

The River Press

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THE TARIFF TANGLE.

Republican leaders in congress can be pardoned for smiling over the present tariff situation. For many years the democrats have had their innings as the irresponsible minority cracking jokes at the efforts of the majority to construct tariff measures. Now the shoe is on the other foot. It is the republicans turn to criticize and laugh. The democrats are realizing that it is so much easier to find fault as onlookers than to be faultless as performers. The glib language of the Baltimore platform gave easy assurance that if the democrats were only permitted the opportunity they would construct an ideal tariff measure. Now that they are face to face with the opportunity and the duty they discover that it is a different matter altogether.

President Wilson and House Leader Underwood had a tariff bill all made up. Of course, it wasn't just what either wanted, but as a compromise measure it was acceptable to both. So far good. But these estimable gentlemen had counted without the senate. Now comes the senate leaders who say in effect that they have as good a right as either the president or the house to have their tariff views considered and, by jingo, they are not going to let anybody run over them. When it comes to tariff tinkering the senators have some ideas about free wool, free sugar and other things themselves, and these ideas must be respected. So the whole tariff position is up in the air again and the carefully laid plans of the president and Mr. Underwood have been knocked into a cocked hat, or words to that effect.

It would have been strange indeed if no vigorous protest had come from the western states against free wool. Most of the sheep-growing states rolled up handsome majorities for Wilson. But they never dreamed the president was going to show his appreciation by ruthlessly butchering their chief industry and source of industry and source of prosperity. Free wool would mean that the western sheep men could not get their product to the Boston market at as low a cost as South America wool could be laid down at the Boston docks. The democratic sheep states are for a lower tariff, of course, but wool—well, that's different. Wool must be let alone. The low tariff is for the other industries.

The sugar states of the south were strong for Wilson, and they want reduced tariff, of course, in accordance with the Baltimore platform and the time-honored principles of the democratic party. But sugar—no, no, not sugar. That must be protected. Free sugar would absolutely ruin the business of Louisiana, where the industry is already badly handicapped. The sugar men are strongly in favor of free wool, but not free sugar. And so it goes. Tariff reduction is always for the other fellow. And this is why the republicans are smiling, for they know all about the troubles of the tariff reformers who were so cock-sure they could build an ideal tariff.—Kansas City Journal.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL.

The county high school proposition upon which the citizens of Chouteau county will vote at a special election to be held June 21, is one that should receive careful consideration. The importance and benefits of such an institution are indicated in an article by C. M. Luce, principal of the Fort Benton high school, which says in part:

A county high school in Chouteau county means a school for the boys and girls of the entire county without payment for extra tuition. Pupils in all parts of the county are planning on high school work, with no facilities for the work which they most desire and have a right to demand.

The high school must provide instruction in industrial education to the pupil along with other work which would be required. Why not provide a school for the country boy who wishes to take work in agriculture, so he may go out and apply principles of farming that have been scientifically tested? Why not provide a school where he may learn how to scientifically feed a steer, and where he may learn both grain and stock judging from a man who has made a study of the same? These things can be done in a county high school by employing as a teacher a man who has received his training in an agricultural college of the west.

There are at present a great number of pupils in Chouteau county who would be in high school if they were able to secure accommodations in room and board but could not pay expensive hotel rates. The law of Montana expressly says: "All eligible pupils in the county are entitled to attend the county high school, and it shall be the duty of the board to

provide accommodations for such pupils." This means that the county board by building a dormitory, or in some such manner, must furnish accommodations at reasonable prices for such high school pupils. In this case pupils from the country would at all times be under the direction of school authorities, and the parent living at home would not be wondering whether his boy was on the street or in some other undesirable place.

What will be the expense? No one expects to see good schools without helping to pay for them. The levy for a county high school is placed on all taxable property of the county. The maximum levy is three mills. A two-mill levy would provide sufficient funds for the maintenance of such a school. Can anyone refuse to pay such a minimum assessment when it means the betterment of school conditions in this county? In a few years many pupils will finish the grades in the country and then will have no place to get their high school education unless this step is taken and a county high school established.

The establishment of a county high school will also aid in the building of district high schools when the valuation and population warrant it. Whenever a district shall maintain one year high school accredited work with five pupils it will receive from the county high school fund one-fourth of such high school tax collected in such district; two years with ten pupils, one-half of the fund; in case of four years work, and 20 pupils the district will receive the entire fund collected. In addition to this the district will also have its regular school apportionment.

This is only asking for a continuance of the thing which all districts of the county are trying to do—build up their schools. It is enlisting the aid of all districts to furnish high schools for all districts. No district can afford to maintain a high school alone, but by establishing such a school they would be combining their forces and securing a good high school at a minimum expense to each district.

The Champion Optimist.

The diamond belt for optimism has been awarded to a resident of one of our rural districts of Scotland.

As the story goes, an old man was sitting on the roof of his house during a flood, when a neighbor who possessed a boat rowed across to him.

"Hello Bill!" he said.

"Hello Sam!" replied the other pleasantly.

"All your fowls washed away this morning, Bill?"

"Yes, but the ducks can swim."

"Apple trees gone too, eh?"

"Well, they said the crop would be a failure anyhow."

"I see the river's washed above your windows."

"That's all right, Sam. Them windows needed washin'."

Five Butte Miners Killed

BUTTE, April 23.—Five men were killed in an accident today at the Leonard mine, an Amalgamated copper property, when engineer William Peters lost control of one of the big hoisting engines, which flew to pieces, causing one cage on which were four men to drop 2,200 feet, and another cage, on which were eight miners, to drop 800 feet. Nine other men sustained injuries none of which, it is believed, will result fatally.

R. G. Ruddy, who made a frantic rush to catch the cage just before it departed, missed it, but a flying piece of the engine struck him, cutting off a leg. Nick Treglow, a miner who concluded he would not go to work, and refrained from boarding the cage, also was struck by a flying piece of the engine and instantly killed.

The accident occurred at the shaft where was lowered President Taft on his first visit to Butte, October 12, 1911, and here also were lowered visitors of note who came to Butte. Every injured man aboard the cages sustained broken legs. The bodies of the four aboard the first cage to fall were extracted from the sump piecemeal, it being necessary to saw off legs and arms in order to liberate the bodies from the debris of the cage.

Eliminating Commission Men.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The first practical step to demonstrate the possibility of economy in distribution of farm products is scheduled to be taken tomorrow, when a large shipment of fresh vegetables is to be started from Texas to Chicago. T. Egan has been worked out by an association of Texas farmers. By eliminating the commission men and selling direct from the farmer to the consumer, it is believed that a great reduction in prices will be possible. Distributing stations are to be established in various localities of the city.

Grow Alfalfa Seed.

Write to the Alfalfa Products' company at Great Falls for their proposition to furnish you Dr. Sudduth's alfalfa seed, and contract to take your seed at the end of the season at ten per cent. above market price.

If you are interested in a plan to clear from thirty-five to fifty dollars per acre net from your land, this proposition will appeal to you.—Adv.

MOTORCAR FOR DIVERS.

Submarine Sledge Designed For Use In Deep Sea Work.

A diving motorcar or submarine sledge for the use of divers while at work in the depths of the ocean is among the latest devices being used in the diver's art. The apparatus, which is a specially designed form of motorcar on runners instead of wheels, has no power of its own, being drawn through the water and along the bottom of the sea by a power boat on the surface to which it is connected by wire cables and with whose driver the diver is in communication by telephone. At the back of the diver's seat there is fastened a sheet or hood of metal for



DIVING SLEDGE IN OPERATION.

protecting him against the swift currents that are formed when the vehicle is being drawn rapidly through the water. The diving car can be steered upward and downward as well as in curves by means of a steering mechanism operated by compressed air supplied from steel tanks attached to each side of the vehicle.

The diver while operating the vehicle wears a regular diving suit, the special feature of which is a tank of cartridge that for a period of three hours supplies the diver with fresh air. The submarine sledge is capable of being operated at a depth of about 120 feet when the sun is shining and uses a searchlight fed from the surface boat when artificial light is required. It weighs 500 pounds fully equipped.

The most striking possible application of the sledge is in the work of recovering sunken wrecks or human bodies, the exact location of which can only be determined by a thorough search of a large area of river or sea bottom. By towing the diver back and forth over the bottom the search can be carried on with accuracy and in only a small part of the time that ordinarily would be required.

The sledge has already been used successfully at an average depth of seventy feet in the inspection of a long intake pipe running out into salt water.—Popular Mechanics.

To Tin Sheet Copper.

To tin sheet copper on one side, says the Engineer, metal is taken of the correct gauge or within one number of that size and then cleansed with the usual pickles and by scouring with sand or swarf and sand. The sheets are then coated with a killed spirit flux. They are next placed upon a holder laid at an angle of forty-five degrees to the tinning pot, so that the excess of tin will return by gravity. The molten tin is poured over the copper sheet and any excess wiped off with mops made of plumber's tow. The oxide formed on the reverse side of the sheet from the heat of the molten tin is removed by dilute sulphuric acid pickles. The sheets are washed and dried and then if necessary rolled again to gauge and polished. For cleansing tinned articles there is nothing better than whitening mixed with a little kerosene oil, the surface being polished afterward with a little of the dry whitening or Vienna lime.

Preserving Dry Batteries.

The life of dry batteries, which are to be used in wet or damp places, may be considerably lengthened by being treated in the following manner:

The batteries are placed in glass jars a little wider and higher than themselves. A layer of dry sawdust is placed in the bottom of the battery to rest on, and the sides are packed with sawdust to within half an inch of the top. Waterproof wires are connected to the binding posts and melted paraffin poured over the battery to the top of the jar. The carbon and zinc terminals should be marked to avoid trouble when connecting several cells together. Batteries treated in this manner are waterproof and can be submerged in water if necessary.

Shows Direction of Sound.

A machine has been recently granted a patent by the United States patent office covering a method of determining the direction of a sound wave or of locating a source of sound, and in doing this the waves emanating from such source are divided, and the divided parts are compared by bringing first one part and then another through a common conductor. He employs an apparatus, including two diametrically opposite receivers, the direction of the source of the sound waves being determined by stopping one of the said receivers, thus indicating into which of the receivers the particular sound wave was received.

Filing Soft Metals.

It is well known to mechanics that when lead, tin, soft solder and aluminum are filed the file is soon filled with metal and will not cut. It cannot be cleaned, like the wood rasp, by dipping it into hot water or pouring boiling water over it, but if the file and the work are kept wet with water there will be no trouble whatever. Both file and work must be kept thoroughly wet at all times.

FAVOR INCOME TAX.

Democratic Committee Proposes Radical Change in Methods.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Presenting the completed democratic tariff revision bill to the house today the democrats of the ways and means committee recommended a radical readjustment of the entire financial policy of the nation. They proposed to make an income tax the means of accurately adjusting the funds to be raised by taxation to correspond with the necessities for government expenditures.

By a strict party vote, the senate finance committee decided finally today that no public hearings would be given a full opportunity, however, to file briefs or statements with the committee, bearing on any of the tariff schedules.

While the senate finance committee has decided that further hearings are unnecessary, the democratic members of the committee will confer tomorrow with democratic senators from Pacific coast and Rocky mountain states opposed to the free sugar and free wool provisions of the new bill. A number of western senators, including Senators Myers of Montana and Ashurst of Arizona, will not participate in the conference, as they have decided to support the free wool and sugar program if it is approved by the house.

Largest Ship in World

GLASGOW, April 21.—The largest vessel in the world, the Cunard liner Aquitania, was successfully launched today at the yards of her builders, John Brown and company of Clydebank. Officials of the steamship company and hundreds of other spectators were assembled to see the great ship slide down the ways and take her initial plunge into the waters of the Clyde.

The ship will have accommodations for 650 first class passengers, 740 second class and 2,400 steerage passengers. Her average speed will be 23 knots in ordinary weather. One of the vessel's unique features will be a completely equipped theater. It is said that a theatrical company with a repertoire of plays will be provided for the ship by a New York manager.

Would Help Homesteaders

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Representative French of Idaho has introduced a bill extending the number of annual payments by homesteaders and purchasers of water from the government under reclamation projects from 10 to 30. Under the present law the payments required for the water furnished by the government are extended over a period of 10 years, and with the constantly increasing cost of reclamation the problem of meeting payments is already a burden.

Mr. French contends that the homestead law upon reclamation projects should be in the interests of the poor man and that 30 annual payments will be vastly to the interest of the poor man, while at the same time the land, if it is worth acquiring at all, constitutes an abundant security to the government for the payment of all deferred amounts due.

Damage Claims For Millions.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Six hundred and fifty-one claims for damages aggregating \$16,000,000 have been filed in the federal district court here against the Oceanic Steamship company for loss of life, injuries and loss of property in the Titanic disaster of a year ago, according to a report made public today by United States Commissioner Gilchrist. The court recently extended for 30 days the time limit during which certain persons residing abroad may file claims. The time limit for all other claims has expired.

Western Senators Protest.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Unless western senators opposed to free wool and free sugar in three years convince President Wilson that the Underwood tariff bill, which the democratic house caucus and he himself have endorsed, should be changed, they will find these provisions stamped with the approval of the democrats of the finance committee when the bill is brought before the democratic caucus of the senate. For three hours today six senators from states west of the Missouri river argued with a majority of the democrats of the finance committee against free wool and free sugar. They were listened to attentively, and may be heard again.

All twelve of the democratic senators from states west of the Missouri river were invited by Senator Newlands to appear before the committee, but only Senators Newlands and Pitman of Nevada, Chamberlain and Lane of Oregon, Thompson of Kansas and Walsh of Montana, appeared.

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Announcement

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For BUSINESS MAN and FARMER to secure choice business lots in new towns along the "Milwaukee"

There will be sold at public auction town lots in the following new towns located on the Roy, the Dog Creek, the Great Falls and the Choteau extensions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Montana which are now under construction.

The towns, dates and places of sales are as follows:

TOWNS	LOCATED ON THE	Dates and Places of Sale
Denton, Montana	Great Falls Line	April 5 Lewistown, Montana
Warwick "	" " Line	" 5 " "
Arrow Creek "	" " Line	" 19 " "
Square Butte "	" " Line	" 19 " "
Armells "	Roy Line	May 10 " "
Geraldine "	Great Falls Line	" 10 " "
Christina "	Dog Creek Line	" 24 " "
Suffolk "	" " Line	" 24 " "
Highwood "	Great Falls Line	June 7 Great Falls, Montana
Shonkin "	" " Line	" 7 " "
Agawam "	Choteau Line	" 21 " "
Montague "	Great Falls Line	" 21 " "
Farmington "	Choteau Line	July 5 " "
Bigsag "	Great Falls Line	" 5 " "

The towns each serve a rich tributary country and afford splendid opportunities for the establishment of various kinds of business enterprises. The extensions on which they are located, it is expected, will be completed and in operation by midsummer of this year.

Further particulars about the towns and the sales can be secured by addressing the

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