

LITTLE ROCKIES MINER.

VOL. 3, NO. 4

ZORTMAN, CHOUTEAU COUNTY, MONTANA, SATURDAY, AUG. 7, 1909.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

The Game Warden Graft

The so-called game and fish protection law now in force throughout Montana is probably the worst imposition of that kind that has ever been inflicted upon the public, comments the Boston Press pertinently, remarks the Great Falls Leader.

Its provisions are so sweeping that an urchin who seeks recreation by fishing with a piece of twine and a bent pin becomes subject to arrest and imprisonment if he has failed to contribute a dollar to the game warden fund, and the children and adults who have violated the law by indulging in innocent pastime, without securing license therefor, align themselves with the criminal class.

If any public benefit resulted from the game and fish protection law—if it supplied funds for any legitimate purpose, or is necessary to preserve Montana game and fish from total destruction—some of its provisions would be respected without complaint; but its application to little children and its success in collecting 'easy money' for a lot of useless public officials, have brought the law into disrepute.

The main purpose of the law appears to be to provide salaries for a state game warden and a lot of deputies favored with appointment by that official. There is at the present time, according to recent advices from Helena, a cash balance of about \$50,000 in the game warden fund, most of which was collected from Montana citizens of all ages, for the privilege of hunting and fishing. The fund furnishes regular salaries to the state game warden and his numerous deputies, whose services are of questionable value to the community.

If this game warden business is not a graft, it comes pretty near deserving that designation. In every county, township and municipality throughout Montana, there are peace officers whose duty it is to secure the arrest and punishment of offenders against the law.

We have sheriffs and the deputies, constables and peace officers located in all parts of the state, and if there are violations of the fish and game law or any other Montana statute, the detection and arrest of the culprit by one of these public officers is expected.

That is what they are here for. Why then, should there be employed at salaries, a lot of wardens whose alleged occupation is to enforce one particular state law?

Would it be proper or reasonable to create a state department for the special purpose of enforcing the law against burglary, and provide a separate pay roll for a number of officers who would be supposed to give their attention to that particular class of law-breakers?

Why should the game and fish law require special officers for its enforcement, where there is already a large force of public officials on the public payroll whose duties call for the enforcement of every Montana statute?

If the state treasury needs revenue for the legitimate expenses of government, the collection of a license fee from adults for the privilege of hunting and fishing would not be resented, but the exaction of tribute from the children, for the benefit of a lot of useless officials, who do not render adequate service in return, is an imposition from which Montana citizens should relieve themselves at the very first opportunity.

A Montana Flying Machine

From the Leader. The shades of night were falling fast, the night wind blew a breezy blast, when through the streets with haughty mien

Herr Munson bore his fly-machine. Along the slopes of Prospect Hill Herr Munson worked his wheels at will. Then softly glided from the ground. And hit the air without a sound.

A mighty bird, he soared aloft. Then looked below for something soft; The earth came up with mighty crash; Herr Munson's fly-machine went 'kersmash.'

A small boy bent with listening ear Herr Munson's whispered words to hear:

'Next time,' he said, 'when I shall try By hot air route I'll soar the sky.'

Great Falls has another flying machine man. In addition to being a flying machine man he is also a hot air experimenter. In addition to that he is a telegraph operator in the freight department of Jim Hill. And in addition to all that he really tries to fly, which makes something of a combination.

A number of years since, there lived a flying machine man under the Northern Montana Fair association grand stand, who by the judicious gathering of bicycle forks, tin cans, pieces of whalebone and old sheets, managed to get together a machine for which he charged 25 cents per look and is said to have gotten even so wary a business proposition as Zion Gerspach to back him with eating material for about three years. That the man never attempted to fly his machine did not prevent his being the pioneer flying machine man of Great Falls, for his machine was not made for flying, but only as a flying machine.

Mr. Munson, H. H. Munson to be more exact, is the second of the species in our fair city, the only difference being that Mr. Munson is making a machine which he believes will really fly—with Mr. Munson aloft on the poop deck. Mr. Munson had also another machine, or rather an experimental bump-fest, and last evening he early hid himself to Prospect hill, and there and then did get into the thing and shoot into the air more or less like a bird, but coming down very much like a wreck. Several hundred small boys yelled, two reporters said nice things to Mr. Munson after he came to and brushed his clothes solicitously, while listening to his airy tales of high flying.

In addition to having the flying machine bug, Mr. Munson is something in hot air, and he modestly informed the couplet of pencils that he was working upon a hot air engine which promised to revolutionize the world of mechanics—or whatever it is they call the engine business.

Mr. Munson has been in the spotlight before, having been the operator who took that famous associated press dispatch announcing that the Japanese fleet was coming up the Missouri river to capture Montana, and that the governor had ordered out the state militia and the river filled with rocks at Cow Island in order that the Japs might go aground there and be eaten up by the cows. The dispatch was turned in as copy to the papers of the city and caused great excitement, until it was later announced that the fleet, learning of the preparations, had turned tail and fled.

Agriculture in Alaska

An interesting light is thrown on the status of Alaska from an agricultural standpoint in a recent report of C. G. Georgeson, special agent of the agricultural department in charge of the stations in the far north; There are five stations in Alaska and they have demonstrated that its agricultural possibilities are great. Potatoes, cabbage, turnips, lettuce, and in fact, all of the hardy vegetables may be grown to perfection even within the arctic circle, as has been shown in hundreds of instances by settlers. Hay can be produced in abundance for winter feeding, while the nutritious grasses of the country afford ample summer range for stock, but, says the report, before Alaska can be largely settled, railroads and wagon roads must be built. Under present conditions few farmers can af-

ford to go to Alaska with their families and equipment, the expense of transportation equalling the cost of a farm in the western states.

The report expresses the opinion that Alaska has undeveloped resources sufficient for the support of a large population, but there "nature is stern and uncompromising, and we must submit to the conditions she imposes."

Among interesting facts in the report, it is mentioned that watermelons were matured out of doors on the Hot Springs farm, in the Tanana valley, in latitude 64 degrees north. It appears that on a part of this farm the soil is warmed from the same source, whatever it may be, that heats the water of the springs. This farm has now 150 acres regularly under crop, the greater portion devoted to potatoes.

President Taft's schedule has been changed so that he will reach Helena on Sept 27th, instead of the 28th, as at first announced.

In 1898 there were not more than 200 automobiles made and used in the United States. In 1909 the total number made and sold will reach 82,000.

There is a growing demand on the part of both sexes in China to choose their own mates. Parents are, therefore, called upon to uphold the old rules.

The interior department has ordered the resignation to entry of 19,200 acres of land heretofore withdrawn from settlement on account of the Sun river irrigation project, and it will be subject to entry after November 15th.

To turn over to the states in which they are situated the public lands not included national parks, Indian or military reservations, for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs, etc. for irrigation, manufacturing and mining purposes, and the generation of power is provided in a bill introduced by Representative Smith, of California. The state in which the land is situated is to apply to the secretary of the interior for each individual appropriation.

In Japan it is the custom to reverse nearly everything, according to our notion of how things should be done. Thus, a Japanese carpenter pulls the plane toward him, a blacksmith blows the bellows with his feet, and nearly everybody sits down to work. Horses are put in their stalls the reverse way, the horse's tail being where his head should be. Japanese screws screw to the left and Japanese locks lock to the left.

In a lonely portion of the mountains 34 miles west of Alhambra Hot Springs the remains of an unidentified man were found lying at the bottom of a creek flowing beside the track of the Great Northern railroad. The victim's head had been crushed and a knife thrust in under the eye, the deed apparently having been committed on the track and the body had then been dragged to the stream where it was anchored to a willow tree by means of a rope and sunk to the bottom by a number of heavy rocks being placed upon it. The pockets of the victim were turned inside out, the corps stripped of everything of value and a money belt slit. Nearby was found the bedding of the victim.

That western millers who continue to bleach flour will invite the seizure of their products by federal inspectors was made known by a letter received by State Food Commissioner Burke, of Wyoming, from Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The impression had grown among western millers, that the government would content itself with two or three test cases and until a decision of the supreme court, no more seizures of bleached flour would be made. Such is declared not to be the intention of the government, but on the contrary, seizures will continue without limitation. This, said the secretary, would be necessary in justice to those millers who had stopped bleaching flour altogether, or who had never bleached it.

Notice to Creditors

Estate of David S. Nichol, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of David S. Nichol, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administratrix at her residence in Zortman, in the county of Chouteau, Montana, in the county of Chouteau, Montana. MARRIA M. NICHOL, Administratrix of the Estate of David S. Nichol, Deceased. Dated July 28th, 1909. First publication Aug. 7th, 1909.

Alligator Stands Up, the oldest and most noted brave of the Crow tribe, whose once stalwart form was the envy of every other horse thief on the reservation, was recently hauled into Billings for the medicine man of the white tribe to pass upon, and his people were overjoyed when the medicine man told them he would probably pollute the earth by his presence for a good many years yet to come. That he stands well among his people is illustrated by what one said: "He great brave. He fight many times; the bullets come, but he is safe, they no hit him. And now he die—like white man. It is bad. It is bad."

Old Man Grouch says: "The average Montana farmer buys canned and dried fruit likewise canned and dried other goods. He gets up at the alarm of a Connecticut clock, fastens his Chicago suspenders on his Detroit overalls, washes his face with Cincinnati soap in a Pennsylvania wash pan, sits down to a Grand Rapids table and eats Iowa Hominy made in St. Joseph lard on a St. Louis stove. Then he puts a St. Louis bridle on a Missouri mule and plows a farm covered by a Washington mortgage. When bed time comes he reads a chapter from the bible printed in Jerusalem and crawls under a blanket made in New Jersey, only to be kept awake by a Montana dog which is the only home raised product on the place."

The Western Federation of Miners endorsed the administration of President Moyer and approved his annual report by a vote of 223 to 79. Following this, Moyer offered a motion authorizing the printing of 500 copies of the statement submitted by P. W. Flynn of Butte, in answer to the declarations made in Moyer's supplementary report. This was opposed by Flynn, but Moyer declared he wanted the locals to know what the charges made by the Butte leader were, and the motion was carried by the same vote. The closing hours of the session were taken up with a discussion of the question of what fee the parent organization should receive upon the re-constitution of a member. Under the constitution the fee of \$2 is charged, but it appeared from the discussion that the locals had been in the habit of remitting only the 25 cent monthly dues.

About three years ago the U. S. department of agriculture introduced a new radish from Japan, which is now pronounced both striking and valuable. It is an enormous white skinned radish with leaves two and three feet long. The seed looks like that of the common radish, but is considerably larger. It is known by several names, the most common of which is sakurajima. It is claimed to reach the weight of 30 lbs. in Japan, but the largest ones produced at the Rhode Island station went only 18 pounds and the general average from various tests was 15 pounds. It grows about a foot and a half long and about eight inches through, and its leathery skin, which is easily removed, reveals a crystal whiteness beneath, very solid, and in texture like an extremely fine apple. It tastes like our earliest radishes—of the highest quality, having the rare merit of being free from rankness or biting character even in the heat of summer. It may be used in a variety of ways, sliced and eaten raw, or boiled and served very much as we cook turnips. The leaves are also edible.

Announcement!

For the accommodation of our Out of Town Patrons and Friends, we wish to announce that our store will be kept open ON SUNDAY FROM 7:30 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.

We sell Everything

IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE and AT RIGHT PRICES MAIL ORDERS Receive Strict Attention and we Guarantee SAFE DELIVERY.

DAVID CLINE

General Merchandise

ZORTMAN, MONTANA

Dodson and Little Rockies Stage Co

DAILY FROM EACH END

First-class Concord Coaches drawn by four good horses make the trip daily each way, in two hours less time between Zortman and Dodson, than is made by any other line running into the Little Rockies. Fifteen miles the shortest. H. F. Warren, Manager.

For BROWN

ED THORSEN

BROWN & THORSEN

—Retail Dealers—

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Goods in Case

Bottled Beer

Imported and Domestic Cigars

Lower Main St. Zortman, Montana.

ZORTMAN-WILDER STAGE LINE.

Carrying U. S. Mail, Passengers and Express.

Leaves Zortman Sunday and Wednesday at 8 a. m., arriving at Wilder and Missouri River points at 2 p. m., returning here following days. O. B. STURMAN Prop.

THE EAGLE SALOON

KELLERMAN & SHERLOCK, Prop'rs. Zortman, Montana

—RETAIL DEALER IN—

Gibson, Hoosier Bard and other brands of Imported and

Domestic Cigars, SOCIAL CLUB Whiskey.

HAMM BREWING CO'S BEER

GEO. E. HEATH

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

ZORTMAN AND LANDUSKY, MONT

Everything in RANCH & MINE SUPPLIES at lowest prices