hindenburg gave in the correspondent his opinion that no more military activity on a large scale could be expected from it. He thought it possible, however, adds the correspondent, "that some despot or other like Grand Duke Nicholas might seize power and incite the war-weary Russian army to a final effort."

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