

BIG HOLE BASIN NEWS

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1923

DAILY PRESS SHOULD CENSOR

In a recent edition of the Butte Daily Miner the editor defends the press against the ever-increasing complaint of the publicity given to crimes and criminals.

The editorial states: "There is no question that items of this sort get into print every day, simply because crime is far more prevalent than it was a few years ago. No one regrets this more than the decent newspapers of the country, but their particular office is to publish all the happenings of the world and not censor what news shall be published and what shall be rejected."

We beg leave to differ with the esteemed Miner. It is not the business of decent publications to make prominent the more degrading sort of news which comes, either by wire or through the police court or the morgue, as has become the policy of the greater newspapers of the United States. It is the duty of these papers, which pose as leaders in their realm, to censor the news that they publish.

Cases at point: The daily press of Montana has just finished the publication of details of a divorce suit which bares the very heart-strings of the parties to the suit. According to the editorial in question: "It seems likely that the publication of stories of crimes may increase the commission of such acts by the power of suggestion and example upon weak minded individuals."

Quite true, no doubt. Why, then, dilate upon these abnormal conditions? Why use the biggest and blackest type in the print shop to call the readers' attention to the fact that a heinous crime has been committed? And why go into the uttermost depths of the silt of the city for supporting evidence of such crimes?

For days and days the daily press of Butte has been devoting an immense amount of space to the details of a life of misadventure in that city, going into the minutest

details of the unhappy man's commission and depicting the travesty of the punishment. May not, does not this tend to an increase of youthful depravity "by the power of suggestion and example?" Most assuredly it does. The dime-novel type—and there is, owing to faulty parents, a myriad of him—will note every step and profit by the mistakes shown in the recital of the other boys' crimes.

The writer remembers very distinctly when he was operating a line-type on the old Inter Mountain and Volney Thomas was telegraph editor. The Harry Thaw sensation was coming over the wire daily and while the great majority of daily newspapers published every detail Mr. Thayer blue-penciled all the nasty stuff. The Inter Mountain did not have as good street sale during that period as the other papers, but it was a more welcome guest in the homes of thinking men and women with the welfare of the family at heart.

"This is not a matter concerning which the press, if it fulfills its public duty, can exercise any choice," is the closing paragraph of the editorial.

We have a well grounded opinion that the country press of the state and nation "fills its public duty" in handling the news of the various rural communities, yet this lurid stuff seldom if ever finds place in the columns of the country press.

PRETTY LITTLE PARTY

The election of A. L. Anderson as chairman of the board of county commissioners, his appointment as the county's purchasing agent, the approval of bonds and signing of contracts for the county physician and county printing together with routine matters, occupied the board at its session Tuesday and Wednesday. Commissioner Shaw was unable to attend the meeting and all the business was transacted by Commissioners Anderson and Gosman.

Anderson has the unique distinction of having been elected chairman by one vote. Commissioner Gosman cast his vote for Anderson, who declined to vote and was declared duly elected.

Editor Polk of the Lima Ledger, who submitted the successful bid for the county printing at the last meeting, was in attendance. The board conferred with acting County Attorney W. G. Gilbert regarding the contract and ordered that the minutes of the last meeting (which stated that bid No. 1 submitted by Mr. Polk was accepted) be corrected to show the acceptance of bid No. 2 instead. The contract based upon the conditions of bid two was subsequently accepted.—Dillon Tribune.

Nice little house party, eh? Two republican members met and hand a lovely package to the democratic member from the Big Hole. Disregard his experience and the record he has for efficiency for all his years of service, designate him as chairman of the board and make another member purchasing agent. Call in their pet newspaper man to whom they are to pay 30 per cent more than The News offered to do the publishing for and let him explain away "any little discrepancies" and a month after having accepted one of his bids change over and accept the other.

ATTABOY

Gribble & Son, wholesalers, sold a ball of goods to J. B. West, a merchant at a small crossroads village in Missouri, and when the goods arrived there Mr. West refused them. The wholesale firm prepared to institute suit for collection and wrote to the railroad agent at the village for information about the arrival of the merchandise, to the president of the bank for information concerning the financial standing of their customer, to the mayor of the city asking him to recommend a good lawyer to handle their case; and to Mr. West, threatening suit if he did not make payment at once. Mr. West answered as follows:

"I received the letter telling me I had better pay up. I am the railroad agent at Crossings and also received the letter you wrote to the agent. I am president and sole owner of the local bank, and can assure you as to my financial standing. As mayor of the city I hesitate to refer you to a lawyer, since I am the only member of the bar in this vicinity. If I were not also pastor of the Methodist church I would tell you to go to hell."—Windsor (Mo.) Review.

BEEF A TRADE BAROMETER

One reason for the low price paid for livestock at this time last year was the large percentage of life men. The big reason for the better prices prevailing for livestock now is the general employment of labor throughout the country. The dinner paid tonight in the barometer of the meat trade.—The Journal-Standard.

"Buy Something Made of Copper"

LINES OF DRESS

Straight Modes Promise to Hold
 Lady's Favor.

Belt at Waist Instead of Girdle
 Gown Should Express the Rhythm of Motion.

To those of us who find no interest in statistics, it will come as a distinct revelation that more than half of the women of this country make their clothes at home, declares Harry Collins in the Modern Priscilla.

Take it from any viewpoint you will—from the social, the economic, or the artistic—the home dress-maker is a potential artist, if you will place in her hands not only a pair of scissors and a good pattern, but also a set of working, artistic principles concerning line and detail, which principles are themselves but instruments and tools. She must apply her scissors to the pattern, as the artist his instrument to his material.

The outline of the silhouette of the dress has changed but slightly in the fall of 1922. The skirts are longer and a little fuller. Their fullness though, is disguised either by gathers on each side of the skirt, or by fullness created by means of a Grecian drapery on one side. But the straight line, which has become almost canonical in American clothes, will go right on, with the addition, however, of a belt at the waistline instead of the girdle that has been hanging carelessly anywhere from the waistline to the hips—because there is a tendency to define the natural waistline in our clothes.

Although there may be a tendency on the part of the prophets of fashion to revive the style of the 1830 period, which has a tight bodice and a full skirt, it is absolutely poor taste to follow it, unless one's figure is very slim, or one is a very young girl. The lines of dress for which, either modestly or immodestly, we stand sponsor and creator, should never fit closely to the figure. In other words, the lines of the dress should always be soft and subtle—never rigid. That is



Straight Tailored Lines Shown in This Navy Duveline.

all right for a sculptured figure, but a woman's dress should express the rhythm of motion—it should never convey the impression of a rigid figure.

As to clothes for the street, dark shades are always in good taste. Brown in the numerous tobacco tones, will be very much in evidence. Warm China blues and blue greens will also be fashionable colors.

For the afternoon or evening dress you may follow your own dictates, as far as color is concerned. But for street frocks, unless one has an unlimited wardrobe, the dictum is dark, warm shades.

IN WEARING SPORT CLOTHES

Demand for Garments for Outdoor Use; Women Devote More Time to the Country.

In the past few years, since women have become interested in all sorts of styles which were once more or less of a closed issue with them, the designing of clothes for sports wear has filled an ever-increasing field.

Since sports and outdoor life have claimed our smartest women, then, the clothes which go with them have had to keep pace in chic and cleverness.

The chic woman realizes that the country club garment is in its proper element only at the country club or country home; that there is a proper place for the afternoon gown, and that it is not in its proper place when worn on a shopping expedition.

The understands the stress of things. This is something that many of our less clever women have yet to learn.

At the same time, the young girl who overdoes the fringed suit, will have the credit of it in much stronger degree than she was several years ago when the fringed suit was the fashion.

NOT EASY TO TRACE ROSARY

Probabilities, However, Are That It First Was Brought Into Use in Arabia or Egypt.

It is not at all likely, it is thought, that the use of prayer beads originated in Arabia or Egypt. It is to India that we must go for the home of this religious device—India, "the mother of religions," the land where the gods outnumber the people and where the people carry their zeal to the point of intoxication. There is convincing evidence that the rosary existed in India long before it appeared in other parts of the world. At some remote period, when the Vedas were still in vogue, the circle of jewels or beads arose as a means of promoting meditation and registering meritorious acts. It may be seen in multifarious coils about the necks of the gurus of today, Cornelius H. Patton writes in Asia Magazine.

Starting from India, we may clearly trace the spread of the rosary to the Buddhists of Ceylon, Burma and Siam, known as the Southern school, and especially to Tibet, where, in Lamaism the faith of Gautama reached its lowest level, and whence the rosary, along with other customs, spread to China, Korea and Japan.

The Mohammedans may easily have taken over the rosary through their contacts with India, or else, as seems more likely, they learned its use from hermits and monks of the Eastern or Greek church through their earlier contacts in Palestine, Syria and northern Africa. The oriental Christians, in turn may have taken over the device from the Indians by way of Persia and the caravan routes of the East. If we could say with certainty that the Roman church borrowed the idea from the successors of Mahomet during the Crusades, the claim of development would be logical and complete.

We must not rule out, however, the possibility that this aid to prayer sprang up spontaneously in different parts of the earth, under the pressure of the need of the human heart, everywhere the same. My own opinion was adopted both intuitively and spontaneously. Throughout the Buddhist world it was clearly copied from India. In the Christian and Mohammedan worlds it appears to have had an independent origin, but to have owed somewhat to the borrowing process incident to travel and trade.

Anthracite First Burned in 1808.

Anthracite coal was first experimentally burned, and its value as a fuel and marketable commodity tested, in the old Fell house, Wilkes Barre, Pa., in February, 1808. The experiment was conducted in a very primitive sort of grate built for the purpose by Judge Jesse Fell, then one of the leading men in the community. He had written in letters to relatives describing the achievement, and had for some time contended that if properly ignited the "stone coal," as it was then called, would burn, but his friends laughed at him. They would not believe him until they had, as he wrote, "ocular demonstration of the fact." Day after day the old room in the tavern was crowded with the people of the little village, and the travelers who passed through, and soon to all parts of the region where outcroppings of coal had been discovered, the news was borne.

Bells With Interesting Histories.

The bells of the old missions along the length of California must have interesting histories, but there is little of an authentic nature concerning them. One of them at Santa Ysabel, San Diego, lacks but seven years of being two hundred years old. It is marked "N. S. de Loreto, 1782," which means Our Lady of Loreto. The real origin of this bell is not known, but it is said to have been in service in Lower California where the missions were established 100 years before the mission fathers invaded Alta, Calif. These bells must have been a powerful aid to the fathers in gaining the attention and interest of the Indians and it seems that some facts concerning the castings should have been kept, but there appears to be nothing like an authentic record.

Tame Enough in Front.

Pat Hegarty had just purchased a mule, but he did not obtain from the animal all that he required of it.

So he wended his way back to the horse dealer.

"You said this mule was quite tame," he said to the dealer.

"And so he is tame, isn't he?" replied the dealer, in an aggrieved tone.

"Not altogether—only partially so," the disconsolate Hegarty replied. "He is tame in front, I dare say, but he is desperately wild behind!"

Co-Operation in Japan.

At the eighteenth national convention of co-operative societies recently held in Tokyo, 12,000 delegates were on hand representing 2,530,000 "co-operators," belonging to 3,770 local organizations, according to reports of the meeting received by the all-American co-operative commission of Cleveland. Banking is one of the strong features of Japanese co-operative activities.

Arctic Sea Cow Extinct.

An authentic writup of the Arctic sea cow (now extinct) was made about the middle of the eighteenth century by George William Miller, who was shipwrecked on Bering Island, 1781, with the Russian navigator, Capt. Vitus Bering. This "writup" was not only the account of the capture of a sea cow, but also a description of the sea cow, and the manner of its capture, and the use of its blubber and tallow.

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