

Will Be Most Scenic Route

Park to Park Road Through the Bitter Root and Big Hole Valleys First Contemplated

The Yellowstone park and the Glacier park are two of the world's wonderfully beautiful playgrounds. They are attracting to Montana thousands of visitors from all parts of the world. The problem of connecting the two parks with a highway which will add to the enjoyment of these visitors is one which has had prominent place in local discussion for two years or more. The delegates in the good-roads congress—wisely, we believe—refrained from placing official endorsement upon any one of the several routes which have been suggested, but went on record as approving the plan to connect these two great parks with automobile highways. That road which is built best and is built first will become the official road by indorsement of the traveling public. That road which leads through the most delightful scenery and which offers the best accommodations along its route will be the one which will get the travel. The indorsement of any organization, the "official stamp of any congress, will have little effect. The road which is most comfortable and most pleasing—that is the road which will get the business. The route thru the Big Hole basin, the Bitter Root valley and the Mission valley, is the one which was first proposed, it is the one which is nearest to completion. If it is made ready first and if the charming route is made known to the public, this is the road which will become the main artery of park-to-park travel. If one of the other routes gets the start, it will get the business—Missoulian.

How to Enter This Office

Parties wishing to enter THE BREEZES' office at this season should be governed by the following rules: Advance to the office door and give three raps or kick the door open. The "devil will attend to the alarm. You will then give him your name, postoffice address and the number of years you are owing for the paper. He will admit you. You will advance to the center of the room and address the editor with the following countergn: Extend the right hand about two feet from the body, with the thumb and index finger pointing to a ten-dollar bill, which drops into the extended hand of the editor, and at the same time you will say, "Were you looking for me?" The editor will grasp your hand and the bill, and pressing both, will say, "You bet!" After giving the news of your locality you will be permitted to retire with a receipt for an obligation properly discharged.

Don't Be a Knocker

If your neighbor is prosperous, let him prosper. Don't grunt, growl or grumble. Say a good word for him and let it go at that. Don't be a knocker. Your turn will come. No one man is the whole show. If you see that the towns moving along nicely feel good about it. Help things along, shove a little. Try to get some of the benefit yourself. Don't stand around like a chilly old cadaver. Don't waste your time feeling sore because some fellow has a little more sense than you have. Do a little hustling yourself. Don't be a knocker.



News Snapshots Of the Week

Henry Lane Wilson, United States ambassador to Mexico, was called to Washington for a conference with President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan regarding the demand of President Huerta for recognition. Inez Milholland, the suffragette, was married to Eugen Bolesevain in England. Senator Stephen J. Stillwell began his prison sentence in Sing Sing. Dr. P. S. Reinisch of the University of Wisconsin was offered the post of minister to China. Senator Reed served as chief inquisitor into the story of lobbying told in Washington by Colonel M. M. Mulhall. The Niagara, once Commodore Perry's flagship, began a tour of the great lakes. The old boat, with guns in place, will visit many cities during the summer to take part in celebrations of Perry's victory.

Many Going to Circus

Ringling Brothers' circus is attracting unusual interest this season because of its many new features and the new aspect given the show by the addition of the great spectacle "Joan of Arc." The circus will be seen in Butte, on August 4, and this city and surrounding country will be well represented as it always is when Ringling Brothers are within excursion distance. There will be a new parade in the forenoon three miles in length. The menagerie is practically twice as big as it was last year and contains many specimens of strange animal life new to American zoos. Audiences will be entertained by 375 of the greatest of Europe's circus artists. Chief among the stars who are exploiting novelties and sensational acts are:

The Saxon Trio of the world's strongest men whose wonderful feats of strength have startled Europe. No act like this has been seen in America. Close upon it in importance are the Balkan family of sensational riders, the Janowsky family of novelty acrobats the three Jahns, ladder balancing sensationalists the Lorbeer troupe, who juggle human beings; the Portia quartet of women contortionists; the Maryland family of springboard gymnasts, the Alpine family of wire performers, Capt. Huling's two troupes of performing seals and sealions, the Schuman performing horses, the three herds of the best trained elephants on earth, Mijarez, the Mexican wizard of the high wire, the Klarkonlan aerialists, and the fifty funniest clowns on earth. The great feature of the show is of course the newly added spectacle, "Joan of Arc," with a trainload of special scenery, costumes and stage properties and a cast of 1,200 characters. There is also a ballet of 300 dancing girls, a chorus of 400 voices and an orchestra of 100 soloists. This is the greatest dramatic and spectacular production ever presented in America, enacted on a specially built stage bigger than hundred ordinary theatres. It is made portable so that it can be erected in the main tent each morning. This great entertainment is given as an introductory to the regular circus performance and entails no extra charge of admission. "Joan of Arc" tells a masterful story from French history in a thrilling and dramatic way and with the wonderful illusion of tons of special scenery and stage devices. In the great battle scene the audience is held spell-bound by the realism of the scene while the enactment of the coronation of Charles VII is beyond question the most sumptuous and inspiring stage picture ever seen.—adv.

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POPULAR TALKS ON THE LAW

Milk and Municipalities--Another Interesting Article of a Series Appearing in the Basin's Only Real Newspaper

[By Walter K. Towers, A. B., J. D. of the Michigan bar.]

The regulation of the milk supply is a matter that is of vital interest to all of us. To the babies the difference between good milk and bad milk is the difference between life and death. To a great many of us milk and cream mean either nourishment or disease according as it is pure or impure. Typhoid epidemics have been frequently traced to an impure milk supply and tuberculosis cows spread a dreaded plague to those who consume the milk. The law has given the weight of its authority to the regulation of milk by municipal ordinances and state legislative enactments. These laws have for their purpose not only the safeguarding of the milk supply against disease but also the separation of all relations between the product of the cow and the far-famed milkman's pump. Watered milk has frequently drawn down the lightnings of the law as well as furnished inspiration for the professional jokesmith. It was the subject of the following diatribe, of which a St. Louis judge recently relieved himself in the case of the city against a purveyor of diluted milk.

"Milk," said the wearer of the ermine, "an object of profound and vigilant concern to the modern lawmaker, has always been part and parcel of the daily life, the ages and folklore of mankind. For example: We are told not to cry over spilt milk—that is, not to fret over real loss that can't be helped. The Swede has one delectable hospitality, viz., When there is milk in the can for one there is milk in the can for two. The universal, primal and spontaneous mental conception we have of milk, in the first instance, is that it is unwatered. We think the ordinance proceeds on the notion that however much the cow waters her own milk in her own humble and honest way, the milkman has no right to dissimulate duplicate nature's gift of water by a furtive gift of his own from the barnyard pump."

The regulation of a matter of such general and vital concern as milk is properly within the province of the state legislature. It is for the legislative power representing the people as a whole to prescribe the measures that are to safeguard the supply. But the legislature

may, and very frequently does, delegate this power to its creature, the municipality, and so we find the individual communities supported by the courts in their enactment and enforcement of drastic ordinances regulating the production and distribution of milk.

As these measures entail additional labor and expense, on the part of those engaged in the milk business, many of the laws have been bitterly opposed in the courts, but quite generally they have been sustained. It is now clearly understood that municipalities having the usual powers may license milk dealers and prevent all unlicensed persons from selling milk within the municipality. A reasonable license fee may be enacted and the health officers may be given the authority to issue or withhold licenses, and, unless it is shown that they acted from improper motives, their action in refusing to issue or in revoking a license, will be supported by the courts.

The legislative bodies may also prescribe laws against adulterations. In the absence of a legal enactment an adulterant must be taken against the parties responsible. But modern laws forbid all adulterants, whether harmless or not. Under these regulations water is an adulterant. So any preservatives, or other unnatural substances, no matter how harmless, are adulterants. If the law forbids the adulteration any person who adulterates is guilty and may be punished under the law. Usually the statutes and ordinances also prohibit the sale of adulterated milk and under the usual form of the law it is not necessary to prove that the dealer knew that the milk was adulterated. It becomes his duty to see to it that the milk which he sells is pure and up to the standard set by the law, and if he does not he is legally liable. Both the man who owns the business and the servant who drives the wagon are, in general, liable under the law.

But the laws have gone even further than requiring licenses and prohibiting adulteration. They have regulated the conditions under which the milk is produced and transported, and prescribed standards of richness. Regulations forbidding the sale within the town of milk from cows fed on slops, or brewer's malt, or kept in insanitary

premises have been upheld. The defendants in these cases were not allowed to show that the milk was, nevertheless, perfectly wholesome, the fact that the law prohibits the sale of such milk is final. It is a matter properly within the regulation of the law-making power. The municipality may also require that all cows be subjected to tuberculin and other tests, and that no milk be sold within the town limits except from tested cows.

Even though the dealer be licensed and his milk come from properly fed and cared for cows, and there be no adulteration of any kind, the milk may yet be barred because it is not up to a required standard of richness. A requirement of three per cent of fat in milk and of twenty per cent of fat in cream has been held reasonable. Where the laws provide, the health officers may seize without compensation sufficient quantities of milk to make tests. The analysis of competent authorities, unless shown to be erroneous, is taken by the courts as the final test as to whether the milk in question was up to the required standard. Ordinances permitting the seizure and destruction of all milk found to be impure or below the required standards are supported by the courts and generally enforced.

Of course the municipality may make valid regulations governing the measures of quantity in use by the dealers. The citizens through their legislative representatives—be they aldermen or members of the village board—may provide these regulations as well as those protecting them against impure or weak milk. All but officially-tested measures may be barred and ordinances not infrequently require that milk shall be sold only in bottles or jars permanently marked with their capacity.

If you are a consumer of milk, recognize your rights. You can compel the enforcement of the regulations you now have and, if they are insufficient, you may do much to secure the passage of acts that will be adequate. (Copyright 1913, by Walter K. Towers.)

Jerry's Diagnosis.

Little Jerry Clancey was invited to a church picnic, and as he was a general favorite he was supplied generously with the good things that had been provided for the occasion.

Later in the day one of the ladies noticed Jerry sitting in an obscure part of the grounds and wearing an expression of much unhappiness. "Why, Jerry, what's the matter?" she asked kindly. "Haven't you had enough to eat?" "Yes," said the boy listlessly. "I've had enough. I feel as if I didn't want all I've got."—Youth's Companion.

Butte, Wisdom & Pacific Railway

Preliminary Survey of New Road is Now Being Made, Under R. E. Ober

Preliminary surveys are now under way for the building of the Butte, Wisdom and Pacific railroad. A corps of engineers, in charge of Mr. Ober, an engineer who has had a wide experience in the Big Hole country and knows the country perfectly, is at work. It is expected that the preliminary survey will be completed within the next four or five weeks, when it is anticipated that grading will be commenced. By reason of the mild winters in this section the work of actual railroad construction can be continued at least up to Christmas, and by that time much of the first portion of the contemplated road can be finished as far as grading is concerned.

The survey of the new road covers practically a natural grade for the greater portion of the distance to be traversed, and it will be necessary to build two or three bridges at comparatively small cost. Freeman I. Davison, of the underwriting firm for the Butte & Montana Development company and the Butte, Wisdom & Pacific railroad company, stated before he left for the east a few days ago, that he believed the road would be in operation within the next twelve months.

The underwriting of the stock of the new corporations has proceeded encouragingly up to the present time and it is estimated that the railroad company has sufficient funds pledged to guarantee the building of the road.—Treasure State Commercial.

A Chinese Idea.

Here is a Chinese idea of prosperity in a nation. When the sword is rusty, the plow bright, the prisons empty, the granaries full, the steps of the temple worn down and those of the law courts grass grown, when doctors go about, the tinkers on horseback and the men of letters drive in their own carriages, then the nation is well governed.

A Few First Aid Hints.

These hints are meant for public instruction for those of the laity who may have occasion to extend first aid in case of accidents:

Don't put your finger on an open wound; don't put a quid of tobacco on a wound, no matter how small it may be; don't use cobwebs or hornets' nest to stop bleeding; don't dose the patient with whiskey, brandy, rum or gin; don't bind or cover a wound with a handkerchief or rag (if you cannot get a first aid packet-use clean old muslin that has been dipped in boiling water for a few minutes); don't sit a patient up when he is very pale or weak; don't wash a wound, and don't remove blood clots.

A Careful Horse.

A traveler in Indiana noticed that a farmer was having trouble with his horse. It would start, go slowly for a short distance, and then stop again. Thereupon the farmer would have great difficulty in getting it started. Finally the traveler approached and asked solicitously:

"Is your horse sick?"
"Not as I know of."
"Is he balky?"
"No. But he is so danged 'traid I'll say whoa and he won't hear me that he stops every once in awhile to listen."—Everybody's.

What Happens.

In a written examination on physical geography one of the questions was:
"What happens when there is an eclipse of the moon?"
A boy with rather an admirable knack of getting out of a difficulty wrote the following answer:
"A great many people come out to look at it."—London Answers.