



1.—Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, chief of operation of the army air service, now on his way to inspect air defenses of Hawaiian and Philippine islands and then to hunt big game in India. 2.—Miss Jane Girard, secretary of the Roosevelt Memorial association, and some of the trophies that will be placed in Col. Roosevelt's birthplace, which is to be a museum. 3.—Scene of recent important excavations at Baalbek, Syria, the ancient Greek Heliopolis.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Germany Having a Hard Time With Monarchists, Reds and Industrial Barons.

### POINCARÉ REBUFS BERLIN

Conducts Direct Negotiations in the Ruhr—Important Plans Discussed by British Imperial Conference—Doings of the American Federation of Labor.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

ANY man who would make predictions for Germany beyond tomorrow is mad," cables a Berlin correspondent. Events in that distracted country have been moving rapidly toward a climax which Chancellor Stresemann fears and frankly says may be a catastrophe unless immediate measures are taken and they prove successful. Even before this reaches the reader the situation may be entirely changed, for the better or, if possible, for the worse. Only the happenings of last week can be recorded.

The Socialists yielded to Stresemann's insistence on the "authorization law" which will permit legislation by the cabinet without reference to parliament, and the chancellor thereupon formed a new cabinet to operate as a directorate, in which are represented the Socialist, Democratic, Center and People's parties. The monarchists and Communists are excluded. On Tuesday he submitted the new government's policies to the reichstag and was given an overwhelming vote of confidence, only the Nationalists, Communists and Bavarian Volkspartei opposing. The chancellor declared he was not seeking negotiations with France alone but only with all the allies; that he had no intention of abolishing private property but intended that the great properties should take their share of the financial burdens of the state; and that Germany stood back of her signature on the Versailles treaty. Stresemann severely criticized the Cuno government's refusal to abandon the passive resistance on the advice of England three months ago when it still was possible to obtain concessions from France. He declared hard words and threats in protest against France's action in the Ruhr were useless.

Then came forward Stinnes, the Krupps, Thyssen and the other industrial magnates with an attack on the cabinet and a list of demands on Stresemann which included an eight and one-half hour day in the coal mines, ten hours in the mills and the abandonment of the coal tax. Until these measures are granted, they said, they could not bring the cost of coal down to the world market price at the pithead. Their other demands amounted to the revocation of all privileges won by labor during the last twenty years. In reply the chancellor sent Minister of the Interior Solmann into the reichstag to announce that these demands of the coal and steel magnates for measures to fill their pockets would not be considered by the government. The country was enraged by the stand of the industrial barons. The press branded them as traitors and the Communists introduced a bill demanding their trial on charges of high treason.

MEANWHILE the Stinnes group and the Otto Wolff trust were conducting negotiations with the French in the Ruhr independent of their government. When the German charge d'affaires in Paris submitted to Premier Poincaré the proposition of Chancellor Stresemann for a conference of France, Belgium and Germany in the occupied zone to arrange for the resumption of work, the premier rejected the plan, explaining that Germany had always contended that passive resistance in the Ruhr was local and that now France was negotiating

direct accords with the industrial leaders there and with the local labor organizations. He said, however, he was ready to examine any proposals regarding reparations payments which Berlin might make directly to the reparations commission. The German government was deeply chagrined by this rebuff, since it had officially abandoned passive resistance.

When the authorization bill was called up in the reichstag Thursday the first and second paragraphs were voted by a large majority, but when the measure as a whole came up for a final vote the entire National party walked out, leaving the reichstag without a quorum. Adjournment was taken until Saturday. If Chancellor Stresemann should fail to secure the necessary two-thirds vote for the bill he is authorized by President Ebert to dissolve the reichstag.

These varied complications brought about a panic on the Berlin bourse that carried the mark down to the ridiculous figure of 7,000,000,000 to the dollar. The shops doubled all their prices and the people rushed about trying to get rid of their practically worthless paper money. The Communist leaders were making the most of the situation and were hopeful that the prospect of a winter of hunger and cold, together with the anger of the workers against the industrial leaders, would enable them to set up a revolutionary government. Documents seized at communist headquarters at Breslau revealed a plot to overthrow the Stresemann government and an attempt to organize a communist state by force or arms. More than fifty persons were arrested. Indeed, the Red peril in Germany was greater than at any time in the past. That Soviet Russia is well informed of the conditions and ready to help the Communists is indicated by the concentration of large bodies of soviet troops near the western border of Russia.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, now in Canada on his American tour, has no hesitation in expressing the opinion that wars are not done with and that the next war may wipe out our civilization. His view of European affairs is rather pessimistic, and his main hope is that the British empire, which he calls the one effective league of nations in the world today, will make itself so strong that when it says "Halt!" the other nations will hear it. Such, in a way, is the purpose of the Imperial conference being held in London. Plans were laid last week for making the empire an economic unit and for tying up trade so that none but subjects of the empire would benefit. These plans include a purchasing pool for empire food and raw material and a distribution scheme for Great Britain; ways for insuring empire preference on public contracts and for developing outlying regions with the help of British money, and plans for providing an immediate market for British manufactures and the employment of British labor.

The empire premiers are not united on many subjects and some of them have been severely criticizing some of Premier Baldwin's policies and acts.

REFUSING to be swayed from its traditional policy by the successes of the Farmer-Labor party in the Northwest, the American Federation of Labor in convention at Portland, Ore., voted decisively against resolutions calling on labor to unite with the farmers in forming a new national party. Of the 114 international unions, state federations and city councils on the roll call, all but 27 voted to endorse the report of the resolutions committee which said: "Experience has demonstrated that any attempt to mass and direct the potential and actual power of the wage earners through any form of fixed party scheme is to destroy that efficiency that comes from flexible mobility of power to meet whatever emergency may arise and from whatever source it may emanate. The policy and practice of the American Federation of Labor to be partisan to principles and not to be partisan to political parties has been fully justified by experience."

After a stormy debate the convention refused to recognize the soviet government of Russia, declaring the people of Russia must first be given a chance to vote on indorsement or repudiation of their present rulers. The

bolsheviks, however, had the support of some prominent delegates.

When the prohibition question was taken up there was more nearly complete unanimity. With only one dissenting vote the convention adopted an appeal to congress to change the Volstead act so as to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

GOVERNOR WALTON of Oklahoma abandoned his attempt to head off impeachment proceedings by the legislature, and himself called that body in extra session. When it met on Thursday he sent in a message strongly urging the passage of his bill for the unmasking of the Ku Klux Klan in the state. He had previously promised that if the bill were passed he would resign, but the lower house went ahead with its plan, resolving itself into an inquisitorial body to investigate the governor's official conduct. The most serious of the charges against him are that he has exceeded his parole and pardon authority, misused public moneys and usurped constitutional rights by denying the right of recourse to habeas corpus under his decree of martial law. The inquiry is likely to last a long time, and then the senate will sit as a trial body if the house votes an impeachment.

ANOTHER governor who is having a mighty hard time is McCray of Indiana. His financial embarrassments have been before the public for weeks and it is charged there were irregularities in the signing of notes which he negotiated. He has not, at this writing, been indicted, but bankruptcy proceedings have been instituted and civil suits against him started. A grand jury is conducting an investigation and Mr. McCray says he is willing to tell it all the facts. In general he denies any wrongdoing and blames "political blackmail" for his troubles.

IT IS authoritatively announced at the White House that President Coolidge believes industry throughout the United States is generally prosperous, that business conditions are promising and that the outlook is highly satisfactory. He has received reports of the satisfactory condition of many agricultural products, especially corn, of good markets for cattle and of fair prices for hogs. The fruit situation has been handicapped by a car shortage, but the Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the railroads, growers' organizations and others to relieve the strain. The textile and steel industries are doing fairly well; some mining industries are not so prosperous; and the Oklahoma oil region is having difficulties owing to the large oil production farther west.

"IRRECONCILABLES" of the senate were much pleased by intimations, which were almost official assurances, that President Coolidge has no intention of taking a hand in the foreign situation by urging the Hughes plan, which calls for an unbiased commission to determine Germany's ability to pay the reparations. Mr. Lloyd George has endorsed this plan and it is favored by most of the European nations though France will have none of it. It was said also that Mr. Coolidge sees no advantage to be gained in the calling of an economic conference of the world powers until there is a change in conditions in Europe.

TEIXEIRA GOMEZ, the new president of Portugal, finds that he, like most of his predecessors, is sitting on an earthquake. Already there have been two revolutionary outbreaks against his administration, and another is expected any day. His enemies predict that he will soon be either assassinated or driven out of the country.

HENRY FORD says his offer for the purchase of Muscle Shoals is still before congress and will not be withdrawn. He blames Secretary of War Weeks and political influences for the fact that his bid was not accepted and for the sale of the part of the plant known as the Gorgas steam plant, which was included in Mr. Ford's offer.

## Montana News

### POWDERVILLE HOG RAISER USES NOVEL MEANS TO MOVE PORKERS.

When Tom Barnard, of Powderville, wanted to market 300 hogs recently he faced a difficult problem. Miles City, his nearest shipping point, was sixty miles away, he had no way of transporting the hogs, and to drive them would be almost impossible. After a little thought, however, he solved the problem. Loading a wagon with corn, Barnard sent it on ahead. One man drove and another, from time to time, threw out a few ears. Like rats following the Pied Piper of Hamelin the hogs followed the wagon, stopping only to devour the corn that was thrown to them. Mr. Barnard, coming along behind kept the stragglers in line and the sixty mile journey was accomplished without untoward incident. The hogs made the trip at a leisurely gait feeding as they went and arrived in Miles City in splendid condition. The expense was slight.

There is no surplus of hard milling wheat in the United States this year, according to Dwight Cresap, of Lewistown, president of the Montana Wheat Growers association. Mr. Cresap was one of the state's agricultural chiefs who met Dr. H. C. Taylor, of Washington, D. C., in his recent tour of the state for the Department of Agriculture to gain first hand information on the wheat growing situation here. The information gathered is to be submitted to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, who will aid the President and his advisers in making some plan for the relief of the farmers of the northwest. Mr. Cresap also stated that the Montana Wheat Growers association now has 10,500 members, which makes it one of the largest organizations of farmers that has ever existed in the state. At the start this organization was made up largely of the smaller farmers, but in the past year nearly all of the large grain growers have become members, Mr. Cresap said.

Harry Riggins, who lives in the Genesee neighborhood, near Hinsdale, was severely bitten by a cat recently. The cat was at his barn and he undertook to carry it to his house. When he caught hold of the feline it bit him through the thumb, and he was unable to make the cat turn loose of his hand until he choked it. Mr. Riggins has a bad sore and it is feared blood poison will set in. A few weeks ago the Rev. Riggins, father of Harry Riggins, was attacked by the same cat, and received ugly scratches about the face and hands.

Oscar Nordahl, a Mosby resident, 25 years of age, gave the neighborhood quite a scare for several days recently. He had been seriously ill with typhoid fever and during a moment when no one was with him arose from his bed and wandered out on the prairie. The neighbors hurriedly organized searching parties which were out a couple of days, during which time they are supposed to have followed his tracks 20 miles from home. On returning they found him sitting on the edge of his bed. Where he wandered in his delirium will probably never be known.

Montana Odd Fellows and Rebekahs convened in Butte for the forty-eighth and twenty-eighth annual state assemblies of their respective organizations, with approximately 1,000 accredited delegates in attendance. At a session of the ladies militant of the Rebekahs, Kathleen Fisher, of Miles City, was elected President for the coming year; Emma Schaller, of Kalspell, vice-president; Arah Jefferson, of Missoula, secretary, and Ellen Butcher of Helena, treasurer.

The last of the lambs to be shipped by Powell county ranchers left for the eastern market recently. The total number of ewe and wether lambs sold was in the neighborhood of 30,000, for which the sheep raisers received prices ranging from 9 1-2 to 10 1-2 cents per pound. A good portion of the lamb crop was purchased by feeders in the middle western states and the balance by representatives of stock firms at Omaha and other eastern points.

A total of 1,845,000 trout fry has been planted in the streams of the south-central part of the state. In the season just closed, by the rod and gun clubs of Laurel, Billings and Columbus. The cost has been nominal, amounting to a cash outlay of \$236.43, which does not include the donated items of time, labor and automobiles, made by individual members in performing the work.

There were 1,413 deaths in Montana during the first three months of the present year, and 2,640 births, the bureau of the census announces. During the same period in 1922 there were 1,510 deaths, 2,910 births. The death rate in the state for the year 1922 was 9.2 people for 1,000 population, 10.1 for the first quarter of 1923. The birth rate for 1922 was 18.3 for every 1,000 persons, and 17.5 for the first quarter of 1923. The birth rate for the nation in 1922 was 22.6, the death rate 11.8.

Barely 16 ounces in weight, Elsie Myriam Lahti, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Lahti of Butte, is, doctors believe, the tiniest human being ever born in Butte and one of the smallest living babies that the country has ever known. At first physicians thought Elsie would have to be raised in an incubator. But she is now a week old, has never seen the inside of an incubator and is possessed, apparently, of a lusty pair of lungs. Although other infants under similar circumstances have almost invariably succumbed, the attending doctor declares that barring unforeseen incidents, Elsie will live.

## PLANS BEING MADE FOR FARMERS WEEK

State College Experts Arranging To Entertain Large Gathering At Bozeman January 7 to 11

At a meeting in Bozeman, recently, preliminary plans were made for the Farmers' Week program which will be held at the State College the week of January 7 to 11. There was a large attendance of farmers and their wives at the meeting last year, and more than 500 persons are expected to attend the 1924 session. Railroads allowed reduced rates last year and it is believed the same arrangements will be made for the coming meeting. The various departments of the college, particularly in the school of agriculture, and the extension service, are preparing for their part of the program, which will consist of a series of papers and lectures. The various sessions of the meeting will be conducted by specialists in the various departments of horticulture, poultry, farm crops, animal husbandry and other branches of agriculture. Effort is being made to secure outside speakers, specialists in the many branches of agriculture and home economics, to give discussions. Many prominent men are being considered, but no selection has been made yet. The farmers' week program will also include state meetings of the many leading agricultural and livestock organizations of Montana, adding much to the scope and interest of the program. Last year the Farm Bureau, state dairymen's association, Montana seed growers association, potato growers association and many livestock associations and other organizations met in Bozeman during Framers' Week.

### TREASURE STATE BRIEFS

Discontinuance of the postoffice at Oka has been ordered by the postmaster general, according to reports in Harlowton.

Forty car loads of apples were shipped out of the Bitter Root valley over the Northern Pacific recently. Of this number 15 were loads of fancy fruit for the New York market.

Montana is credited with an increase of 100, from 12,648 to 12,808, in Indian population. These figures are based on reports made by field agents and reservation supervisors.

At least two business houses at Baker will not be troubled by the coal problem next winter. Realizing that every property owner in Baker has enough gas under his holdings to furnish him with fuel for the remainder of his life, P. E. Hubbard of the Baker Hardware company and Ed Lake, owner of the Lake theatre, have spudded in a gas well on a lot in the rear of their establishments. According to Mr. Lake, the expense of drilling the well will not exceed the combined gas bills of the two firms for one year.

Frank B. Scovel, pioneer, is dead at his home in Lewistown. Mr. Scovel had lived in that section for 42 years. He was born in Stewartsville, Mo., September 6, 1857, and resided there until 1882, when he came west and located in Lewistown, which then was connected with outside points by stage lines. Mr. Scovel drove stage between Lewistown and Oka and Ubel for some time and was known as one of the most expert drivers in the country. Later he engaged in ranching, operating what is known as the Posey Elston ranch on Beaver creek.

While Claude Taylor, who resides on the T. H. Burke farm a few miles north of Hardin was in town, Mrs. Taylor noticed a pair of oats on the cellar floor and carried them out and fed them to the horses. A few minutes later she saw that the animals were ill and shortly thereafter both horses were dead. It is thought that a former tenant had used oats, treated with strychnine, for killing prairie dogs and had carelessly left some in the cellar. The team had been purchased by Mr. Taylor only a few days before.

B. F. Tudor, only Mexican war veteran residing in Montana and a resident of this state since the days of Alder Gulch, is dead at his home at Victor. He was in his 97th year, having been born in Kentucky in May, 1827. He had been a resident of the Bitter Root valley since 1868. Tudor came west during the days of the gold stampede to California.

When residents of Boulder saw Mrs. Emma Nelson digging what appeared to be intended for a grave, they became alarmed for the safety of her three children and caused her arrest on an insanity charge. When questioned about the grave, Mrs. Nelson declared it was dug to beautify her home grounds. She was ordered committed to the state sanitarium. The children were placed in the care of her mother.

Four vertebrae of a brontosaur were found recently by R. F. Runkle in the mountains near Billings. They have been identified by the Field Museum of Natural History as bones of a reptile that existed on earth 140,000,000 years ago.

E. E. Bennett, manager of the lumber yard at Lodgegrass is dead. While assisting in the search for the body of J. C. Foster, who was drowned in the Big Horn during the recent floods, Mr. Bennett contracted a severe attack of tonsillitis which developed into blood poisoning from which he was unable to recover.

## State Capital NEWS

IN THE YEAR ending June 30, 1923, there were 5,129 industrial accidents in the state subject to the state compensation law, according to figures supplied by Jerome G. Locke, chair-SILVER BOW man of the state LEADS Industrial accident board. During the year there were 31 fatalities as a result of industrial accidents, 60 of which occurred in the mines. The coal mines are debited with 16 deaths and the quartz mines with 44. There were 82 permanent injuries. Silver Bow county, owing to the larger scale of mining operations has furnished a large percentage of deaths, thirty-four being debited to the Butte mines. This is higher than any year except 1917 when the disastrous Spector fire caused such a heavy loss that the total fatalities in Silver Bow for that year were 327.

According to officials of the industrial accident board, the number of permanent disabilities resulting from accidents is slightly higher than the number of deaths, which have averaged about 32 a year for seven years, and the number of temporary disabilities is about seventy times the number of fatalities. The total amount paid out in compensation claims, including funeral expenses, medical service to employes not under hospital contracts, to the families of workmen who were killed and to workmen who suffered disability as the result of non fatal accidents was \$473,789.09. On June 30 of this year there were 2,696 employes and 53,855 workmen under the compensation act.

### THE FUNERAL OF JACK BURKE, prominent stockman of the state and president of the state livestock commission and livestock sanitary board, who was killed in an auto STOCKMAN LAID accident near AT REST

Great Falls was held Monday afternoon, October 15. Services were held in St. Peter's Episcopal church, the Rt. Rev. William F. Faber, Bishop of Montana, officiating. Interment was in Forestdale cemetery. The services were attended by many livestock men from all parts of the state. The pall bearers were C. F. White of Augusta, H. F. Bowman of Wolf Creek, W. K. Floweree, Jr., of Great Falls, John M. Power, Dr. W. J. Butler and T. O. Hammond of Helena. Honorary—W. P. Kenney of St. Paul, A. G. Leonard of Chicago, Andrew Jameson of Dublin, Ireland, Henry T. Folsom of New York City, Charles N. Kessler of San Francisco, F. R. Van de Putte of Great Falls, Oliver Wadsworth, Jr., of Great Falls, Jesse Taylor of Sweet Grass, Charles B. Power, T. A. Marlow of Helena, and W. K. Floweree, Sr., of Great Falls.

THE LABOR SITUATION in Montana is more nearly balanced at present than at any time since last March, according to a summary of the State Department of Agriculture and SKILLED METAL Labor, based MINERS SCARCE upon reports from private and public employment agencies, large employers of labor and county agents.

The only real shortage is of skilled metal miners, of whom Butte, alone, could use one thousand. The western Montana logging camps can place 350 men, but anticipate no difficulty in obtaining that number. In a few agricultural districts there is a small shortage of labor for sugar beet work, apple picking and other seasonal activity. While a few instances of shortage in road and highway laborers are reported most of the larger towns report a surplus of common labor and of craftsmen in the more common lines.

As soon as threshing is concluded, it is believed, many men will return to the mines and logging camps.

### PUBLIC HEALTH films and slides possessed by the state board of health will be loaned free of charge to responsible persons or organizations for public health education, according HEALTH FILMS TO Dr. W. F. Cogswell, well, secretary of the board. At the present time the following films are available:

The Priceless Gift of Health, one reel; The Fly as a Disease Carrier, one reel; How Disease Is Spread, one reel; How to Prevent Disease, one reel; Mouth Hygiene, one reel; Conquering Diphtheria, one reel; The Health Twins at Work, one reel; The Gift of Life, four reels; Our Children, one reel; The Knowing Gnome, one reel.

TOM SILLERS, custodian of the state house building and grounds has potted the transplanted flowers which were raised during the summer on the lawn surrounding the capitol FLOWERS FOR and the executive HOSPITAL mansion, occupied by Governor Dixon and his family, and has taken them to the veterans hospital at Fort Harrison.

LESS OF the trouble arising on the Indian reservations of the state which have been opened to settlement are reaching the federal courts than was the case years ago, according to FEWER INDIAN Ronald Higgins, assistant United States district attorney. Most of the reservation business is now handled by the reservation courts and by the state courts, Mr. Higgins points out. In the old days every term of federal court brought many Indians to Helena.