

The River Press

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AGE IN WARFARE.

When General Grant came prominently to the front in 1863 by his capture of Vicksburg he was 41 years old. Meade, the victor of Gettysburg, was at the same time 48, Sherman was 43, and Sheridan was 32 years old. When Stonewall Jackson was killed in that same year he was but 39, and when McClellan was placed in command of the Union forces in 1861 was only 35. These ages are interesting because they are in such striking contrast with the advanced years of the men who are in command of the armies now battling in Europe. On the German side General Von Emmich, the captor of Liege, is 66, and General Von Kluck is 68. General Von Hausen, who recently gave up the command of the Saxon army, is 68; General Von Heering is 64; General Von Elnem, 61, and General Von Buelow 68. General Von Moltke, chief of the German general staff, is 66, and General Von Hindenberg, who is in command in East Prussia, is 67. Nearly all these officers took part in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. On the allies' side Earl Kitchener is 64; Smith-Dorrien, 56, and Sir John French 62. The three French generals, Pau, Joffre and Gallieni, are all approaching 70.

From this statement of years it is easy to infer that modern warfare demands in generals mature judgment and experience rather than the superabundant energy and high personal courage that were supposed to be the distinguishing marks of the old-time warrior. The commander of the present day, seated at headquarters, miles from the scene of action and receiving from his subordinates reports by wireless, by telegraph or by telephone, is more likely to be a white-haired old man possessed of great knowledge of the art of war, and resourceful and imaginative, but possibly deficient in physical vigor, rather than a commander of the type of Napoleon, or Hannibal, or Alexander the Great, and other youthful military prodigies of their day.

In view of the ages of the leading German and French generals it would seem that the United States follows a mistaken policy when it makes retirement compulsory at 64 for the army and 62 for the navy. If European precedent counts for anything, and it certainly should, our generals and admirals may be at their highest point of efficiency after passing that deadline.—Philadelphia Record.

PIONEER OF PIONEERS.

The death of Samuel T. Hauser, former governor of Montana, recalls the fact that he was at one time a prominent figure in the political affairs of the Treasure state. He was one of the members of the "Big Four," a combination of wealthy and influential citizens who generally managed to dictate the nomination and secure the election of their party candidates. In recent years, however, Mr. Hauser took very little interest in such matters, the strenuous activities of political strife having been assumed by others.

In announcing the death of Montana's former governor, the Helena Record makes this eulogistic reference to his record as a pioneer citizen of this commonwealth: "No man in this state's history has blazed the trail in so many different lines of endeavor as did Governor Hauser. He was the pioneer banker, one of the pioneer miners, a pioneer surveyor, a pioneer railroad builder, one of the very first to put capital into the opening of the coal measures of the state, the pioneer in the silver-lead smelting industry, and the pioneer in the development of hydro-electric power.

In Governor Hauser was combined the developer and the promoter. He had the broad vision, and an almost uncanny foresight in looking into the future in a commercial and business sense. Then he had also the courage to put his money into what others considered visions and the faculty of impressing others with his faith, and imbuing them with enthusiasm and optimism.

Governor Hauser was not only alert mentally, but he was physically courageous as his history shows. He never knew what it was to quit. When the panic came in 1893 and found him largely involved, though a man well advanced in years he was the most optimistic. Again in 1897, before he had fully recovered from the effects of the panic of four years before, he was hard pressed, but he did not give up. Instead he put more enthusiasm and energy into the enterprises he had been pushing, and it was in the years following 1897 that he succeeded in financing the hydro-electric plants on the Missouri near Helena.

Governor Hauser was never a man for details. He saw only the big things, leaving the smaller details to others.

In recent years while he had failed physically, mentally he was as alert as ever, and his faith in the future greatness of Montana and of the manifold opportunities that await capital in this state he never wavered.

There were times when Governor Hauser was severely criticised, owing to the reverses of institutions in which he was interested. But as the years passed, there came to be a conception

of the fact that little of the criticism should have been directed to him, but should belong to others to whom he trusted the carrying out of his plans.

No history of Montana will ever be written in which Samuel T. Hauser does not appear as one of the most important factors in the development of the state for the first half century of its existence.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTE.

The result of the recent election in Montana and other states demonstrates that many of the voters are not influenced by partisan motives in expressing their choice for so-called political honors. Several illustrations of this new departure are presented by the Missoulian in a review of election returns, which says in part:

Minnesota, while electing a solid republican congressional delegation, elects W. S. Hammond, her lone democratic congressman, as governor of the state.

South Dakota, while returning republican congressmen, defeats Charlie Burke the standpat republican candidate for the senate.

California re-elects Johnson, the progressive candidate for governor by a landslide majority and chooses Phelan, a democrat, to succeed Perkins the present republican senator.

Idaho re-elects Brady, progressive republican as senator, but elects Alexander, a democrat, governor over Haines, the present republican incumbent.

Wyoming returns Frank Mondell to congress and at the same time chooses the progressive-democratic candidate for governor of that state.

Massachusetts re-elects Walsh, the present democratic governor by 25,000 plurality and fills the rest of the state house with republican officials.

In Michigan, Governor Ferris, a democrat is elected to succeed himself, while most of the republican state ticket is elected. In the mean time the upper peninsula, which formerly was the republican stronghold of the state, elects a bull moose congressman.

The city of Chicago gives Robert Sullivan 100,000 plurality and sends Medill McCormick, the progressive leader in Illinois, back to the legislature at Springfield.

Coming nearer home, Montana sends Evans and Stout back to Washington by 7,000 plurality but re-elects Judge Holloway to the supreme court by 4,000 plurality.

Not a single, solitary county in Montana last week, elected "a straight county ticket," as was the custom in some counties not many years ago.

All of which demonstrates the fact that individual voters are looking, more and more, to the qualification of the candidate for the office he seeks rather than to the party label he bears.

Two years from now, here in Montana, 75,000 women will be still another factor in the game of politics.

How are they going to vote? We predict, that in national politics, the married woman will very largely vote with her husband, the unmarried woman with her father and brothers, but in local affairs look out for still further disregard of party labels.

In our neighboring states of Idaho and Wyoming, where equal suffrage has prevailed for years, the gentleman with the shady reputation has largely disappeared from the field of local politics, in the role of a candidate. We believe the same result will follow here in Montana.

The voter who has the moral courage to vote for the individual best qualified to fill the local office, regardless of his political affiliation, is performing the highest duty of citizenship.

The day of the straight ticket is past and gone in American politics, in the states of the north and west.

South of the Ohio river, they still take it straight from president to constable, but even there the heaven is at work.

Will Roosevelt Come Back?

New York World: Three times has the World written the political obituary of Theodore Roosevelt.

This time we shall say nothing at all of the dead.

It looks as if he had been safely tucked away by that genial and popular undertaker, Charles S. Whitman, ably assisted by Sexton Sulzer, but you never can tell.

This may or may not be the final funeral. If it is, we are ready to testify at the inquest that the deceased died with his boots on.

Official List of Congressmen.

Washington, Nov. 11.—An official list of representatives-elect to the next congress was completed today by South Trimble, clerk of the house of representatives, and sent to the public printer. The compilation, not finally verified, but printed for information of congress, gives: Democrats, 233; republicans, 193; progressives, 7; independent, 1; socialist, 1. Total 435.

President Wants Action.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Commenting on last week's elections, President Wilson said today that he was more interested in action than in talk and declared he hoped his best comment would be the actions of the administration during the next two years.

Mr. Wilson added that the Democrats were still in control of the government and that was the main fact to be seen in the results.

Water right blanks—only correct form published—for sale at the RIVER PRESS office.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK

Vessel Had Destroyed Large Number of British Ships.

London, Nov. 10.—Great Britain has had her innings on the sea. The famous German cruiser Emden has met her fate. The Koenigsberg, another German scourge of the seas, has been bottled up. Thus England obtains partial revenge for the havoc wrought on her sea commerce by Germany's elusive marine raiders.

The Emden has contributed to the history of the war one of its remarkable chapters. For sheer audacity and success it has few parallels—certainly none since the Alabama, the famous old confederate warship, roamed the seas. Twenty-two ships, mostly British, have been sunk and one has been captured by the German cruiser.

Since early in August the Emden has been at work. Most of the time she was preying on British shipping in the Indian ocean, but late last month she appeared at Penang, on Malacca straits. It was here that the Emden performed her most daring feat. A fourth smokestack was rigged on her deck and a Japanese flag run up. Thus distinguished, she steamed boldly into the harbor, passing unchallenged under the British guns of the fort and fired torpedoes which sank the Russian cruiser Jemtechug and a French destroyer. Then she took to her heels and escaped unscathed through the straits.

The German cruiser Koenigsberg, which disabled the British cruiser Pegasus some weeks ago, has been bottled up at Mafia island on the coast of German East Africa, by the blockading of the channel to the harbor. The Koenigsberg has preyed upon British shipping since the beginning of the war but her successes have in no way approached those of the Emden.

May Stop Belgian Relief

London, Nov. 10.—A proclamation issued by the German governor of Brussels threatens that unless the Belgian people return immediately and resume their former activities the government will close all charitable organizations which now feed the idle populace.

Well informed Brussels residents claim the German contention that the Belgian people are unwilling to resume their activities is ungrounded. The Belgians, they say, are willing enough to work, but this is impossible since all of their automobiles and horses have been taken by the German army, making it impossible for them to haul coal and raw material for the factories.

The Belgians, it is declared, fished the miserable, half blind horses out of the mines, fed them and set them to work, but no sooner were these horses strong enough to pull carts than the Germans confiscated them for the army.

Now the factories are without coal and iron or any raw materials. These industries, which were enormous in parts of Belgium, have been ruined. The farmers have millions of beets rotting in the storehouses through inability to transport them to the factories.

Quarantine is Extended

Washington, Nov. 10.—Fourteen states are under federal quarantine because of the foot and mouth disease. Kentucky was added to the list today, reports of infection in that state coming with news of further spread of the epidemic in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan.

Extension of the infected districts in the middle west surprised and somewhat discouraged officials of the department of agriculture who had expressed the belief that the epidemic had been brought under control in that section. Nevertheless, the hope was confidently reiterated today that there would be little more spreading. The only state under suspicion now is Mississippi, where a strange malady in a herd of cattle at Como is being investigated.

Department officials said that they had been unable to account for the peculiar virulence of the disease in the present outbreak, the most serious in the country's history. Another thing that is puzzling the experts is the fact that a larger proportion of swine have been affected than in previous epidemics.

Cholera Virus Was Infected.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Hog cholera virus manufactured at the Union stockyards has been found to be infected with germs of the foot and mouth disease and the two plants making the remedy were closed today by Dr. Samuel E. Bennett, chief of the federal inspectors in the district. All the virus on hand, worth about \$20,000, was condemned. Seventy-five inspectors were detailed to visit all farms to which the virus had been shipped since Oct. 1.

Consecrated Bishop Coadjutor.

Detroit, Nov. 10.—With ceremonies of grand simplicity and beautiful dignity the Rev. William Frederic Faber was consecrated bishop coadjutor of Montana today. Seven bishops and more than 100 clergymen assisted in the sanctuary.

The missionary diocese of Michigan gives a bishop to the missionary diocese of Montana and the spirit of missionary endeavor of labor and building of hope and inspiration seemed to be the ruling spirit of the consecration as it was the leading thought of Bishop L. S. Brewer of Montana, whose welcome to his coadjutor was uttered from the pulpit of the church his coadjutor is leaving.

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Executed German Spy.

London, Nov. 11.—It is announced officially that Charles Lody, alias Charles Inglis, who was found guilty by a courtmartial of espionage November 2, and has been shot as a spy, when arrested claimed that he was a German. He had lived in New York and Omaha. In the latter city he married the daughter of Gottlieb Storz, a brewer, who later divorced him.

Lody met his death in the tower of London after having been found guilty by a courtmartial on charges of having communicated with the enemy. It is understood that Lody died game, refusing to the last to reveal the name of the superior officer from whom he received his instructions to spy on the British navy.

This was the first execution in the tower of London since 1700. The scene of the execution was the tower barracks not far from the spot where Anne Boleyn and other persons famous in English history were put to death.

Dairy Herds Affected.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—Spread of foot and mouth disease among the 836 prize dairy cattle under quarantine at the Chicago Union stockyards assumed such alarming proportions today that it was feared the infection could not be prevented from spreading to every animal in the herd. The cattle are valued at \$250,000.

Pittsburg, Nov. 11.—Conditions brought about by the epidemic of foot and mouth disease became distinctly worse today when it was announced that 200 cows, one of the finest dairy herds in Westmoreland county, had developed the disease and seven dairy herds in other parts of western Pennsylvania were under suspicion. Some apprehension for the milk supply of Pittsburg was felt.

A Belgian War Hero.

London, Nov. 11.—The Cherbourg correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company sends the following: "A Belgian soldier, Emil Sapin, aged 22, who has arrived here for a few days' rest, is a chevalier of the Order of Leopold and of the Legion of Honor as a result of his exploits in the last few days.

"Single-handed Sapin destroyed a German battery, took a hussar regimental flag, killed the German colonel and made 40 prisoners."

Want 35,000 Horses.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 11.—A Lincoln horse dealing firm today, on invitation from New York agents of the English government, submitted bids for supplying 35,000 head of horses for shipment to Europe for war purposes. The price is approximately \$5,000,000. Acceptance of the bid is expected and the states of Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado will be drawn upon for the supply.

Watered Stock.

"Pa. what do they put water in stocks for?" "To soak investors with my son." Boston Transcript.

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