

The River Press

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EXPECT LONG WAR.

Lord Kitchener's warning that the war may last three years or more and that it will strain all the resources of the British empire is a professional opinion that cannot be waived lightly aside.

Now that the allied forces have experienced their first serious defeat, and the temper and purpose of German imperialism are more clearly revealed, it must be plain to London and Paris alike that this is no holiday war.

The North suffered two years of almost continuous defeats before it began to wear down the resistance of the Confederacy. It is not inconceivable that Great Britain, France and Russia may battle a full year before the military strength of German imperialism is seriously weakened.

When all the impediments of civilization are thrown aside, armies can remain in the field as long as they did in Napoleon's time. In a conflict of the kind the advantage rests first with the power that can immediately put the greatest number of trained soldiers into action. In a long drawn-out war the final advantage rests with the powers that have the superior natural resources, as it did a century ago. It all depends on the temper of the contestants and the sacrifices that they are prepared to make.

"Skin for skin, yea, all that a man hath will be given for his life." If Great Britain and France are determined to throw their last man and their last loaf of bread into the balance before making peace with Germany on any terms except their own, no man can guess how long such a struggle may continue. If the result is to be determined by strategical triumphs in the field, no man can guess how soon it may be finished.

The Germans are now where they expected to be three weeks ago; but the tremendous German military machine is working with startling precision despite the setbacks at Liege. If Paris and London are charmed by the first defeats of the allied forces, they must begin to realize that the war is barely begun and that there will be many other bloody battles before the tide of German invasion can be rolled back. The struggle for the mastery of Europe, Asia and Africa is not a campaign, but a death struggle.

"Others go to battle," said Tacitus of the Catti tribesmen; "these go to war." Great Britain and France are squarely confronted with a test not merely of their vital resources as great nations but all of their tenacity of purpose to remain great nations.—New York World.

MARTIAL LAW IN BUTTE.

The action of Governor Stewart in placing the state militia in Butte, and placing that city and its vicinity under martial law, will be endorsed by a law-abiding citizen. It has been long evident to some time past that the civil authorities were unable or unwilling to enforce the law, and conditions throughout the Butte mining district were fast approaching a state of confusion and anarchy.

In view of what has happened in Butte during the past few weeks, the refusal of the county and municipal authorities to admit that they were unable to suppress lawlessness in that camp can only be explained by the suspicion that they were intimidated by the element that was responsible for many of the crimes that have been committed. The perpetrators of the dynamite outrage of several weeks ago in which a building in the business district was wrecked and other property damaged, have escaped arrest; and other lawless acts—such as threats of violence to peaceable citizens whose only offense was a desire to work—have failed to meet with discouragement from public officials whose plain duty is to enforce the law.

These conditions do not appear to have disturbed the serenity of Mayor Duncan, of Butte, who notified Governor Stewart that the presence of the military to maintain order and enforce the law was not necessary. Referring to the appeal sent to the governor by citizens of Butte, a statement was made by Mayor Duncan to this effect:

"Disorders complained of arise from tactics of the new union to bring mine workers into the organization. Life and property have not been menaced. Business men unused to union methods feel alarmed. I know of no menace to them. Officers of the old union complain that their members are being intimidated, but reject my advice to seek an injunction. The sheriff was on the scene when the alleged gunmen were deported but made no arrests. If disturbances menacing to life and property occur I shall do all in my power to protect the city."

This remarkable statement was actually made at a time when an office building of one of the mining companies was lying in ruins as the result of a dynamite outrage by persons unknown; and while the mayor was making this defense of his administration a number of miners were being coerced or intimidated into joining a certain labor organization, under penalty of being compelled to seek employment elsewhere.

It is intimated that the presence of troops in Butte is resented and may be resisted, but it is difficult to under-

stand this feeling if all the residents of that city are as law-abiding as they are represented by Mayor Duncan and his friends. The arrival of the national guard or federal troops in any other Montana city would not be an occasion for alarm or protest. Where peace and order and respect for the law prevail, the presence of a large force of civil or military officers is not a menace to the welfare of any citizen.

The purpose of martial law in Silver Bow county is tersely stated in an announcement made by the commanding officer of the Montana militia, the closing portion of his warning being to this effect:

It is hoped that martial law in Silver Bow county will be mild and gentle; but it will be quickly and vigorously exercised when occasion requires. The persons and property of all well disposed citizens will be protected and safeguarded.

Feeding Catfish on Corn

Kansas has been known for a long time as the "corn-fed" state and she is living up to her reputation. The latest thing in the corn-fed line is the corn-fed catfish, about which State Fish and Game Warden L. L. Dyche can write as big a book as Secretary Coburn has written about the corn-fed steer. And Warden Dyche is going to write a book about his fish.

"I knew that a catfish liked corn," said Warden Dyche, "but I did not know that it made such a difference until this summer. We keep the fish in ponds at the state hatchery and have been feeding those in one pond on corn bread and corn meal. It is a cement-lined pond. We have fish at other points and this summer we have been eating catfish from all of them. You would be surprised at the difference between the corn-fed fish and the fish that live on moss and insects. The flesh of the corn-fed fish is whiter, finer grained, smoother and sweeter than any other catfish meat I ever ate."

"There is as much difference between the corn-fed pond catfish and the ordinary catfish as there is between a sirloin steak and a piece of bull's neck. We have caught some catfish in the river and a corn-fed catfish beats a river catfish as much as a sirloin steak beats a round steak. I was never so surprised in my life as I was at the difference in the quality of the fish that had grown up on corn and those fed ordinary fish foods or that lived in streams."

The Coldest Spot on Earth

The Siberian natives of the vast Siberian province of Yakutsk, extending clear into the Arctic ocean, in the section around the town of Verkhoyansk, dwell in what is probably the earth's coldest region. Here the soil is eternally frozen for hundreds of feet downward and the mercury often records 80 degrees below zero. At the height of summer only a yard of unfrozen soil veneers the admixture of earth and ice, affording foothold for the gray tundra moss and occasional patches of bilberry, dwarf willow and grass.

Though the spot is dignified by having its name on the map and is usually referred to as a town, it is more correctly a straggling village of Yakut wurtas, or semi-underground huts, and a few one-story log cottages, inhabited by Russian administrative officials.

For 10 months the country is a dreary trackless sea of driven snow. During the brief summer thaw of two months, the tundra, as the open country is called, is an impassable swamp.

The chief possessions of the natives are reindeer, dogs and a breed of very robust ponies. Through the long winter the reindeer and ponies subsist on the moss beneath the snow, which they dig up with their hoofs.

Most of the natives live in "yurtas" crude wooden huts, the sloping walls of which are covered with a thick layer of turf and stones. For window "glass" they use ox bladders in summer and sheets of thick glass of poor quality in winter. Along the walls inside the dwelling run low naves, or benches, that serve as seats by day and beds by night.—Technical World Magazine.

Pointed Paragraphs

Some of the European potentates signing "Rex" may yet change it to "wrecks."—Washington Post.

Luck isn't always against Secretary Bryan. A large grape crop is assured this year.—Cleveland Leader.

Wouldn't it be dreadful if a German dirigible should fly over the British fleet and drop a few limburger cheese on a battleship?—Des Moines Register.

The custom of kissing when they meet has been suspended among most European monarchs.—Washington Star.

A Californian in New York was robbed a second time while chasing the man who had stolen his watch. No wonder the women were allowed to vote out there.—Macon Telegraph.

Professor Hugo Munsterberg thinks the war in Europe may last anywhere from 20 days to 20 years. One doesn't have to be a college professor to make that guess.—Columbia Record.

Of all the dance figures there is one which is so familiar to every nation under the sun that it can be recognized in any language. It is the political sidestep.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Labor organizations insist that the increased cost of living necessitates higher wages. Higher wages, in turn, necessitate an increase in the price of commodities which labor produces, thus further increasing the cost of living. So life is just one uprising after another.—Kansas City Journal.

PLEDGE TO POLES A MASTER STROKE

Zar's Promise of Freedom Averts Feared Revolt.

FALTY IS VITAL TO RUSSIA

Poles Treated With More Consideration by Russia Than by Prussia—People Have Cherished Bitter Grievance Since Change of Policy, When Object Was German Colonization.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of Russia's declaration that Poles loyal to the Slav cause would be treated with the utmost consideration and that autonomy for Poland would result. The Poles form an important part of the czar's empire, particularly in these troublous times, owing to the fact that Russian Poland lies on the German frontier, and all the attacks of Germany on her enemy must be made on Polish territory.

The political experts of Europe have long predicted that this would be the first move of Russia in the event of war breaking out between that country and Germany or with Austria. The Poles of Russia have always enjoyed more freedom than the Poles living under the kaiser or under the Emperor Francis Joseph. On the other hand, it has been predicted that should Germany become involved in international conflict she would shortly face an insurrection at home among the Poles.

First Annexed by Prussia in 1772. The Poles, first annexed by Prussia in 1772, hate the Prussians with all the hatred that characterizes a people oppressed by an overlord. The annexation was apostrophized as the "greatest crime of the century" by Baron von Stein, the great Prussian patriot.

The Poles in Prussia, as afterward in Austria, were long treated with consideration. The congress of Vienna had decided that "the (Poles) nationality of the population must be respected, that their mother tongue must enjoy perfect equality with the German language, that they ought to have the right to compete for all the posts and dignities throughout the country and that, given equal abilities, they ought to be given preference for all public offices in the countries they inhabit."

To these promises the Prussian government remained faithful for more than two generations, so that when the Polish rebellion of 1863 broke out in the Russian province the Poles of Prussia held aloof. During the war of 1870 the Polish regiments distinguished themselves against the French. They marched, of course, under the Prussian flag, but sang their own patriotic hymn, "Poland has not perished yet."

Policy Changed in 1885.

It was not until 1885 that the Prussian policy toward the Poles was changed. On March 25 of that year an order was issued that no Poles except those owing allegiance to the Prussian crown might remain in Posen after the end of the year. In 1886 the Prussian landtag placed at the disposal of a government commission \$25,000,000 for buying out Polish landed proprietors and settling on their estates German "colonists." Bismarck then openly avowed his object of Germanizing these provinces.

From that time on the lines have been drawn even tighter. The Polish language was banished first in the secondary schools, then in the elementary schools. Even in religious instruction the language could not be used. In 1898 Polish could not be spoken in public meetings held in a community where the German population predominated.

RELIC OF INDIAN MYTHOLOGY.

Railway Man Has Totem Pole Willed to Him by an Alaskan Chief.

There has been installed in a conspicuous place beside the door of the Great Northern railway office, 1184 Broadway, New York, a totem pole an heirloom of one of the oldest Alaskan families. It was willed to General Agent Lounsbury by Chief Koyukuk of the Lachshkok clan of the Haidy tribe.

There are, or were, four large and important tribes in Alaska, the names of which in the Tsimshian language are Kishpoot-wadda, having for symbols the tubback whale in the sea, the grizzly bear on land, the grouse in the air and sun and stars. The next clan known as the Canadda, have for symbols the frog, the raven, the starfish and the bullhead. The Lachebo have the heron and the grizzly bear for totems and the Lachshkok, the eagle, beaver and the halibut.

The Indians point back to a remote age when their ancestors lived in a beautiful land where, in a mysterious manner, the mythical creatures whose symbols they retain revealed themselves to the heads of the families of that day. They relate the traditional story of an overwhelming flood which spread death and destruction. Those who escaped in canoes were scattered in every direction on the face of the waters, and where they found themselves after the flood had subsided they staked out pre-emption claims and formed new tribal associations. Thus it was that persons related by blood were widely separated from each other. Nevertheless they clung to the symbols which had distinguished them.

TURKEY JOINS IN WAR

British Advances Report New Complications in European Trouble

Washington, Sept. 1.—Official advances received through diplomatic channels today reported two of the most important developments of the present war. The German embassy gave out a message from Berlin, received by wireless, claiming that the German forces had captured 70,000 Russian prisoners, including two commanding generals, 300 officers and the entire equipment of Russian artillery near Allenstein.

Great Britain asked the United States to be prepared to care for British diplomacy in Turkey as the allies had practically lost hope of the Ottoman empire remaining neutral. Dispatches received at the British embassy referred to the incorporation in the Turkish army of several officers which was regarded as the forerunner of intervention by the porte in behalf of Germany.

Turkey's entry into the conflict means the immediate alignment of Italy as well as Greece on the side of Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, Montenegro, and Roumania, diplomats here believe. Just what the attitude of Bulgaria will be is a matter of uncertainty, though the Turkish ambassador here gave out a statement today speaking of the community of interest of Bulgaria and Turkey. The Turkish situation was watched with deepest concern by diplomats because of the war in the Balkans and the extension of the war drama to all of eastern Europe.

Purchase American Horses

Chicago, Sept. 1.—Heavy demand for horses and mules suitable for army purposes for nations engaged in the European war has caused prices to advance from \$50 to \$100 per head higher than a year ago, it was said at the Chicago stock yards today. An agent said to represent the Canadian government was reported to have purchased 400 horses to be sent to England.

Passengers Had Narrow Escape

Chicago, Sept. 1.—With several hundred passengers, most of them women and children, the City of Chicago, an excursion steamer, caught fire early today several miles off shore. Racing against the flames the steamer made for the government breakwater and the passengers were landed a moment before the boat sank.

Captain Bjok declared he believed that all had been taken off safely.

The passengers, many of whom had been drawn from the water were huddled on the breakwater and later were taken ashore on tugs and in other excursion boats. Some expressed the belief that several occupants of berths had been drowned. One man taken from the water said the passengers had not been awakened until a few minutes before the boat sank. He had been asleep in his berth and awoke only when the smoke became overpowering.

Open Municipal Markets

New York, Sept. 1.—Housewives armed with market baskets stormed the four municipal markets opened today by Mayor Mitchell's citizen commission in an effort to stem the rising cost of food, in such numbers that many farmers and dealers were sold out within an hour.

Farmers from the surrounding country including northern New Jersey, push cart merchants, commission men and representatives of one department store invited by the committee to occupy the new markets, rent free, were on hand in force. They sold their goods under supervision of the committee's inspectors, who were fortified with the latest retail and wholesale quotations.

Prices tumbled. Bread sold as low as four cents a loaf and other staples correspondingly cheap. Thousands of pounds of sugar at 7 cents a pound were sold during the first hour of trading. The price of potatoes were cut more than one-third; new corn sold for forty per cent less than prices demanded in shops directly across the street; apples, peaches and other fruit, freshly gathered, were cut in price from 20 to 35 per cent.

May Tax Soft Drinks

Washington, August 31.—A stamp tax on soft drinks as well as on beer and patent medicines is contemplated by members of the house ways and means committee, which is preparing an emergency internal revenue bill to offset loss owing to the curtailment of imports. It is urged that soft drinks are as much luxuries as wines or beer, and that an equitable distribution of the tax burden among all consumers would be needed by this plan.

Another suggestion is a stamp tax of five or 10 per cent on railroad tickets and admission to theaters, base ball parks and other licensed amusements. It is estimated that \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 could be raised in this way.

The committee has not determined upon a complete taxation plan as yet, but purposes to hasten its deliberations so a bill may be introduced soon after President Wilson addresses congress on the subject, which probably be on his return from New Hampshire.

Would Raise Weight Limit

Chicago, Sept. 1.—The efforts of the Chicago market commission, reduced because of war time prices to solve the high cost of living problem by recourse to the parcel post, result-

Davis Bros. & Morger

GENERAL MERCHANTS

THE PROMPT DELIVERY STORE

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR GENERAL HARDWARE, FARMING TOOLS, BARB WIRE, PASTURE AND TOWN FENCING.

A COMPLETE LINE OF STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CANDIES.

ALL THE FRESH FRUITS OF THE SEASON RECEIVED DAILY.

WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

Front Street

Fort Benton

ed today in an appeal being sent to Washington by the commissioners to have the weight limit on parcels increased to 100 pounds. At present the limit is fifty.

The investigations of the commissioners have disclosed many obstacles in the way of the direct producer to consumer plan and not least of these is the stupidity of some rural postmasters who are charged with permitting perishables to be sent as "Merchandise" and thus doomed to decay or to be crushed.

Big Packing Plant Burned

Tacoma, Sept. 1.—The main plant of the Carstens Packing company was destroyed by fire early this morning and entailing a loss estimated by Thomas Carstens, president, at between \$700,000 and \$1,000,000. The fire is believed to have started from a defective wire or spontaneous combustion. Practically the entire loss is said to be covered by insurance.

Brief War Dispatches

Paris, Sept. 2.—Additional French forces, which will total 600,000 men, will be ready for active service in six weeks, as a result of the decision to call out the 1914 men and the elder classes of reservists.

London, Sept. 2.—The official press bureau in an announcement this morning says the government has gratefully accepted an offer from the people of Alberta of a half million bushels of oats for army and from the government of Quebec of 4,000,000 pounds of cheese.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The German embassy here received the following message from the foreign office at Berlin: "About 30,000 Russian prisoners, including many high officers, have been captured in battles in East Prussia. At Ortlesburg, Hohenstein and Tannenberg the Germans attacked the Russians near the three cities, through swamps and lakes."

Paris, Sept. 2.—An officer, who was wounded in the engagements in the north, declares that without exception the German casualties, as compared with those of the allies, bear a ratio of 20 to 1. This was due to the charges of massed infantry in an endeavor to break through the lines. The three-inch guns did execution heretofore unimaginable in the ranks that succeeded one another, until the field was covered with dead and wounded.

Russians Win Big Battle

St. Petersburg, Sept. 2.—The following official communication was issued by the Russian war office tonight:

After a battle lasting seven days, the Russian army seized heavily fortified positions around Lemberg (capital of Galicia in Austria-Hungary), about 10 or 12 miles from the town. The Russian troops then advanced toward the principal forts.

After a battle yesterday, which was fiercely contested, the Austrians were obliged to retreat in disorder, abandoning heavy and light guns, parks of artillery and field kitchens.

Our advance guard and cavalry pursued the enemy who suffered enormous losses in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Illinois Cattle Quarantined

Washington, Sept. 2.—All cattle in five counties in northeastern Illinois will be under a federal quarantine for bovine tuberculosis after October 1, 1914. The governor and the sanitary officials of Illinois will co-operate actively with the federal authorities in making the quarantine effective. The five counties affected are Lake, McHenry, Kane, DuPage and Cook.

Under the terms of this quarantine no cattle can be shipped from the five counties for dairy or breeding purposes unless they are accompanied by a certificate showing that they have been subjected to the tuberculosis test and found free from disease. These certificates must be issued by an employe of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture.

MONTANA NEWS BRIEFLETS

A Budget of Readable Short Items From Various Parts of the State.

Plentywood, Sept. 1.—On Saturday evening Chas. Johnson murdered his sister-in-law near Redstone. When found the body was badly mutilated, twelve knife wounds being counted. A posse immediately started after Johnson and in the effort to capture him he was shot in the hip. It is believed that he will die from the wound.

Helena, Sept. 1.—Glacier park became a federal preserve yesterday afternoon when Governor S. V. Stewart was formally notified by Secretary of the Interior Lane that the federal government accepted jurisdiction. The Montana law deeding the tract to the government provided the session would be ratified whenever congress passed a law, and the state was notified. The bill was signed August 22, and a certified copy sent to the governor.

Great Falls, Sept. 1.—J. Lampron, 34 years old, was arrested tonight following his alleged passing of fourteen checks written on blanks purporting to be of Fry & Burlingame, a local insurance firm, each for \$40. He had \$465 on him when arrested. The checks are on blue paper, while the firm always uses white check. The firm declared the checks all to be forgeries.

Great Falls, Sept. 1.—Under a load of coal and the debris of a broken farm wagon the dead body of Walter Leland, a Belt rancher, was found at 6 o'clock this morning by George Hughes, on the side of the road at the apex of the Belt grade of the Great Falls-Belt county highway, about three-quarters of a mile west of Belt. Death had apparently occurred some hours before the discovery. The team, still attached by tangled harness to the overturned and broken wagon, stood at the roadside, quietly munching the herbage within reach. Mr. Hughes conveyed the news of his find to Belt authorities, and the body was removed to Cook's undertaking establishment.

Levinstown, Sept. 2.—Henry Cheesman, manager of the Bank ranch has received returns on a car of hogs shipped by him to a Helena concern. There were 71 hogs in this lot, weighing 14,761 pounds, and sold for 20 cents a pound, live weight. None of the porkers were eight months and some were only six. Mr. Cheesman, who has remarkable success with hogs, will make several more shipments before the end of the year.

Twin Bridges, Sept. 2.—Madison county last year produced the best seed oats sold at the Minneapolis Board of Trade. This information has been furnished by the Minneapolis commission firm handling the grain. The oats were of the Scottish chief variety and were grown near Twin Bridges. They weighed out at a trifle better than 46 pounds to the bushel and averaged 80 bushels to the acre.

Miles City, Sept. 2.—M. L. Wilson, the agricultural expert assigned this district, returned last night from Wibaux. He says that through a severe frost in the vicinity of Wibaux late corn was frozen, but that early corn, which had been planted under his direction, was matured and safe. The corn that was saved was out of 236 varieties of northwestern corn that Mr. Wilson had selected, and the best was from a species, the seed of which came from North Dakota.

Gardiner, Sept. 2.—Government Scout McBride today brought into Fort Yellowstone a man named Darteneach, whom he captured in Idaho. He is being held in the guardhouse as a suspect in the holdup which took place in Yellowstone park last month. It is said Darteneach was caught while skinning a deer, and declared immediately that he was not the man wanted for the holdup. Drivers who were in the holdup are being summoned to Fort Yellowstone to identify the man. Pictures taken of the man while he was doing the work will be used to assist in identification.