

## Today We Celebrate.

Charles Anderson Dana,  
America's Greatest Journalist.

Charles Anderson Dana was born 100 years ago yesterday, Aug. 8, 1810. He studied at Harvard, but owing to defective eyesight, did not graduate. In 1841 he joined the Brook Farm association. This was a communistic experiment, founded in that year at West Roxbury, Mass. The Brook Farm Association of Education and Agriculture, as it was officially styled, was an attempt to solve the social problem through the institution of equality in rewards and adaptation of tasks to individual capacities. Ripley, Channing, Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Dwight, and Margaret Fuller were leading members. All members, without distinction of sex, had to labor an allotted period each day, either on the farm or in the workshop attached to the main institution. All employments were paid substantially alike. All shared the same food at the same table; all owned a like portion of the property belonging to the establishment. At the time of its organization the community had 20 members. In the first three years the number grew to about 70. It attracted much attention, and was visited by thousands of persons from all parts of the country. In 1847, however, on account of enthusiasm having waned, the society was dissolved.

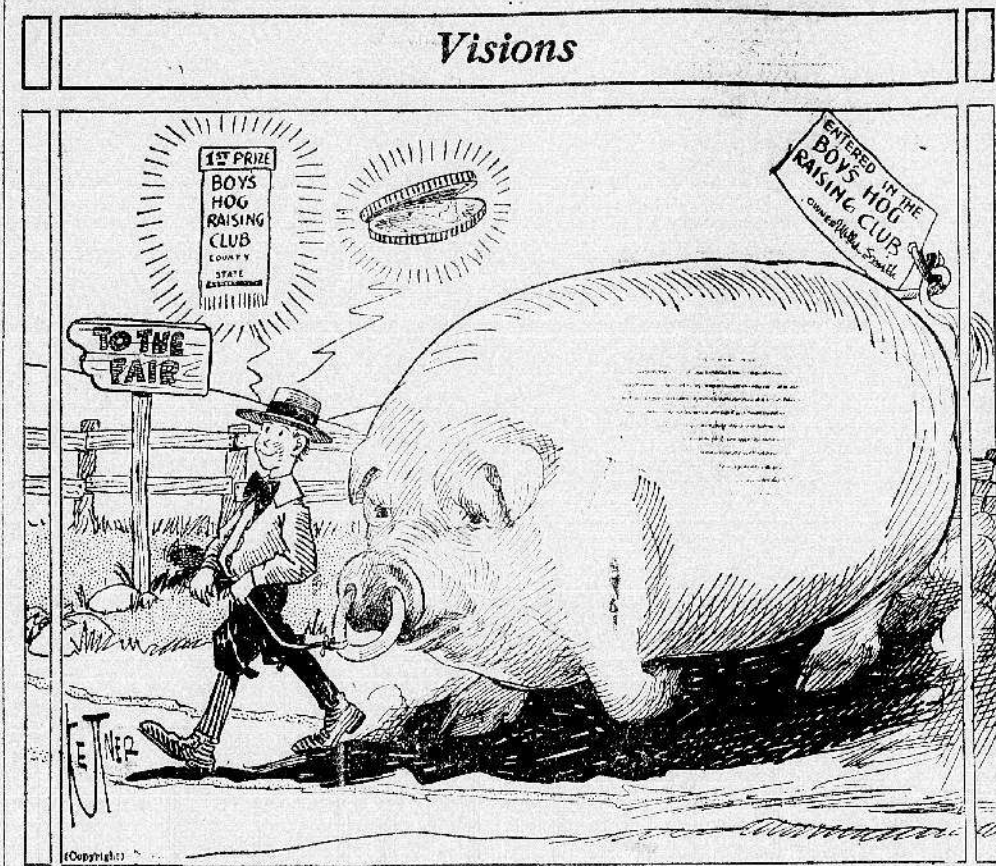
With Ripley, the founder of the society, Dana became associated with the New York Tribune. In 1862 disagreement with Horace Greeley in war politics forced his resignation. Dana was assistant secretary of war in 1863-4. After that he edited the Chicago Republican, which failed. He then returned to New York and became part proprietor and editor-in-chief of the New York Sun—a position which he held from 1868 to the time of his death on Oct. 17, 1897.

Mr. Dana was in many ways the most noted journalist in the country. He had a brilliant intellect, a finished and incisive style, and a gift for irony which made him a dangerous enemy. He was, however, generally believed to be so intense in his prejudices that he failed to acquire the authority to which his talents entitled him.

## Women in the Practice of Medicine.

In New York city today, it is a common occurrence, after dodging an ambulance, which has the right of way, to see a woman maintaining what appears to be a precarious hold on the end of the ambulance. From her pocket protrudes a stethoscope—for she is a physician, officially connected with the hospital, which has sent her out to administer medical care to the patient during the transit to the hospital.

The first woman who ever obtained a medical diploma in the United States was Elizabeth Blackwell—born in 1821—died in 1910. She was born in Bristol, England. Circumstances induced the family to emigrate to New York, and they afterwards went to Cincinnati. Miss Blackwell, in 1838, with two elder sisters, opened a boarding school, which soon had a large attendance.



In 1844 the school was given up. Miss Blackwell determined to become the medical apostle of her sex.

After three years' further work as a teacher, during which time she devoted the whole of her leisure time to the study of medical and anatomical books, she went to Philadelphia, where she applied in vain for admission to medical schools. After strenuous efforts she at last obtained admission to the Geneva Medical college, Geneva, N. Y., in 1847, graduating with the highest honor in 1849.

Then she went to Europe in order to prosecute her studies further. In Paris she was told that it would be impossible for her to gain entrance to the schools or hospitals there unless she adopted male attire—a suggestion repugnant to her taste and to the great object she had in view—the recognition of women physicians. After great perseverance, however, she gained admission. Returning to New York city in 1851, she established herself in practice. In 1853 she established the New York infirmary for women and children, which proved so successful that she was induced, in 1868, to found the Women's Medical college of the New York infirmary. In her work in New York city she was associated with her sister, Emily, a physician also, who took her course in medicine after having been refused at 10 schools. Emily Blackwell finally obtained ad-

mission to Bellevue hospital in New York city, where now a large number of women physicians are in service.

The great war caused a world shortage of physicians, and within the past few years women have gained a recognition in general hospitals such as they never obtained before. Through their hospital experiences they have become specialists in nervous diseases, in diseases of the bones and joints, in diseases of the eye, ear, throat, in diseases of the skin, and no longer limit their practice to women and children.

## PARIS FASHIONS SAME DAY

London. — (By Mail) "Yesterday's Parisian styles? Yes, madame, here they are, but if you can wait about half an hour, we will have today's styles in."

This is what customers of a London department store de luxe will hear shortly.

As soon as the government will grant permission, department buyers will fly to Paris three times a week to round up the latest styles. Buyers will leave London via airplane in the morning, make the round of the fashion shops and boulevards, and return in the afternoon of the same day, laden with the latest in frocks, hats, hosiery and boots.

## NORTHWEST NEWS

(By United Press.)

Portland, Ore., Aug. 9.—The federal mineral relief commission, headed by ex-Senator Shafroth of Colorado, opened a hearing here today, following a hearing which they conducted at Medford, Ore. There, they heard the claims of miners of southern Oregon and northern California. The hearings were ordered by the government to clarify claims which had been filed by miners who responded to the government's appeal, during the war, for certain metals, finding themselves financially out and injured when the minerals were signed.

(By United Press.)

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 9.—(Reb) from the traffic jam between this city and Honolulu was left today when the big liner Wilhelmnia was released for service between the two ports by the war department. The ship has been engaged in transporting troops from France to this country.

Release is also expected soon of the Matsonia and Maui, which were commandeered with the Wilhelmnia.

(By United Press.)

Portland, Ore., Aug. 9.—S. M. Schultz sued for a divorce because, he said, every time he told his wife he couldn't afford to buy an auto she left him.

The court thought that was sufficient reason for freedom and gave him a decree.

(By United Press.)

Oregon City, Ore., Aug. 9.—Members of the National Editorial association, who are holding their annual convention in Portland, came here today to dedicate a monument to commemorate the site of the first newspaper which was established on the Pacific coast.

The initial paper of the western country was called the Oregon Spectator, being founded in Oregon City in February, 1845. The monument is inscribed with a bronze plate bearing an inscription of historical data. The ground surrounding it has been laid out with attractive walks, and is one of the beauty spots of the city.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 9.—Held up and robbed of \$60, E. C. Peik received some consolation, for the bandit left him this free advice: "Stay home at night and you won't be bothered."

Portland, Ore., Aug. 9.—"Say, I've got about 46 relatives out here. How much time do I have to give them to get them out?"

That was the anxious question Police Captain Inskeep received over the telephone. He couldn't answer it, so the unknown man probably still has his 46 or so relatives on his hands.

## THE PRISON MAN.

The mail man approaches; his foot-steps I hear. I've counted his pauses, and now he draws near. I know he won't stop, for he never before has stopped with a letter in front of my door.

Yet how I'd treasure one; no pen could tell. How it would cheer up the gloom of my cell. I'd keep it a treasure in memory's store— if he'd stop with a letter in front of my door.

I'd like to have friends, like some of the boys. To share both alike in my sorrows and joys. What a pleasure 'twould be to read o'er and o'er The letters the mail man would leave at my door.

Often it brings to me pleasure at night. To think of the good things about which I'd write. I would think all the month of the good things galore— if he'd stop with a letter in front of my door.

Way down deep in my heart tonight there's a pain, And I can't find words to exactly explain. Why it seems to ache more than ever before. When the man with the mail don't stop at my door.

—Paul Hudson, in The Reflector.

# \$5,000

## Needed, and Needed Badly,

to carry on the defense of the Bulletin staff in the courts. Two members of the staff have been fined a total of \$9,500, on charges of sedition, charges which were the direct result of the effort of the corrupt political machine in Montana to put a free press out of business. The cases have been appealed to the State Supreme Court. It requires money to fight these cases through the various courts; it takes money for traveling expenses, etc., for transcripts of evidence and stenographers' hire. None of the money goes to pay lawyers' fees, the lawyers engaged in the cases not only having donated their services, but actually paying their own expenses.

The fines imposed and the expenses of fighting the cases through the courts, are the result of the Bulletin Staff keeping the Bulletin alive, despite the order issued by the copper interests—and if you believe the Bulletin has been of service to the cause of labor and the honest element generally, you should help defray the expenses incident to the fight for a FREE PRESS by contributing according to your means. The need for funds is imperative and you should not delay sending in your contributions.

Names of donors to the Free Press Defense fund will not be published unless by special request, for obvious reasons, but receipts will be given or forwarded by mail.

# FREE PRESS DEFENSE FUND

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## COOLNESS Wins the Game

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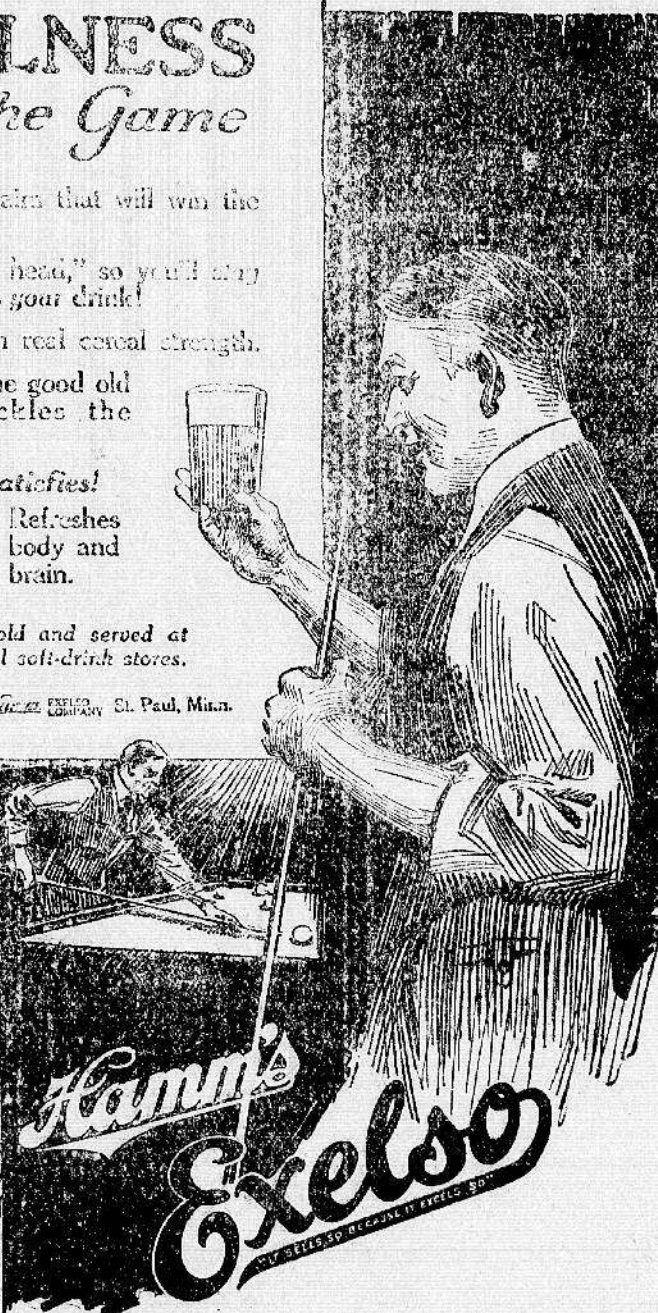
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