

MAKE PLANS FOR A COUNTY INSTITUTE

Superintendents Meet With Miss Shea—Noted Speakers to Attend.

The joint institute of the school teachers of Silver Bow, Powell, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson and Missoula counties will be held in the high school building in this city on Sept. 4, 5 and 7. The superintendents of the counties named met yesterday in the office of Miss Julia Shea, county superintendent of schools of Silver Bow county, and discussed the program for the four days.

Some of the best-known educators in the country have accepted invitations to attend the institute and deliver addresses on educational matters. These include Dr. Sisson of the University of Montana, Dr. M. V. O'Shea of Madison, Wis., Dr. Charles M. Murray of Nashville, Tenn., Miss Sarah Faber of New York City, Miss Shearer, assistant city superintendent of schools, W. E. Maddock, superintendent of schools, Butte, W. K. Dyer, superintendent of schools, Anaconda, Miss May Trumper, state superintendent of schools, and "Chancellor" E. C. Elliott of the University of Montana. The great majority of these educators will take up different subjects each day and the idea of the county superintendents is to have subjects of direct interest to the teachers discussed.

The social side of the institute has been left in the hands of Miss Shea and this is sufficient to guarantee evenings of real pleasure for the four days. It is just possible one evening may be devoted to a dancing party and another afternoon or evening to sightseeing about the city and a trip to Columbia Gardens.

THREE DAMAGE SUITS AGAINST SAME COMPANY

Laborer Hit by Switch Engine Wants \$20,000 From Northern Pacific.

Three suits for damages were filed with the clerk of the district court against the Northern Pacific Railroad company today.

John Mustari was in the employ of the company on June 23 of this year in the capacity of a laborer putting in on a switch in the yard at Livingston. He says that while engaged in his task he was struck by an engine and received serious injuries. He claims that the engine was running on the switch without warning and was carelessness on the part of the yard foreman and he therefore asks for \$20,000 damages. He is represented by Attorney William Meyer.

John Ferguson wants \$2,000 from the railroad company on account of a broken leg. He says that while on duty he was struck by a switch engine and received serious injuries. He claims that the engine was running on the switch without warning and was carelessness on the part of the yard foreman and he therefore asks for \$2,000 damages. He is represented by Attorney I. F. Smith and E. G. Deane.

ITALIAN TROOPS ON TOP OF MT. SANTO

(Continued from Page One.) summit of Monte Santo, which was an Austrian stronghold on the Italian front, according to the official statement issued today.

ANOTHER GERMAN POST NEAR LENS IS TAKEN

London, Aug. 25.—The capture of a German position near Lens was announced today by the war office. The statement follows: "By successful attacks carried out with slight casualties last night west of Lens we captured a short length of German trench of some local importance. We also captured an enemy post during the night in the neighborhood of Lombardville and secured a few prisoners and a machine gun. There was considerable artillery activity early this morning east of Ephey."

GERMAN LINE PUSHED BACK NEAR YPRES

Berlin, Aug. 25 (via London).—The German line on the northern fringe of the Ypres-Menin road, in the region of the Ypres-Menin road, has been pushed back somewhat by the British, the war office announces. The Germans are reported to have captured Gillemeat farm, south of Vendhuile.

THE BUTTE DAILY POST POSTS YOU ON THE NEWS

LETTERS FROM SCOTLAND PROVE MAN A BIGAMIST

Wife in Old Country Worried About Husband. The Police Make Search and Discover He Has Annexed Another Wife.

Letters, long delayed, arrived from Scotland yesterday and resulted in the arrest early this morning of Henry Cassidy, who is now in the county jail charged with bigamy. Detectives Gerry and Van Orden made the arrest.

About two years ago Cassidy married his brother's wife in Scotland, shortly after the brother's death. He

came to this country to get established intending to send for his wife and four adopted children.

According to the police Cassidy met a woman in Butte with whom he fell in love. The couple were married several months ago in Deer Lodge.

In the letter from Mrs. Cassidy No. 1, the police were asked to locate Cassidy. His wife (No. 1) in Scotland feared that something might have happened to him.

After the arrest of Cassidy the detectives started out to search for wife No. 2 and found her in a South Main street rooming house in the company of Robert Oliver. Both the woman and Oliver were taken to jail on a vagrancy charge.

CHRONOLOGY OF BUTTE'S STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS

A chronological review of the labor situation in Butte for the last three months which had its culmination in the closing of the mines and smelters yesterday follows:

June 18.—I. W. W. agitators, headed by Tom Campbell and Joe Shannon, organized a radical union here. They issue a bulletin calling a strike. Membership is largely made up of Finns. This union had no regular labor organization affiliation.

June 21.—Men at Elm Orlu mine refuse to work.

June 22.—Elm Orlu and Davis-Deer mines forced to close.

June 24.—Governance committee of the new Metal Mine Workers union presents demands on Anaconda Copper Mining company. Manager Gillette refuses to recognize or treat with this union or its I. W. W. leaders. Organized labor leaders declare this organization has no standing and appeal to men to come into a regular American Federation of Labor union.

June 25.—I. W. W. influence in new union expressed in telegram sent to William D. Haywood asking assistance. Telegram reaches time is ready for strike. It was signed Kansas and Marquette, 421 East Granite street.

June 26.—Electrical workers employed by Montana Power company walk out, violating rules of their International National Council of Defense. National Council of Defense takes up matter, fearing strike may spread to Milwaukee railroad and interfere with handling of troops and war materials.

Many miners quit because of threats and intimidations by members of the new union.

June 28.—Striking electricians violate rules of international union by endorsing outlaw Metal Mine Workers' union.

June 29.—Electricians call out all their members at work in mines because operating companies refuse to bring pressure to bear on Montana Power company to compromise the strike.

June 30.—Secretary of Labor Wilson sends Federal Mediator W. H. Rodgers to Butte in endeavor to straighten out labor situation.

Outlaw Metal Mine Workers union vainly endeavors to secure recognition from unions affiliated with American Federation of Labor.

June 31.—Federal Mediator Rodgers arrives in Butte.

July 1.—Metal trades craft workers employed in mines walk out through sympathy for striking electricians.

July 2.—Prospect of complete shutdown of work by metal trades strikes. Four thousand of these leave Butte to work on farms.

July 3.—Rail dues officers of various international unions come to Butte. All declare walkouts of international union men are illegal because of failure of international unions to sanction strike.

July 4.—George E. Holman, one of the leaders of the Metal Mine Workers' union, starts a revolt. Announces intention of inducing conservative members of organization to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

I. F. McNulty, international president of the Electrical Workers' union, arrives from Washington with instructions from National Council for Defense to settle local electrical workers' strike against the Montana Power company.

July 5.—Electrical Workers' union rejects proposal agreed to by Montana Power company and asks for further conference.

Metal Mine Workers' union rejects proposition to affiliate with American Federation of Labor by vote of 4,277 to 414.

July 11.—Committee representing Metal Trades council presents demands for new wage schedule to Anaconda Copper Mining company. Demands are for flat scale of \$1.50 per day and abolition of the rustling card.

July 13.—William D. Haywood, head of I. W. W., issues statement in Chicago announcing that Butte Metal Mine Workers' union is a "competent" part of the I. W. W.

Department of justice at Washington sends secret service men to Butte to determine if German influences are behind the labor troubles.

Electrical Workers' union ratifies revised proposal of Montana Power company for strike settlement.

July 14.—W. H. Rodgers, federal mediator, addresses Metal Mine Workers' union, urging men to return to work. He promises to do all in his power to see that they get higher wages.

July 15.—Mining company officials and carpenters committee agreed on new wage scale, which was later ratified by carpenters' union.

Frank Little makes first of his sensational speeches at mass meetings in hall park. Calls Uncle Sam's soldiers "uniformed swabs" and says the I. W. W. will keep them so busy in the United States that they cannot be sent to France.

Metal Trades council committee and mining companies agree to new wage schedule on a sliding basis and a modified rustling card. Schedule is submitted to vote of all metal trades crafts in Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls.

President McNulty of International Electrical Workers' union leaves for Washington to report local situation to National Council for Defense.

July 16.—Mining companies announce substantial increases for miners and modified rustling card. Rush of men to work follows.

July 17.—Committees from Anaconda and Great Falls Smelters' unions agree upon increased wage schedule with mining companies.

Federal Mediator Rodgers leaves for east.

July 17.—Frank Little makes another sensational speech in which he says the constitution of United States is mere scrap of paper.

Metal Trades councils of Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls adopt wage schedule agreed on with mining companies. Final vote by union is 11 to 9.

July 20.—Butte electrical workers show dissatisfaction with metal trades schedule and insist upon flat scale of \$4.50 per day. Committee makes demands on mining companies but is told that new wage schedule ratified by metal tradesmen is binding on all unions in the State Metal Trades council. Electricians then walk out as individuals.

Aug. 1.—Frank H. Little lynched by unknown persons.

Aug. 2.—William G. Sullivan, counsel for Metal Mine Workers' union, when hailed before County Attorney Jackson and confronted by six guards of Anaconda Mining company, fails to substantiate his charges that Little was hanged by "gunmen."

Aug. 3.—Frank Little is buried in local cemetery. Procession of 2,000 including many I. W. W. with red sashes, marches to grave.

Aug. 4.—Coroner's jury renders verdict finding Little was killed by unknown persons.

Street car men go out on strike, demanding higher wages.

Aug. 4.—Street car strike settled. Men get substantial advances.

Aug. 5.—Great Falls smeltermen ratify new wage schedule, while Anaconda smeltermen reject it. Anaconda smeltermen give A. C. M. Co. two days to grant flat increase of \$1 per day.

Aug. 12.—Acting on orders from war department federalized state guardsmen start on daily rounds of streets leading to the mines to prevent strikers from interfering with men going to and returning from work.

Aug. 13.—Anaconda Smelters' union takes strike ballot. It fails of two-thirds majority necessary for a walkout.

Aug. 14.—Jeannette Rankin, Montana's congresswoman, reaches Butte in capacity of self-appointed strike mediator.

Aug. 16.—Metal Trades council holds mass meeting at Columbia Gardens at which Miss Rankin is the chief speaker. She talks against the rustling card, but men refuse to agree that if rustling card were abolished strike would end.

Aug. 20.—Tinners strike when demand for \$1 increase to \$5 per day is refused.

Aug. 23.—Tom Campbell and Joe Shannon of Butte Metal Mine Workers' union attempt to organize smeltermen of Anaconda in a union to affiliate with the Butte organization. Walkout at smelter ordered by the radicals in defiance of the union's vote.

Aug. 24.—Thirty per cent of men employed at Anaconda smelter go on strike.

Aug. 24.—Because but 139 men appeared for work at one shaft at Anaconda smelter the Anaconda Copper Mining company was forced to close down mines of Butte and the smelters at Anaconda and Great Falls.

A "RIALTO SUPERIORITY" PICTURE-You Know What That Means



ARE YOU PATRIOTIC? SEE "THE LITTLE AMERICAN"

"AMERICA'S SWEETHEART" IN HER LATEST AND BEST PICTURE

MARY PICKFORD

"IN" "THE LITTLE AMERICAN"

She was only a slip of a girl—"The Little American." They dubbed her Yankee Doodle daughter of Uncle Sam. The action is laid in America, at her predicaments (sometimes through tears)—thrilling at her heroism. And we confess the finish made us feel glad—glad we had the most wonderful picture and glad we are Americans.

STARTING TOMORROW

FOUR DAYS ONLY

A REQUEST—PLEASE COME EARLY—IF YOU CAN



SUNDAY POPULAR CONCERT STARTS AT 1:30 P. M.

VIOLA DANA IN "GOD'S LAW AND MAN'S" LAST TIMES TONIGHT