

The River Press

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF CHOUTEAU COUNTY

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WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1912.

WOULD BENEFIT STOCKMEN

The enactment of three measures for the better protection and benefit of the stock industry are recommended by D. W. Raymond, secretary of the state board of stock commissioners, in a communication to the governor. One is a law providing for inspection of cattle moved from one county into another; for a law defining the word "estrays," and providing for their disposition when found in the state, and the third for a law requiring railroads to issue passes to the stock inspectors in Montana. Mr. Raymond writes:

"The statutes already require the inspection of horses under these conditions. Why cattle were not included I cannot understand. The necessity of this law is obvious, for the following reasons: There is, in the present day, a great deal of trading in cattle. Bunches are moved back and forth over the state as a result of the sales. There being no law requiring inspection for brands, stockmen in the vicinity of the shipment have no assurance that all the cattle in the shipment rightfully belong there.

"The cities in Montana are becoming quite a factor in the consumption of beef. Representatives of local slaughter houses buy cattle in all parts of the state and ship them direct to the slaughterhouses without inspection. Here, again, the stockman has not the proper protection.

"We have plenty of inspectors over the state to look after these shipments, but it is seldom that they know of such shipments and the law permits the railroad to accept such shipments without inspection.

"I suggest that a law be enacted by the next legislature, defining 'estrays' and providing for the sale of the same.

"Under the present laws of the state of Montana there is no definition of an estray and there is no law providing for the handling of such an animal within the state. There is a statute providing for the shipment of strays to market points, such as Chicago, etc., where the board maintains inspectors. We are, therefore, enabled to handle strays by such shipments.

"In cases, however, when estrays are found beyond the reach of the roundups and in the densely settled parts of Montana, it is nearly impossible to arrange for shipment of such strays to the markets. The result is that this animal lives upon the open range or, through charity, some stockman provides winter feed for him. There is no way, however, for the stockman to gain any title to the animal; result being, that the animal either dies of old age or is appropriated without authority. The result of this is that the owner never receives any returns for the animal nor does the state, in case the owner cannot be located. Such animals are the prey of stock rustlers.

"There are many difficulties in passing a law providing for the sale of estrays, and the legislature should be very careful that the law is so safeguarded that the sale of strays will not be abused."

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICANS

The efforts to effect a reorganization of the republican party should be encouraged by each of the elements that have become antagonistic. The members of the newly organized progressive party are not opposed to the policies that have heretofore been followed by republican administrations, their grievance relating largely to matters of party management and organization, and there should not be serious difficulty in re-uniting the republicans and progressives by modifying the methods to which objection has been made.

The way to get together is for the members of each party to recognize that a continuation of present conditions is suicidal, and will benefit other political organizations that are hostile to both republicans and progressives. A united front is the only effective defense against the common enemy.

According to a recent press dispatch, several republican governors and other prominent members of their party have started a movement that contemplates a reorganization of the republican forces. This movement, if conducted along proper lines, should appeal to progressives who propose to live up to their professed desire

that the people shall rule. These efforts may not meet with immediate success—the noise of the recent conflict having scarcely subsided—but it is hoped a continuation of this endeavor to secure party harmony and effective work will prevail in the near future.

One of the things necessary to accomplish the desired result is a radical change in the method of organizing and conducting national nominating conventions. Members of the progressive party, and a large proportion of the rank and file of the republican party, believe a change in this connection is necessary. They recognize the unfairness of methods that give unequal representation to the voters in such conventions, and believe the apportionment of delegates should be based upon the party vote in each state.

The direct primary plan of nominating party candidates for every elective office appears to be superior to any other method that has been suggested, and in course of time it will undoubtedly be adopted by all political parties. As long as the convention method is followed, all should agree that a fair representation of the voters is the first requisite toward making nominations that are the majority choice of their party.

A Word in Season.

At the end of the first six months of his pastorate the Rev. Amos Johnson had learned the ways of his flock so thoroughly that he knew exactly how to deal with them. One Sunday the collection was deplorably slender. The next Sunday Mr. Johnson made a short and telling speech at the close of his sermon.

"I don't want any man to gib more dan his share, brethren," he said gently bending toward the congregation, "but we must all gib according as the Lawd has blessed an' favored us and according to what we rightly hab."

"I say rightly hab, brethren," he went on, after a short pause, "because we don't want any tainted money in de box. Squire Jones told me dat he'd missed some chickens dis week. Now if any ob my pore begnited breddren has fallen by de way in connections wid dose chickens, let him stay his hand from de box when it comes to him."

"Brudder Leroy, will you pass de box while I watch de signs an see if dere's any one in de congregation dat needs me to wrastle in prayer for him."

Definitions of a "Friend".

The first person who comes in when the whole world has gone out.

A bank of credit on which we can draw supplies of confidence, counsel, sympathy, help and love.

One who combines for you alike the pleasures and benefits of society and solitude.

A jewel whose luster the strong acid of poverty and misfortune cannot dim.

One who multiplies joys, divides griefs, and whose honesty is inviolable.

One who loves the truth and you, and will tell the truth in spite of you. The triple alliance of the three great powers, love, sympathy and help.

A watch which beats true for all time, and never, "runs down."

A permanent fortification when one's affairs are in a state of siege.

One who to himself is true, and therefore must be so to you.

A harbor of refuge from the stormy waves of adversity.

Campaign Cost \$50,000.

HELENA, Dec. 6.—Compared with the expenses of previous campaigns in Montana that of 1912, according to the reports filed by the officers of the state committees of the democratic, republican and progressive parties, was a cheap one. The total expenditures by the three committees was a little more than \$50,000. The republicans had the most money, \$21,359, and the democrats next, \$20,695. The progressives spent \$8,669. The republicans spent all of their money except about \$400. The democrats have a balance of a little more than \$200 and the progressives had a little more than \$100. Some of the heavy contributors to the democratic fund were W. A. Clark of Butte, \$2,000, \$1,000 each T. J. Walsh, S. V. Stewart, John D. Ryan, John Marony and C. F. Kelley. Contributions of \$500 each were received from W. G. Conrad and W. W. McDowell. The democratic national committee contributed \$2,000. T. A. Marlow of Helena gave the largest sum to the republican committee, \$2,500, while Dr. O. M. Lanstrum gave \$1,500 and A. M. Holter \$1,250.

The \$1,000 contributors were J. E. Edwards, H. L. Wilson, H. C. Smith, L. L. Callaway, J. D. Walte, Edward Donlan, C. N. Blair, H. W. Child and B. D. Phillips.

The largest contribution to the progressive committee was \$2,700 from the national committee. N. J. Bielenberg gave \$1,500, Conrad Kohrs, \$1,000; J. M. Dixon, \$500; George Metcalf, \$500; John Bielenberg, \$500, and S. E. Larable, \$250.

"Prints All The News."

If any reader of the RIVER PRESS considers it worthy of recommendation to friends, the favor will be very highly appreciated by its publishers.

Montana Grain Dealers Organize.

HELENA, Dec. 7.—The production of grain in Montana has grown to such proportions that much of it must seek terminal markets, which has necessitated certain changes in its marketing conditions, and this is the reason for the organization of the Montana Grain Dealers' organization, which held its first annual meeting here today, according to a statement prepared for the press. The meeting was private.

The prediction was made that the time is not far distant when Montana will be producing 100,000,000 bushels of grain annually and that it will be doubled when all the state's agricultural land has been put under the plow. The statement continues: "The primary object of the association is to encourage and co-operate with the farmers in securing purer seed and varieties of grain best adapted to Montana's climate. It was the consensus of opinion that the development of the agricultural interests of the state could best be served by an organization of this kind, co-operating with growers and dealers. The discussion was general as to the most economic methods of handling grain, and also the general development of the natural resources of the state.

"Efforts are to be made to include in this association all farmers' independent and line elevators throughout the state."

Declines Taft's Offer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—It became known tonight that President-elect Wilson declined to accept President Taft's offer to place at his disposal one of the navy's big battleships to make a trip to the canal zone. Mr. Wilson, while expressing a strong desire to see the work on the canal and his appreciation of the president's thoughtfulness, wrote that with the New Jersey legislature about to meet, his duties as governor would make it impossible for him to leave the country.

May Abolish Assay Offices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Unless the senate reverses the action taken in the house today, the assay offices at Salt Lake City, Boise, Helena and Carson City will be closed June 30 next. An effort was made by western members to secure appropriations to continue these offices for another fiscal year, but they were voted down and no appropriations made. While an effort will be made in the senate to amend the legislative bill to provide for assay offices, it is believed the house action will stand and the offices will be discontinued.

BAD FOR THE STOMACH.

When Non-fatty Foods Are Intimately Mixed With Grease.

The stomach never has the least power of digesting true fat. This is disposed of in the intestines. When eaten in the ordinary forms, as fat meat, butter, etc., the fat separates out in the stomach and does not in the least interfere with the work of the gastric juice on the other food, but when a non-fatty food has been intimately mixed with grease the latter prevents the gastric juice getting at the food it could digest.

Fish fried in oil or butter is by no means the most marked example, as the fat does not penetrate very deeply. Potatoes mashed with butter are rather worse, and minced vegetables fried with butter are bad offenders. The reason advanced explains why pork is difficult of digestion. The muscular fibers are mixed up with fat cells, and by the liberation of the oil in each tiny cell the eaten pork is made into an oily paste.

A very strong stomach will do the work required, but it is not a fair task to impose frequently, and a weak stomach will refuse to do anything beyond reminding its owner by a few stabs that it will not stand such treatment.—Exchange.

Horse Hatred.

Of all the domestic animals the horse is probably the most gentle, but there are exceptions. A California man had in his stable a fine thoroughbred horse, of which he made quite a pet. One day he went into the stable, and, stopping to pat his favorite steed, he was surprised when the horse, with a violent plunge, broke the halter and came at him with open mouth. At first he thought it was in fun, but he soon realized his mistake and hastily climbed up a ladder and yelled for help. On the arrival of his son the horse went back to the stall and immediately resumed its former gentleness to all but its owner. To him it remained a deadly foe until he was compelled to sell it. He never knew the reason for its sudden animosity.

Left Handed.

Among the world's left handed geniuses was Leonardo da Vinci, who wrote a treatise on aviation, the handwriting of which travels from the right side of the page to left. Nelson, too, was left handed, but that was from necessity.

J. R. Green records a story of Admiral Nelson's visit to Yarmouth to receive the freedom of the borough. "A storm met him on his landing, but the danger failed to prevent his appearance on the quay. When the freeman's oath was tendered to him the town clerk noticed that the hero placed his left hand on the book. Shocked at the legal impropriety he said, 'Your right hand, my lord.' 'That,' observed Nelson, 'is at Tenerife.'"

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