

THE RONAN PIONEER

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BRITAIN MUST WIN THE DARDANELLES OR FACE REVOLTS

IF ALLIES ARE DEFEATED BY
TURKS, EAST INDIANS AND
EGYPTIANS WILL BE-
GIN UPRISING.

ARMED MUTINY ALREADY IS MANIFESTING ITSELF

Asiatic Subjects Number 217,000,000
Hindustanese and 70,000,000 Mo-
hammedans, While There Are
Only 15,000 Troops Left to
Cope With This Population.

Paris, Oct. 19.—On the outcome of the Dardanelles campaign hangs momentous consequence for Great Britain apart from the fortunes of the quadruple entente.

Should the Allies be victorious in forcing the Dardanelles, England will not merely have assisted an important gain in the hostilities against the Germanic group, but will at the same time have circumvented grave complications in some of its colonial possessions. Particular reference is made to India and Egypt.

Authority for these statements is taken from Englishmen in official and military circles visiting Paris.

East India Might Revolt.
If the Allies are defeated by the Turks, it will mean that East India will be encouraged into an uprising and that Egypt will burst into long smoldering revolt. This is a gist of the opinions and presents in condensed form the seriousness of England's interest in the Turkish operations.

Already, it is pointed out, the unrest in India is manifesting itself in armed mutiny.

What makes John Bull lie awake nights over this problem is the census figures. His Asiatic subjects number 217,000,000 Hindustanese and 70,000,000 Mohammedans, a total of 287,000,000 persons. There are left in India at the present time only 15,000 territorial troops to cope with this tremendous population.

Must Win in Dardanelles.
The one saving feature of the empire's dilemma is that this mass of colonial subjects is almost hopelessly split and held apart by religious and class distinctions. They cannot act together. Also there lurks in their minds the memory of the terrible lesson administered in the mutiny of 1857.

"It is up to the Dardanelles," is a typical statement. "We must win there and before long or we will be unable to hold India and Egypt."
"November ought to tell the story. By that time it should be apparent what the result there will be, if there is not already a decisive conclusion."

Allies Shell Belgian Coast.
Flushing, Holland, via London, Dec. 19.—During the whole of the afternoon, a continuous heavy gun fire to the south was audible. It is thought probable that there was a bombardment of the Belgian coast. Owing to the fog it was impossible to make observations.

THOMPSON FOR PRESIDENCY

Chicago Mayor May Announce Candidacy on Republican Ticket During Stay in Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Oct. 19.—William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago, may make formal announcement of candidacy for President of the United States on the Republican ticket while in Minneapolis.

Then, again, a storm of trouble awaiting his return to his political household at home may cause him to postpone his announcement until a happier moment.

Mayor Thompson will arrive shortly from the West, and later will reach Chicago to find what is described there as an open attack on his first line of fences, by what is said to be a majority of the council.

For Mayor Thompson is said to have enemies lying in wait for his return, ready to hold up important appointments that are to be made this week. A committee of 101 rushed into Minneapolis in record time from Chicago to tell him what was awaiting him at home, and ostensibly to give him "hail-to-the-chief" welcome.

Latin-American Killed.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 19.—Joaquin Ortaben, director of the aviation school connected with the marine arsenal at La Plata, was killed while making a flight in his aeroplane as a result of an accident to the machine.

Police Eaten, Striker is Shot.
Nashua, N. H., Oct. 19.—In a fight near the plant of the Nashua Manufacturing company, where it was claimed, a group of strikers attempted to hold up a train loaded with blankets, the product of the mill. Adam Raxavitch was shot and probably fatally wounded by a militia officer and several men and women were hurt. During a clash with the strikers the police were overpowered. It was said no order was given to fire, but one man who persisted in breaking through the line was shot by an officer.

Heaviest Fighting in West.
London, Oct. 18.—The western front was the scene of the heaviest fighting. The Germans are battering fiercely at the French and English lines in the effort to stop the Allies' advance to counter-attacks. In the Vosges, the Germans have wrested from the French some of the ground previously won, but in Lorraine the French have recaptured trenches held by the Germans since October, and have also repulsed the kaiser's troops around Hartman-Weilerkopf in the Vosges.

WHY BONDS ARE NOT SOLD; WHY THEY WILL SELL

By A. D. Stillman.

The organized farmers of Montana thru their state organization last winter secured the passage of the Farm Loan Law. They secured its passage thru a reluctant senate and thru the house whose speaker was a farm mortgage broker and who bitterly opposed the passage of the bill. In order to avoid creating a new office in an already office-burdened state, the law made the state treasurer Commissioner of Farm Loans and carried an ample appropriation to enable him to put it in operation. Thru the press of the state, without compensation, I advised the farmers of the law's general features, leaving to the state treasurer under his salary the task of bringing the bonds to the attention of the investors so that the money would be ready for each series as they were offered.

Farmers needing money got busy and made applications that were approved for several hundred thousand dollars. When about seven months had expired and farmers who had tied up their property were clamoring for their money, I commenced to stir things up and found that the state treasurer was secretary-treasurer of a private banking corporation dealing in farm mortgages and selling six, seven and eight per cent mortgage debentures in opposition to the five per cent bonds issued under the Farm Loan law.

I found that the state treasurer had made no intelligent effort to present to the investors the attractive features of the 5 per cent Farm Loan bonds. I found that he had published an advertisement in one paper in every county in the state, but it was so rapid and colorless that it did not attract attention and, if it had, the advertisement would scarcely have caused any investor to investigate.

While the advertisements to sell these bonds were confined to one paper in each county, the state treasurer, about the first of October, published a lengthy article in almost every paper in the state, trying to show why these bonds could not be sold, and why the law is a failure. The entire failure, he claims, is because the rate was 5 per cent. It is patent to everybody that competition of 6 per cent state bonds with Mr. Rae's own 6 per cent debentures would not be nearly so serious as would the 5 per cent bonds.

Upon Mr. Rae's showing, as recently published, bond dealers and brokers refused to handle these state bonds because of the low rate of interest. If the investor would be satisfied with 5 per cent, the middleman would want 1 per cent or more, and this, of course, must be added by way of additional interest to the borrower's load. So they clamored for 6 per cent or more.

It was the intention of the legislature that the state treasurer, as a part return to the state for his salary, would save to both the borrower and the investor the profits that would otherwise go to the middleman.

Following are some of the reasons why these state farm loan bonds can be sold right here in the west without troubling Chicago or the "Bankers or Big Insurance companies":

1. The bonds net 5 per cent and are not subject to taxation in Montana. They are especially good for residents of Montana.

2. The state has appropriated and set aside \$25,000 with which to pay interest and each installment of principal when due, whether the farmer, whose land is mortgaged, has actually

paid in the installment or not. This feature makes them better than any state, county, city or school district bond, where payment when due depends on whether the taxes to pay them have actually been collected. For these Farm Loan bonds the money is already in the state treasury to pay the interest and each installment of principal when due.

3. They are better than bonds merely guaranteed by the state because the state has done more by actually setting aside cash in the treasury that will prevent the possibility of any default.

4. They are amortization bonds. The total payment required of the borrower is 4 per cent semi-annually. Of the total annual payment of 8 per cent, five per cent is for interest, 2 per cent is applied on the principal, and one per cent is to cover expenses of management. With these payments the borrower pays off his entire debt in 25½ years. This makes it easy for him to safeguard his property and would make his bonds perfectly good, even though they were not fully safeguarded by the state.

5. The bonds are issued in denominations of \$500 each. These are large enough to satisfy the largest investors. Each bond may be subdivided into units of \$50 or multiples thereof thereby bringing them within the reach of small investors.

6. The amortization plan of paying off the principal insures the investors against depreciation of security, because while the acreage remains the same, the debt burden of the land has grown less with each semi-annual payment.

7. The bonds are worth more than money in the pocket because they are issued under the supervision of the state government and are automatically earning 5 per cent while money in the pocket is earning nothing.

8. They are a liquid asset because they are worth not only their face value but in addition thereto whatever interest has accumulated thereon since the last interest-paying date.

9. They have an especial value in the hands of the occasional borrower—as the farmer at harvest time—because no better collateral for a short-time loan can be offered.

10. Because they bear a higher rate of interest, because they are better secured, because the cash is already set aside in the state treasury to guarantee the payment of interest and every installment of principal as the same becomes due, these bonds are better than time bank deposits, or savings bank accounts. The banks may fail and even the state may neglect to collect its taxes, or the legislature neglect to make the appropriations to meet the straight state obligations, but the cash is already collected and set aside to prevent any default in those state farm loan bonds.

To prove all that I have said, I, myself, will find purchasers for at least one series of bonds under Montana's Farm Loan law, and I undertake within forty days to put \$100,000 thereof in the hands of the state treasurer for the farmers whose applications have been approved in that series. Neither the borrower, the investor, the taxpayer nor the state will be asked to help me in any way.

(Signed) A. D. STILLMAN.

NEW SHIPPING RECORD BY WILLYS-OVERLAND CO.

A new shipping record was established by the Willys-Overland company on September 29 when 627 cars left the factory. Never before in the history of the big Toledo concern has it been able to reach this high water mark in daily production.

During the past four months the production of the Overland factory has grown tremendously. In June the shipments averaged 300 cars a day. Before the end of August it was increased to 500 a day.

During September the shipments of Overlands again showed a marked increase, each week in the month being larger than any of those preceding. In the four days from September 27 to 30 inclusive, 2,233 cars left the big Toledo plant. On the last Wednesday of the month 627 cars were shipped, a new day's record for the Overland company. From April 21, when the shipments of new models first began to leave the factory up to September 30, the Overland had shipped 49,977 cars. During the same production period, on last years models, shipments amounted to 21,426 cars. This was considered a phenomenal record at the time, yet 1915 shows an increase of over 133 per cent.

CONTINENTAL ARMY 400,000 STRONG, IS PLAN OF GARRISON

CITIZEN RESERVE, A REGULAR
ARMY OF 140,000 AND MILITIA
OF 125,000 WOULD GIVE U. S.
FORCE OF 650,000.

PROGRAM FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE IS COMPLETED

Proposes Total Expenditure on Army
and Navy Next Year of About
\$400,000,000—Secretary Dan-
iels' Naval Construction
Program Is Approved.

PLAN FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

NAVY.
Five-year program—10 dreadnaughts, 6 battle cruisers, 70 submarines, 50 destroyers, 10 scout cruisers, host of auxiliary craft.
First year—2 dreadnaughts, 2 battle cruisers, 25 coast submarines, 5 seagoing submarines, 12 destroyers, 3 scout cruisers.
ARMY.
Regulars, 140,000 men; continental army, 400,000; increased national guard.
AVIATION.
Two new detachments.
EXPENDITURES—1916.
Estimated at \$400,000,000.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The administration program for national defense to be recommended to the forthcoming session of Congress, proposing a total expenditure on the army and navy next year of about \$400,000,000, is practically completed.

Secretary Garrison's plan, approved by the President, calls for an increase of \$75,000,000 in the war department's annual appropriation to be used for augmenting the regular army to 140,000 men and the creation of a new continental army of 400,000 men, which, together with the militia of 125,000, would give the United States a military force in time of need of 665,000.

\$500,000,000 For Navy.
Approval also was given to the proposal of Secretary Daniels and the general board of the navy for a five-year naval construction program to cost \$500,000,000, giving the navy 10 new dreadnaughts and six battle cruisers, as well as more than 70 submarines, 50 destroyers, 10 scout cruisers and a host of auxiliary ships.

Discuss Number of Ships.
Secretary Daniels and members of the general board were in conference until late at night, discussing the exact number of ships to be recommended for the first year and a scheme for equalizing the expenditures over the five-year period.

The program for the first year, which seemed likely of adoption, called for two battle cruisers, two dreadnaughts, 25 coast submarines, 5 seagoing submarines, 12 destroyers, three scout ships and 8,000 increase in personnel.

Secretary Garrison has carefully guarded his plan for strengthening the military establishment and organizing a great continental army for defense.

The program proposes:
First—Regular army 140,000 men, an increase of more than 50,000 men in the present establishment.

Second—A continental army, 400,000 strong, enlisted for six years for service within the continental United States. These men would serve two months a year for the first three years with the colors, undergoing a period of intensive training. The remaining three years they would be on furlough, subject to call in time of need.

Increases in Army.

Behind this army would be the national guard, now some 125,000 strong, but whose numbers might be substantially augmented by the organization of the continental army. The plans contemplate the transfer of such National guard officers and men as desire it into the continental army, and more liberal treatment of the guardsmen would be urged, and an increase of these state forces encouraged in every possible way.

Increases in the regular establishment contemplated are:
Infantry—Ten regiments. Field artillery—Four regiments. Coast artillery—Fifty-two companies. Engineer corps—Fifteen companies.

Aviation corps—Two detachments.
All of these new commands would be organized at peace strength. Adequate supplies of small arms and field guns and howitzers and of reserve ammunition for the enlarged establishment would be sought.

Time for Peace

Reports from the war zone this week are to the effect that the Serbian women are organizing regiments and will soon be at the front with guns over their shoulders fighting alongside their fathers, brothers and sweethearts. It is said 250,000 of them will soon be in the ranks. When it comes to this, it looks as though the time for peace had arrived.

New Jersey Says "Nix"

Women's suffrage received a knock-out blow at the election in New Jersey last Tuesday. By a majority of 50,000 the voters of that state said "nix" to the women. President Wilson had declared for suffrage and went home from Washington to vote, but in the face of the president's approval and a strong fight by the women every county in the state gave a majority against the measure.

Extend Courtesy

"The best courtesy that motorists extend to each other on the road today is the dimming of electric headlights at night when cars pass," says a prominent autoist.

"In addition to the good fellowship engendered by such a practice, a big element of danger in operating cars at night is done away with. Stringent regulations on the subject are not at all necessary when motorists once get the idea, and it is a fact that drivers do so almost instinctively when an approaching car is seen to blink the headlights two or three times as a signal for the other fellow to do likewise."

The autoist also said that in case a car has no dimming device, the headlight can be turned off for a very short time altogether, and that the side lights will furnish sufficient light for the time it actually takes for cars to pass.

A "Dim Your Lights" campaign has been recently inaugurated by members of the Washington Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the state motor car dealers' association.

NOVEMBER LAND SALE ANNOUNCED BY OFFICIALS

The schedule of agricultural and grazing lands formerly in the Flathead Indian reservation, to be offered for sale at public auction at Kalispell on November 17th, and at Missoula on November 22, is out, and ready for distribution by the local U. S. land offices. The lands to be sold at this time are tracts that failed to sell at the former sale and include some fine pieces of grazing land. Officers of the Missoula land office announce that schedules will be sent out to intending purchasers on request.

ALLIES LAND MEN AT ENOS

Capture Town on Gulf of Zeros, in Turkish Territory—May Open Way to Constantinople.

London, Oct. 19.—The Allies have landed troops at Enos, according to the Messagero at Rome, and seized the neighboring Dedehagatch railroad. Enos is on the gulf of Zeros, in Turkish territory, opposite the Gallipoli peninsula, and the railroad would be needed for operations in Turkey or Bulgaria. Its southern terminus, Dedehagatch, has been Bulgarian since the first Balkan war. Success in this move will enable the Allies to strike at the heart of Bulgaria and stand between the Teutons and Constantinople should they succeed in battering a highway through Serbia.

For Miners' Peace Conference.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 18.—The stage has been set for a peace conference which may end the Arizona copper miners' strike.

The conference will be different from the usual labor mediation. It will be held 200 miles from the scene of the strike, in a city to which the mine managers fled for fear of violence. The strikers are represented by a committee selected by the mine owners from a list of names submitted by the miners. Only one of the members of the committee is a miner.

Third Film Fire Victim Dies.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 19.—Miss Lucille Davis, 18, one of those seriously burned here Saturday in a fire in the office of the Mutual Film corporation, died yesterday, bringing the death list up to three. One young woman was burned to death in the building, another died shortly after being taken to a hospital.

Spanish Ministry Resigns.

Madrid, via Paris, Oct. 19.—The Herald states that at a council meeting the ministry decided to resign.

BULGARIA INVADED BY ALLIED FORCES; STRUMNITZA TAKEN

FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS
FROM SALONIKI BEGIN OPER-
ATIONS WITH UNEX-
PECTED ZEAL.

SERBIANS BEING HELPED BY COLD, WINTRY WEATHER

Rains Set in and Impede Movement
of Austro-Germans, Which at
Best, Must Be Slow—Teuton's
Advance Against Riga
Capturing Prisoners.

London, Oct. 19.—Strumnitza in Bulgaria has been occupied by the allied armies of Great Britain, France and Serbia, according to official advices from Saloniki telegraphed by the Reuter correspondent at Athens.

London, Oct. 19.—The allied forces from Saloniki have begun operations against the Bulgarians with unexpected zeal and already the Serb-Anglo-French forces have penetrated into Bulgarian territory just north of the Greek boundary and the Bulgarian stronghold of Strumnitza, according to advices received from Saloniki by Reuter's Telegraph company by way of Athens.

Although there is heavy fighting on the eastern fronts, the Austro-German and Bulgarian invasions of Serbia and the efforts of the British and French generals to bring help to their little ally before it is too late, continue to occupy the chief attention of the people of the belligerent countries.

Weather Helps Serbians.
The Serbians are being helped by the weather which is cold and winter-like. The rains have set in and are impeding the movement of troops and guns, which at the best, must be slow, over what answer for roads in the Balkan states.

The Germans, however, claim to have taken the heights south of Belgrade, while along the Danube the army of General von Gallwitz is pushing the Serbians back.

The Bulgarians also lay claim to a rapid advance into Macedonia, although the French are already reported to be in contact with them at Gjevelli, while both the French and British continue to land troops at Saloniki.

Neither Russians nor Italian assistance has yet developed, but the Italians have begun a more vigorous offensive along their frontier and have captured Pregasina, an important advanced point of the fortified Riva group on Lake Garda. This will be of indirect aid to Serbia, preventing as it does, the movement of any more Austrian troops from that frontier.

Germans March on Riga.

The Germans have taken the offensive south of Riga and forced the Russians out of their positions, capturing a large number of prisoners and some guns. On the rest of the eastern front the offensive remains in the hands of the Russians who are attacking west of Dvinsk, in the center and to the south of the Pripet river.

On the whole, it appears to observers here as if the Germans were satisfied merely to hold their present line except in the north, where they have made repeated attempts to take Dvinsk. This would mean the fall of Riga and would compel the Russians to withdraw behind the Dvina river. This ambition has already cost the Germans many thousands of men but they keep on trying, first in the north, then in the south and then on the Dvinsk front. At present their attacks are developing the greatest force in the north.

BRITAIN NEEDS 3,000,000 MEN

Recruiting Director Says if England
Raises this Number Germany Will
Consider Fighting Fruitless.

London, Oct. 18.—"Great Britain needs 3,000,000 more men by spring." This declaration was made by Brigadier General Sir Eric Swayne, director of recruiting in the northern command, in a speech at Hull. General Swayne estimated that Germany still has 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 men between the ages of 15 to 45 and that therefore it was useless to talk about wearing out Germany.

In the spring, said he, Germany would lose more men than the Allies, which would balance the numbers of the Allies and the central powers, but if Great Britain should raise 3,000,000 additional men, Germany probably would recognize that it would be fruitless to continue.