

ANTWERP CITY A STORM CENTER

Stronghold Has Been Besieged and Captured Many Times.

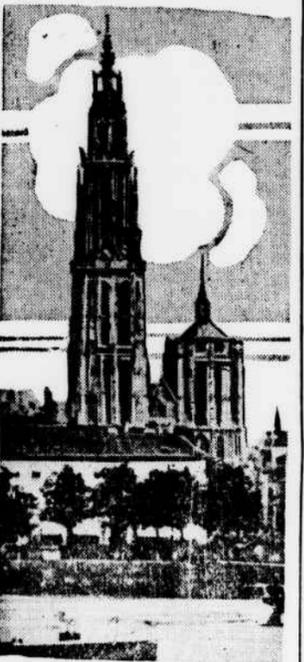
ANTWERP, on the edge of the battle scarred "cockpit of Europe," Belgium, had fallen to a beleaguering foe in blood and fire many a time before 1914.

The town is very old. The name, Antwerp, has a myth all its own to explain its origin. A giant is said to have established himself where the city now stands. He compelled all passersby to pay him tribute. A brave knight, Brabant, overcame him in mortal combat, cut off his hands and threw them into the water. From this act, referred to as the "Handwerpen"—that is, "handcast"—comes the name.

The Norse vikings—glorified pirates—began to trouble the primitive civilization of western Europe in the eighth century. The chief end of their expeditions was plunder, but they were accompanied by devastation.

It was in such a raid that Antwerp fell, about 851. In this case the invaders began with England and proceeded inland, a process the Germans have reversed. As they traveled and fought the Northerners picked up not only horses, but methods of attack.

Although Antwerp was an inhabited community from a very early period, the formal title of city was given first in 950 by Emperor Otto II. of Germany. By 1500 it had acquired a population of 200,000 and was the world mart



A GLIMPSE OF ANTWERP.

of Europe. It reached great importance in the sixteenth century and then for a time declined.

From 1500 up to 1832 Antwerp was besieged nine times. Three of these sieges are especially worthy of account as of most historical importance. In 1746 the French took possession of the city after a fortnight's siege. Two parallels were formed and mortar batteries were planted. The city forts answered the fire, but no sallies were made.

Two years later the alien forces left Antwerp, in accordance with the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1792 another French army advanced upon the city. The little garrison of 2,000 refused to surrender the citadel, though the gates of the town were thrown open by the authorities. In order to spare the people of the town the general and his officers decided to besiege the fortress on its strongest side. The Belgians first opened fire on the entrenched foe. A battery of ten guns answered, and later another joined in the firing. In a few hours the fort was surrendered.

In 1822 the fortifications, to which the Klot and St. Laurent lunettes had been added, were held by the Dutch garrison of 4,500 men. They were well provisioned and had 130 pieces of artillery. Eleven gunboats were anchored in the river. The forts were protected by water, which covered all the land in the bend of the Scheldt to a depth of nine feet.

England and France were allied in this action, but the French army did the fighting. The object was to place the Belgians in possession of Antwerp. The Belgian army, however, by diplomatic arrangement, took no part in the affair, though it was camped in the vicinity. The French forces numbered 68,450. About 200 guns were brought into action. In the fighting the French army lost only a little over a hundred men and nine officers.

In the siege of nineteen days about 33,000 shots were fired. In comparison with the terrific fire of the Germans this is absurdly slow work. The average was about forty-three shots per gun in twenty-four hours. The Dutch fleet shelled the besieging army, but with little effect, and so after nineteen days the Dutch garrison surrendered and Antwerp became the leading port of Belgium. Its capture by the Germans marks the greatest event in its history.

SAFETY FROM FIRE.

Salem Conflagration Shows Dangers of Inflammable Roofs.

The Salem conflagration is another striking example of the destruction which so often follows the breaking out of a fire among buildings constructed and roofed with inflammable material, says Safety Engineering.

The fire started in the midst of a factory district where the buildings were of wood. These buildings almost instantly burst into flames, which ate their way within a few hours to the center of the business district. At the same time another section of the city a mile away was set in flames by embers carried by the wind falling upon wooden shingle roofs.

Paterson, N. J., in 1902 had a similar disastrous fire experience. Here again it was the readily ignited material used in the construction of the buildings, and especially the roofs, which aided the rapid spread of the flames. The only barriers to the fire were brick walls laid in portland cement.

After this experience the city of Paterson passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of wooden shingles or inflammable roof coverings within the city limits. Since that time in Paterson and suburbs more than 2,000 roofs have been covered with asbestos shingles and asbestos ready roofing. The efficiency of asbestos roofing as a fire stop is illustrated by the fact that in the Salem fire sparks and burning embers were literally showered upon the roof of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton company's storehouse, yet this building was absolutely unharmed because protected by an asbestos roofing, while other buildings all around it were burned to the ground. It is surprising how few cities realize the ever present danger from fire so long as wood shingles and other inflammable roofings are permitted in thickly settled districts. Fireproof construction, especially fireproof roofing, is a precaution which no city having due regard for the value of life and property should neglect.

SAFETY FIRST IDEA.

Automatic Warning Sign at Entrance to Automobile Garage.

An interesting bit of "safety first" work has been put in practice by the proprietor of a garage in Louisville, Ky., whose example might well be followed in other places.

Motor vehicles leaving this garage are obliged to cross the sidewalk of a busy street along which pedestrians are passing all hours of the day and night, and as a warning a lamp has been installed in front of the exit in a large globe, on each side of which the word "Danger" is painted in large letters.

This lamp is lighted from sunset to sunrise and in itself forms an effective cautionary signal. It is, however, supplemented by a loud ringing gong, which is automatically operated whenever a vehicle approaches the exit door, a steel plate being so placed that it automatically closes the contact with a copper spring and rings the bell whenever the wheels pass over it. It has been suggested that all city authorities would do well to enforce the installation of such a device at the entrance of every garage located on busy thoroughfares.

Action of Soot on Metals.

The savings possible in large cities through smoke abatement are illustrated by a series of comparisons of the life of metal work at Pittsburgh as against that in smoke free places. Acid chemicals contained in soot eat away metals. Through statistics it is shown that the life of exposed metals in the Steel City is approximately only half what it is in many places elsewhere. Galvanized sheet iron has a life of from three to six years at Pittsburgh, while at Washington it will last from seven to fourteen years. Tinned sheet iron will live from thirteen to fifteen years in the Pennsylvania city, and from eighteen to twenty-eight years where it is free from smoke. Copper will last only from ten to twenty years in Pittsburgh smoke, though it is almost imperishable elsewhere. Metals protected by paint are in a somewhat less degree subjected to the same danger.

Cleaning Carbon Commutator Brushes.

A very easy method to clean carbon commutator brushes is to insert a piece of sandpaper between the brush and the commutator with the abrasive side to the brush. Draw the paper back and forth until all the dirt is removed. It is not necessary to remove the brushes from their position, and the paper takes the curve of the commutator. After cleaning the brush be sure to remove all grit from the brush end and the commutator bars to prevent scoring.

Relieving Jar of Hammer Handle.

When using a small hammer on quite heavy work it often happens that the handle vibrates and causes a very unpleasant feeling in the hand. To remedy this bore a three-eighths inch hole about two inches deep in the large end of the handle and fill it tightly with beeswax. The long handles in large sledges can be treated in the same manner, but the hole should be larger and deeper and completely filled with the wax.

To Light a Fuse.

A very sure and quick way to prepare a fuse end for lighting is to split it through the core for about a quarter of an inch in length and insert the head of a match with a small portion of the stick left intact. The lighting of the match head will cause it to flash and instantly start the fuse.

CHRISTMAS IN OLDEN TIME

By SIR WALTER SCOTT

HEAP on more wood! The wind is chill But, let it whistle as it will, We'll keep our Christmas merry still. Each age has deemed the newborn year The fittest time for festive cheer. And well our Christmas sires of old Loved, when the year its course had rolled And brought blithe Christmas back again With all its hospitable train, With social and religious rite To honor all the holy night. On Christmas eve the bells were rung; On Christmas eve the mass was sung. Then opened wide the baron's hall To vassal, tenant, serf and all.



"THEN CAME THE MERRYMAKERS IN."

Power laid his rod of rule aside, And ceremony doffed her pride. All hailed with uncontrolled delight And general voice the happy night That to the cottage, as the crown, Brought tidings of salvation down. The fire, with well dried logs supplied, Went roaring up the chimney wide. The huge hall table's oaken face, Scrubbed till it shone, the day to grace, Bore then upon its massive board No mark to part the squire and lord. Then came the merry-makers in And carols roared with blithesome din. If unmelodious was the song It was a hearty note and strong. England was merry England when Old Christmas brought his sports again. 'Twas Christmas broached the mightiest ale. 'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale. A Christmas gambol oft could cheer The poor man's heart through half the year.

A HISTORIC CHRISTMAS.

Charlemagne Crowned as Emperor of the Romans 1,100 Years Ago.

On Dec. 25, in the year 800, the holy Roman emperor was born. Europe was in the iron grasp of Charlemagne. The great king had gone to Rome to investigate charges lodged against the pope, Leo III. The pontiff made good his defense and on Dec. 23 took a solemn oath of exaltation. Two days later, early on Christmas morning, the pope celebrated mass in the great basilica of St. Peter's, a church not at all like the huge renaissance structure reared by Bramante and Michelangelo. The edifice was crowded to the doors, for all Rome flocked in those days to see the wonderful Frank, who, like Mohammed, spread his gospel by the sword. Charles, clad in Roman costume, with the chlamys hanging from his shoulders, knelt in prayer before the tomb of St. Peter. When he rose to his feet Leo approached and placing a golden crown upon the king's head, acclaimed him emperor of the Romans. Again the pontiff folded him in a purple mantle, and a great shout went up from the people as a greeting to the first of the new Caesars.

The scene is thus described by Eginhard, the historian of Charlemagne: "At the moment when, in his place before the altar, he was bowing down to pray Pope Leo placed on his head a crown, and all the Roman people shouted, 'Long life and victory to Charles Augustus, crowned by God the great and pacific emperor of the Romans!' After this proclamation the pontiff prostrated himself before him and paid him adoration, according to the custom established in the days of the old emperors, and thenceforward Charles, giving up the title of patriarch, bore that of emperor and Augustus."

A millennium later, on the banks of the Seine, another pope crowned another emperor, who had planted his throne on the wreck of the fabric reared by Charlemagne.

A Christmas Time Saver.

To save the minutes on Christmas eve and leave time for the many things that are bound to come up shut off from the children one room in the house suitable for the tree a couple of weeks before Christmas and gradually accumulate there all decorations and presents. The tree can be trimmed a day or two before the holiday and the presents wrapped more quickly and easily because they are all in one place.—Housekeeper.

CHRISTMAS AGAIN!

Once more the hallowed, gracious Christmas time is upon the earth. At last the long year of toil over tools and arts and industries is all but ended. The Christmas festival, dedicated to happiness and good will, has come. This morning the whole city has awakened to quadruple joy. The very atmosphere of our earth is rosy, stained with the rich colors of the heart. All windows are bright with holly and evergreen. Parents have discovered that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Joy runs riot in the heart of little children. Youth overflows with animal spirits. Suddenly the aged have shed their years and become young again. Before the light had fully dawned the carols had begun to be heard in the churches. And every passing hour will be held larger multitudes thronging to these temples of the soul. All feel that no flowers are sweet enough, no songs bright enough, no gifts rich enough for the Christmas day. For once all strife and enmity have disappeared from the market place.—Rev. Newell D. Hillis, D. D.

THE BIG CHRISTMAS

THE trust magnate was breakfasting sitting opposite his handsome, haughty looking wife. The room was done in oak and tapestry, and in the great fireplace a fire of Yale logs burned. He was iron gray, thin, tired looking, with an occasional attractive twinkle in his eye. She was inclined to be stout; her hair was snow white, elaborately dressed. A shadowy sweetness lingered in the corners of her mouth. "Do you remember one Christmas day, so many years ago," she questioned him, "when we were so poor we had no dinner?" "Clearly. And now we have no digestions," he remarked. "And one Christmas when you were so ill and we were in a hotel and so uncomfortable?" He nodded cheerfully. "You are forgetting the big Christmas," he remarked. "We've had so many of them together," she said. "It makes me feel quite old and a little bit sad."

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Federal Representatives... Henry L. Myers, T. J. Walsh... Thomas Stout, John M. Evans... U. S. District Judge... Geo. M. Bourquin... U. S. Marshal... William Lindsay... Collector of Customs... J. G. Locke... U. S. Land Office at Great Falls... Register... R. N. Sutherland... U. S. Land Office at Havre... Register... M. W. Hutchinson... Receiver... Jacob Mayer

State Governor... Samuel V. Stewart... Lieutenant Governor... W. W. McDowell... Secretary of State... A. M. Alderson... State Treasurer... Wm. C. Rae... State Auditor... Wm. Keating... Attorney General... D. M. Kelly... Supt. Public Instruction... Henry A. Daves... Chief Justice Supreme Court... Theo. Brantley... Associate Justice... Sidney Sanner... Associate Justice... W. L. Holloway... Clerk Supreme Court... J. T. Atthey... Railroad Commissioner... John H. Hall... Railroad Commissioner... Dan Boyle... Railroad Commissioner... E. A. Morley

County State Senator... Geo. H. Stevens... Representative... Wearn Rowe... Representative... W. C. Poulson... Representative... W. R. King... Representative... M. Fishbaugh... District Judge... John W. Tattan... District Judge... Frank M. Utter... Sheriff... I. M. Rogers... Treasurer... William R. Leet... Clerk of District Court... Geo. D. Patterson... Clerk and Recorder... W. Lee Sedgwick... Assessor... E. L. Crane... County Attorney... H. S. McGinley... Supt. of Schools... May Wm. Flanagan... Coroner... W. F. Wilford... Public Administrator... W. O. Dexter... County Surveyor... Jno. S. Culbertson... County Commissioner... G. C. Ihmsen... 6 years... F. H. McGowan... 4 years... E. M. Engeliang... 2 years

City of Fort Benton Mayor... F. E. Stranahan... City Treasurer... F. A. Flanagan... Police Magistrate... William Kinder... City Clerk... John F. Murphy... Marshal... D. W. West... BOARD OF ALDERMEN Jos. S. Brown... Jere Sullivan, Jr... J. O. Patterson... H. L. Barre... J. J. McGraw... U. S. G. Sharp

BENTON LODGE No. 25—A. F. AND A. M.—Regular communications of the above named lodge are held at 7:30 p. m., on the first and third Mondays of each month. Members of sister Lodges and sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend. EZRA L. CRANE, W. M. ROBT. RICHARDSON, Sec'y.

BENTON LODGE No. 59 I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting members are cordially invited to attend. C. T. NEUBERT, N. G. ARNOLD WESTFALL, Sec'y.

Drs. PORTER & HOUTZ, Physicians and Surgeons. Office: Cor. Bond and Main St. Office hours, 2 to 5 p. m.

DR. JAMES F. MURPHY, Physician and Surgeon. Office over Benton State Bank. Office hours—2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Fort Benton - - - Montana

DR. C. B. HAMILTON, DENTIST. Offices over Lockwood's Drug Store. FORT BENTON, - - MONTANA

JERE SULLIVAN, U. S. Commissioner and Notary Public. Land Filings and Proofs. Fort Benton - - - Montana

F. E. Stranahan C. R. Stranahan STRANAHAN & STRANAHAN ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Fort Benton - - - Montana

T. G. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Stockmen's National Bank Bldg. Fort Benton, Montana

H. S. MCGINLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Fort Benton - - - Montana. Office in Cummings Block

H. F. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over Benton State Bank. FORT BENTON, - - MONTANA

VERNON E. LEWIS, LAWYER. (Benton State Bank Building) Fort Benton, - - - Montana

W. S. TOWNER, LAWYER. First National Bank Building. Great Falls, - - - Montana

ALBERT W. MERRIFIELD, SURVEYOR. Office over Benton State Bank. FORT BENTON, - - MONTANA

TIME GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY TABLE THE COMFORTABLE WAY. Effective November 22, 1914. FORT BENTON, MONTANA. WESTBOUND No. 223 10:25 a. m. No. 235 3:43 p. m. EASTBOUND No. 224 4:29 p. m. No. 236 11:34 p. m.

Benton State Bank FORT BENTON, MONTANA. Capital Stock \$125,000.00 Surplus \$44,000.00. DIRECTORS: C. J. McNamara, G. W. Fields, Geo. B. Bourne, J. P. Williams, Geo. L. Overfield, C. B. Power, D. G. Lockwood, L. D. Sharp, A. E. McLeish, F. A. Flanagan, J. S. Brown. OFFICERS: C. B. POWER, President, L. D. SHARP, Vice President, F. A. FLANAGAN, Cashier, J. F. SULLIVAN, Asst. Cashier.

We solicit your business and offer you every accommodation consistent with safe and profitable banking. Think of the inconvenience and loss if your deeds and other valuable papers are destroyed or stolen. We have fire and burglar proof safety boxes for rent. Each box is absolutely private as you will have the only key that will open it.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits

C. W. MORRISON FARM LANDS CITY PROPERTY. Money to Loan on Chouteau County Farms. Fort Benton Montana

Surety Abstract Co. FORT BENTON, MONT. We are prepared to make Abstracts of Title of any property in Chouteau County

Farm Loans. We are prepared to make farm loans on improved real estate in Chouteau county, on very favorable terms. Write us at Fort Benton or Geraldine, Mont.

Leet & Bergeson

HIRAM F. SMITH. Cattle branded on right ribs. Horses same brand on right shoulder. Vent for cattle and horses, same brand on right hip. P. O. Address—Whitelash, Mont. Note—Address is given wrong in brand book as H. T. Smith, Highwood.

MILNER CATTLE CO. Main brands as shown in the accompanying cuts. Also own all cattle bearing the single "square" brand, and all re-branded cattle bearing only the cross P.

Also own brand on right hip called "square 2." Horse brand on left thigh. Range from Bear Paw mountains eastward to Fort Peck between the Milk and Missouri rivers. Also south of the Missouri river, between Arrow creek and Belt creek, Shonkin range.

Subscribe for the WEEKLY RIVER PRESS \$2.00 Per Year