

The River Press

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A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

The enormous growth of the United States in the last half century was shown in a report issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

After pointing out that since 1850 the population of the country has more than quadrupled, being now more than 100,000,000, the report says:

"In the same period, however, foreign commerce has grown from \$318,000,000 to \$4,259,000,000 and the per capita value of exports from \$16.96 to \$23.27.

"National wealth has increased from \$7,000,000,000 in 1870 to approximately \$14,000,000,000, while for the entire country bank clearings have grown from \$52,000,000,000 in 1877, the earliest year for which figures are available, to \$274,000,000,000 in 1913.

Evidences of improved social conditions among the people are also found in the "Statistical Record." For example, 19,000,000 are now enrolled in public schools and about 200,000 students in colleges and other higher institutions of learning, and the total expenditures on behalf of education now approximate \$500,000,000 a year, the result being a rapid increase in general intelligence and a marked decrease in illiteracy. More than 22,000 newspapers and periodicals are disseminating information among the people, and the report shows a steady growth in the number of libraries in the country. In 1850 depositors in savings banks were 251,000 in number; today the number is 11,000,000, with deposits, exclusive of those in other savings institutions, aggregating \$4,750,000,000, or more than one hundred times as much as at the middle of the last century.

Increased activity on the farms, in the factories and in the great transportation industries has also developed during the last half century. The value of farms and farm property increased from \$4,000,000,000 in 1850 to \$41,000,000,000 in 1910; the value of manufactures from \$1,000,000 to more than \$20,000,000,000, and the number of miles of railway in operation from 9,021 in 1850 to 258,033 in 1912.

A DREADED CATTLE SCOURGE.

In view of the discovery of foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in various parts of the country, and the drastic measures that have been taken to protect other livestock from the dreaded plague, a bulletin issued by the United States department of agriculture will be of interest to owners of that class of property.

The first indication of the disease are a chill followed by a high fever, the temperature rising rapidly, sometimes to 106 degrees F. In a short time vesicles about the size of a pea appear in the mouth at the end of the tongue, on the inside of the cheeks, and on the gums. These vesicles contain some yellowish watery fluid. They spread as the disease advances and cause the animal to open and shut its mouth uneasily with a characteristic smacking sound. A day or two after the first appearance of the eruption in the mouth similar indications appear upon the feet, which are swollen, red, and tender. Because of this the animal frequently persists in lying down, and bedsores develop with much rapidity. In the case of cows the udder and, more frequently, the teats are affected by a similar eruption.

Once the disease is well established it becomes so painful for the animal to eat that food is frequently refused altogether. Strings of saliva hang from the mouth, and flesh is lost with astonishing rapidity. When the udder is seriously affected the milk becomes contaminated and may cause serious results to sucking calves and young pigs. In mild cases from 10 to 20 days may bring about an apparent recovery, but this time may be greatly extended. Moreover, an apparent recovery by no means implies a real cure. The animal may carry the virus in its blood for a year or more and is liable during all this time to spread the contagion or to experience a recurrence itself. The mortality, considering the seriousness of the disease and the losses it occasions, is very small, being estimated by some authorities at 5 per cent, although it frequently is much greater than this. The mortality, however, by no means represents the real losses occasioned by the disease. No revenue is possible from infected herds, and in the case of dairymen an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease frequently means that their business is completely ruined. Blooded or other cattle that have become sick with the disease naturally lose their value as breeding animals. It is, however, impossible to get rid of the disease by ignoring it. The only possible remedy is to kill off infected herds, disinfect the premises, and begin over again.

RECALLS COPPER WAR.

The death of Augustus Heinze a few days ago reminds many Montana citizens of the turbulent times of a few years ago, in which Mr. Heinze played the leading part. His aggressive campaign against the large copper interests covered a period of several years and enlisted the support of a large number of people in all parts of the

state, the fight having an important influence in political matters and in the permanent location of the seat of state government. Some of these incidents are recalled in a review of Mr. Heinze's career by the New York World, which says in part:

The career of the late F. Augustus Heinze was an extraordinary composite of the good and bad in fortune seeking. It was the career of a gentleman adventurer in whom were mixed many of the elements of an old-time "bonanza king" together with the methods of a political boss and the sharp practices of an unscrupulous captain of high finance. Only South Africa and the United States produce millionaires of the Heinze type, and not often one with his unusual personality and remarkable versatility.

Its first and altogether its most satisfactory phase was that of the clever college boy fresh from a mining course at Columbia who found a field for his superior technical skill in reclaiming half-worked or abandoned copper mines in Montana and who, backed by a small amount of capital and employing new smelting processes, made himself a multi-millionaire at 30.

Unfortunately, with his acquisition of mine after mine there developed the conflicts with other copper interests which led to the predatory litigation and the injection of mining rivalries into politics which make the 10 years' copper war a sordid page of American industrial and political history. With the conclusion of peace and the payment to Heinze of \$25,000,000 for the disputed properties of the Amalgamated company began the third and last phase of his career—that comprising the establishment of a chain of banks in New York, the enforced control of fiduciary institutions and the collapse of the "copper corner" which involved his fortune and was followed by his indictment on charges of violating the banking laws. To have accomplished what Heinze accomplished in barely 20 years showed a genius which must be recognized. But it is satisfactory to think that genius of this order only rarely manifests itself and that a spectacular career of money-making like his is only the froth without any of the substance of true American achievement.

Suffrage in Ten States.

Women now have full suffrage in ten states and in the territory of Alaska. In addition to the ten states now listed as granting full franchise to women, they have the right to vote for certain officers in twenty-two other states.

1. Wyoming, 1890.
2. Colorado, 1893.
3. Utah, 1896.
4. Washington, 1910.
5. California, 1912.
6. Arizona, 1912.
7. Kansas, 1912.
8. Oregon, 1912.
9. Nevada, 1914.
10. Montana, 1914.

The twenty-two states allowing partial suffrage to women are: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska (defeated full suffrage) Tuesday, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, (defeated full suffrage in 1912 and the last election), South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin.

War Whoops From the Sanctum.

Germany ought to be thankful that Belgium isn't half a size larger.—Washington Herald.

The cat is out of the bag. Russia mobilized so rapidly for the reason that she started last spring.—Rochester Herald.

Belgium will be one great iron mine when the cannonading is over.—Spring field Republican.

If England had a land-going navy or Germany a sea-going army, things might be different.—Chicago News.

Vast quantities of war supplies are being shipped out of the United States. Thank heaven, they are not being shipped in.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Another thing the war has demonstrated is that there is room at the top for aeroplanes and room at the bottom for battleships.—Anaconda Standard.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who says that the German army had been petrifying before the war began, will probably admit that it didn't take long to limber up.—Manchester Union.

This war may mean the end of kings and queens, as John Sobieski believes, but whether it does or not it means the end of hundreds of thousands of just plain people.—Kansas City Star.

The czar announces that hereafter the Russian government, as a government, will be on the water wagon, but perhaps enterprising private industry will be able to fill the gap thus made.—Indianapolis News.

Helena, Nov. 17.—The least expensive campaign made in Montana this year by any candidate on the state ticket was that of W. E. Kent, socialist candidate for congress. According to his statement, filed with the secretary of state today, he spent just \$2 for a picture and a cut. Congressman Stout spent \$382.20 and that \$250 was given to the state central committee. J. E. McCormick, democratic candidate for railroad commissioner, spent \$394.08.

Bessie and Her Thanksgiving Pies

LITTLE Bessie Gray looked up from her story book with a sigh, and as she looked up she caught the reflection of her face in a mirror over the table and sighed again.

"Oh, dear! If I were only slender and graceful and a grown up young lady or a princess and lived in a palace and had heaps of money and could carry bunches of flowers to sick people! But here I am, nothing but Bessie Gray—short, stout and homely, with a broad face and a wide mouth and not exactly poor, but then I have to work rather hard for a little girl, and as for the troubles of this world, somehow I don't feel so badly about them as I ought to, or else the people around here don't have any to speak of."

"Now's your chance," said a little squeaking voice. Where did it come from? There was nothing in sight but a heap of pumpkins on a board just outside the window and a little colored girl passing the garden fence, scantily clad and shivering in the cold November sunshine. All that Bessie knew of her was that her name was Poppy, and she belonged to a family that were very shiftless, it appeared, from their unwillingness to work and their ignorant ways of doing the little they could do.

But it could not be this little girl who spoke. She was hurrying on without turning a glance toward the house, eager, no doubt, to reach her miserable shelter from the cold.

Bessie's curiosity was fully aroused. She went out and stood upon the doorstep. The colored child was out of sight, and everything was still but the wind, and that hardly whispered through the leafless boughs of the pear trees. But there was the voice, close to her now. "Help me down," it said. And Bessie's mouth opened wider than ever as she saw the topmost pumpkin of the pile at her side moving itself without aid of hands. She took hold of its stem, and, although it was one of the heaviest of the lot, she scarcely felt its weight at all.

"Carry me in," said the voice again pantingly.

Bessie had not believed her own ears until now. A pumpkin talking! That was more wonderful than Aesop's fables, truly. But why shouldn't it speak as well as the brambles and oak trees and brass kettles? So she turned the great thing over upon its side and rolled it, or, rather, let it roll itself, up the steps into the kitchen.

"Cook me," said the little, panting, squeaking voice again. "Cook me."

Just then her mother came in. "Mother, may I make some pumpkin pies?" said Bessie.

"Well, I don't care," was the answer of the busy woman. "None of us seems to be so very fond of them, but you can make them if you'll only promise to get somebody to eat them."

But the pumpkin began to squeak impatiently: "Cut me up! Cut me up!" And Bessie obeyed without more ado. Determined to have her pies as nice as they could be made, she poured out her milk, stirred in spice and sweetening and made the crust light, wondering while she rolled it out who would eat the pies when they were done.

But the pumpkin told her as it boiled in the kettle—no longer with that low squeak, but with a deep, musical rumble, as if laughing with joy over its own fate—"Black Poppy's people; black Poppy's people." And why shouldn't a pumpkin rejoice in the sacrifice of its own life for a benevolent purpose?

And Bessie herself, when she carried the pies to Poppy's wretched home, having first set one aside in the cupboard that her mother might see that she could bake pies worth anybody's eating, looked almost beautiful with the excitement of doing a kindly deed. Her sun browned hands and stout arms were just fitted for the beautiful work they had been doing, and she had as much reason to be proud of them as any lady of her delicate fingers, for certainly those are the prettiest hands that do most willingly the work they were made for.

And black Poppy's people could not have received one of the graceful ministering spirits of the story books with more eloquent gratitude than they did the homely little girl and her heavy basket of pies. Indeed, to those half starved beings she was a vision of loveliness, a real angel of mercy!—New York Press.

One Thanksgiving on July 4.

According to Gabriel Furman, "Governor Peter Stuyvesant made a communication to the church (Reformed Dutch) of Brooklyn, on Long Island, on the last day of June, 1663, directing the 4th day of July following to be observed as a day of thanksgiving, because among other things the English had been defeated in their attempt to take possession of the whole of Long Island by the timely arrival of a Dutch fleet of armed ships in the Bay of New Amsterdam, New York."

Fast Instead of Feast.

Thanksgiving day, 1890, was a memorable event in the United States. From many a pulpit that day fell a warning that abnegation before God was more fit than the usual enjoyments of the day. So widely did this impression prevail that President Buchanan was appealed to by associations and various persons to appoint a special day of fasting and prayer to avert the dreaded coming of civil war. He yielded to the request, and Friday, Jan. 4, 1861, was set apart to that purpose.

GRAVE FOUR MILES LONG

Enormous Losses in Battle Result in Wholesale Burial.

London, Nov. 17.—Accounts of the fighting in Belgium official or otherwise dwell on the hardships which the men in the water-soaked trenches are called upon to endure, and the great loss of life. Regarding the latter phase, official reports have little to say and although private accounts of the extent of slaughter must be accepted with reserve, it is evident that the Germans and their foes have suffered greatly.

One such report comes from a British correspondent who estimates the German casualties in the last four days at 100,000.

If similar reports from the front are to be credited the slaughter in that territory is, no less terrible. A letter written by a Galician priest describes a grave more than four miles long. In it, says the letter, 40,000 Austrians, the dead of one day's fighting were buried.

The most that is being accomplished in the west by this sort of warfare, as the latest British communications indicate is that the allies have been able to hold their lines in the main, with here and there a small retirement before the German assaults. The British losses, it is acknowledged, are very heavy. An official narrative of the fighting given out in London today pays an unreserved tribute to the bravery of the Germans.

Kansas Flour For Belgians

Topeka, Nov. 17.—"One hundred thousand barrels of Kansas flour for the unfortunate people of Belgium" is the slogan adopted tonight at the first meeting of the Kansas Belgian relief fund. Fifty prominent men in Kansas are on the state executive committee. The 100,000 barrels are to be raised in two weeks. Details of the county campaigns are to be worked out at a meeting of the state committee tomorrow morning. No contributions are to be asked until the county organizations are completed. Special trains will carry the flour to the coast. On each car will be the legend: "Kansas Flour for Belgium."

Three "generations" of Kansas governors are backing the Belgian relief movement in Kansas—George H. Hodges, governor, president of the organization; W. R. Stubbs, ex-governor, chairman of the executive committee, and Arthur Capper, governor-elect.

Helps American Industries

Washington, Nov. 17.—Officials of the various government departments which touch the business activities feel confident that the most serious effects of the European war on American business have passed. The restoration of the credit balance with Europe has greatly eased the situation, the increasing demand from Europe for food supplies and also to the sudden development of an abnormal trade in articles needed by the huge armies now in the field aiding to that end.

No accurate figures on the contracts of the latter character are obtainable, but orders for horses, mules, arms, clothing, harness and the like, have flooded factories and stockmen in some districts. It is said that including ammunition orders this business reaches the huge total of more than \$200,000,000.

Oil and Copper Contraband

London, Nov. 17.—Premier Asquith in the house of commons today stated that the British government had decided to call the whole of the North sea to be in the military area.

All subjects of the enemy found on neutral vessels, the premier said, would be liable to detention as prisoners of war. Mr. Asquith also announced that oil and copper would be declared contraband of war.

Nevada Declares Quarantine

Reno, Nev. Nov. 17.—Moved by the reports of the outbreaks of the foot and mouth disease in Montana, Governor Odde issued a second proclamation quarantining the state against all states of the union except California. All cars used for livestock are also prohibited from entry over the Nevada-Utah line unless disinfected in Utah. Transit through the state is prohibited.

Wearing Out German Troops.

Paris, Nov. 17.—The Germans in the opinion of the officers at the front, are beginning to show signs of the terrific strain they have undergone for a month in Flanders, and these officers expect that General Joffre's plan of holding the line and permitting the Germans to wear themselves out in vain but costly assaults, will soon bear fruit.

A staff officer, writing from the battle line, even goes so far as to predict that within another month the allies will be in a position to drive the enemy from French soil.

Foodstuffs Exports Increase

Washington, Nov. 17.—Europe's cry for food is being answered by the United States Exports of breadstuffs in October of this year amounted to \$38,247,570, according to statistics made public today by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, an increase of nearly \$25,000,000 over figures for October, 1913.

Exports of fresh beef also more than doubled during the month, figures this year being \$82,940, as against \$36,863 in October, 1913.

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Accused of High Treason

Niagara Falls, Nov. 17.—Joseph Snyder and his two sons, Richard and Arthur, are under arrest at the Forty-fourth regiment armory charged with high treason in attempting to take Austrian reservists across the border to the American side. They are liable to the death penalty. The Snyders have been under surveillance for some time and were caught in a trap. They were offered \$40 to land four Austrians on the American side. The money was paid and four supposed Austrians were brought to them. A squad of militiamen surrounded the party and imprisoned the Snyders in the armory. The case is in the hands of the military.

Meat is Carefully Inspected.

Washington, Nov. 18.—To reassure consumers who fear to eat meat because of the foot-and-mouth disease, the department of agriculture issued a statement today stating that if thoroughly cooked, the meat of an infected animal was not dangerous.

"In the case of meat, as in the case of milk," the statement said, "it must be remembered that all herds which actually show the disease are quarantined, and neither milk nor meat from the sick animal can be sold. Sixty per cent of the meat used in this country is produced in nearly 900 federally inspected slaughtering establishments. In these establishments no animal is slaughtered until it has passed an antimortem inspection and also a most rigid post mortem inspection by a veterinarian at the time of slaughter. After slaughter its meat cannot leave the establishment until it has been carefully examined and stamped 'U. S. Inspected and Passed.'

Valuable Cattle Infected.

Spokane, Nov. 18.—A shipment of 101 blooded cattle, valued at \$25,000, which arrived Friday over the Northern Pacific from the east, will be destroyed and burned on account of suffering from the hoof and mouth disease.

Owing to the state quarantine they were held Friday in the local yards for inspection by state and federal authorities. Yesterday the entire herd was found to have the disease and was condemned. Dr. C. M. McFarland, head of the local federal bureau of animal industry, has requested state authorities to destroy the condemned stock.

The disease, now epidemic in the eastern states, has never before made its appearance in Washington. The farthest west it has ever cropped out was when several cases were discovered last week at Glendale, Mont.

Millions For Electrification.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad will spend \$13,000,000 within the next four years in electrification work in the Rocky mountain district. It was announced today by C. A. Goodnow, in charge of construction, following the signing of a contract with the General Electric company, involving a preliminary expenditure of \$2,000,000.

Work will be started immediately in preparation for the electrification of the Puget Sound extension between Avery, Idaho, and Harlowton, Montana, a main line distance of 440 miles. This stretch of track crosses the Bitter Root, Rockies and Belt mountains.

Mexican Factions At War.

Mexico City Nov. 18.—Trainloads of artillery from General Obregon's force have left for the north as a preliminary step in the campaign against Gen. Francisco Villa. In a statement today, General Obregon said:

"The northern forces have violated every armistice and promise made to us. I consider that all efforts made to settle the present trouble without resort to arms as useless. My command of the division of the northwest is ready to fight again in defense of the principles for which we have been fighting for the past three years.

"I have all of my artillery on trains, and my troops are ready to entrain at a moment's notice. We will leave for the north shortly."

Cost of Electrocution Reduced.

Boston, Nov. 18.—Although the old Bay state has yet to solve the problem of reducing the high cost of living, it has solved the high cost of dying. That is, so far as its murderers are concerned. For Edwin B. Currier, official executioner of this state, will hereafter receive only \$150 instead of \$250 for throwing the switch at the electric chair. Currier has visited New Jersey, New York, Virginia and other states where the electric chair is installed, and he says the scale of \$250 per job is general.

Gruesome Practice Exposed.

New York, Nov. 19.—Relatives of hundreds of persons who die in Bellevue and Harmel hospitals are unable to save the bodies of their dead from the dissecting table, according to evidence given today in an inquiry looking to the abolition of the office of coroner.

Dr. Timothy Lehane, a coroner's physician, testified that he performed thousands of autopsies and that when there is a scarcity of bodies for dissecting, it is not uncommon for members of the staffs in the two hospitals to send for the relatives of the dead and threaten to notify the coroner if the bodies are not surrendered for autopsy purposes.

A Comparison.

"Why is a clock like a pretty and vain young lady?"
"I fall to see any resemblance. Why?"
"Because it is all face and figure, has no head to speak of, is hard to stop when once it is wound up and has a striking way of calling attention to itself every hour of the day."—London Tit-Bits.

All the news in the River Press.

Notice of Taxes Due.

Office of the treasurer of Chouteau county, Montana:
Personal and real property taxes for the year 1914 on all property in Chouteau county are due and payable at this office. If not paid on or before the 30th day of November, 1914, at 6 o'clock p. m., said taxes will become delinquent and an addition of 10 per cent will be added to the amount thereof in accordance with the law.
W. R. LEET,
Treasurer of Chouteau county, October 6, 1914.

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