

Pres. Van Hise Speaks on War Problem of U. S.

Greatest University President Speaks on America's Problem in the Present War—Large Number of High School and College Students Attend Lecture—Speaker says America Entered War When Most Unprepared—Germany Will Gain Control of Vast Agricultural and Mineral Resources Through the Treaty of Peace Made with the Ukraine, Ordinarily Called Little Russia—Total Population Subject to Central Powers Is Nearly Two Hundred Million Compared With Two Hundred and Fifty Million for the Allies.

Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin, spoke to the townspeople and students at the Municipal theatre last Wednesday morning on the subject "The War Problem of the United States." Classes were dismissed for the morning at ten o'clock in order that all students might hear the lecture.

Chancellor Elliott in introducing President Van Hise said that no greater pleasure could be given him than that of introducing the man with whom he had worked for a long time before coming to Montana. He stated that President Van Hise was not only the greatest University president but was also president of the greatest university on earth.

All of the Wisconsin Alumni from this part of the state were present and greeted the president with a few of their college yells and songs.

President Van Hise Address.

"We are now in the fourth year of the great world war and near the end of the first year of the participation of the United States. When the United States entered the war, what was the situation?"

"Germany retained her viselike grip upon Belgium, Luxemburg, and Northern France, the last including the great iron ore deposits of Lorraine upon which the industrial fabric of France is constructed. Rumania had been overrun. The Central Powers also held Poland and the larger part of Courland, and Lithuania.

"On the other side, Italy had made some progress in Austria. The Russians had made progress in Northern Turkey and controlled the larger part of Armenia. Also in Mesopotamia the English had taken Bagdad. The colonies of Germany had been lost.

"Thru the command of the sea the economic and food pressure upon the Central Powers had steadily tightened; and under this pressure Germany began her ruthless submarine campaign which resulted in war upon us.

Drawn In When Unprepared.

"We were drawn into the world contest without being prepared and were not in a position to send an army to the front in 1917. However, our navy was ready; and we were able effectively to assist upon the sea in the fight against the submarine. Also we gave large financial and material aid to the Allies. Further, being the chief source of supplies for the neutrals, we were able to cut off the indirect importation of necessities to the Central Powers. In this way we tightened the economic grip upon Germany.

"Each year after the first, it was hoped that thru the superior man and munition power of the Allies the war would be brought to an end.

"Some advances were made in the west in 1916, but it was not until 1917 that the Allies reached decisive superiority upon this front; and the summer of that year was entered with confidence. Advances were made. Brilliant battles were won, among them Vimy. Then came the startling advance of Cambrai which raised our hopes high, but only to have them fade away; for within a short time, the British were driven back nearly to their former lines.

"Toward the end of the year it appeared that the western campaign of 1917 would be indecisive, instead of terminating the war, as had been hoped. To this disappointment were added the unhappy chapters of Italy and Russia.

Onslaught on Italy.

"Toward the end of the year 1917 came the disastrous onslaught upon Italy. In consequence of this in a few days Italy lost not only what she had gained of Austrian territory, but a large area of Northern Italy. By tremendous effort and with the assistance of the Allies, the Austro-Germans were held at the Piave, and the plains of Lombardy were saved, at least temporarily. The full losses in men of the Italians we do not know, but the Central Powers claim to have captured a quarter of a million, or as many as the United States had in France at the beginning of this year.

"To this calamity of Italy must be added the catastrophic collapse of Russia.

"In the midst of our most hopeful

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MUST BUY WHEAT FLOUR SUBSTITUTES

With Purchase of Wheat Flour Says Montana Food Administrator Atkinson.

Because of a startling shortage of wheat flour for America's army in France, Food Administrator Alfred Atkinson of Montana today, after receipt of advice from Washington, ordered the promulgation of new rules regarding the use and sale of wheat flour in Montana.

The new proclamation by the Montana food administration provides that on and after Monday, March 11, the sale of wheat flour must be on the "fifty-fifty" basis, that is, all sales of wheat flour must be accompanied by the sale of an equal weight of wheat flour substitutes. The former substitute rule was for the sale of one pound of substitutes with every three pounds of wheat flour.

The following is the authorized list of wheat flour substitutes for Montana on and after March 11: Corn meal, corn starch, corn flour, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soda bean flour, feterita flour and meal. Potatoes are allowed to be sold as a substitute but must be sold in the proportion of four pounds of potatoes to one pound of flour. All the other substitutes come under the "fifty-fifty" ruling.

The above list of substitutes does not include bran and shorts. Bran and shorts were on the official list of substitutes recently, but are not authorized as substitutes after March 11th.

"The situation in France is extremely serious," says the Montana food administrator. "An army is supposed to have ninety days of supplies always on hand in case of emergency. There is less than one week's supply of flour now on hand in France for the use of our own soldiers and our allies. This makes intensive wheat flour saving more than a common necessity. The saving of wheat flour, until our boys and the allies are assured of an adequate supply, must be made certain in America. Montana people must and will do their share. This new rule for the saving of wheat flour is a military necessity."

MANY STUDENTS WILL LEAVE AT END OF QUARTER

As the quarter draws to a close, many of the students wonder if they will be able to attend next quarter. The great demand for the increased production on the farms call for the aid of the students that are in college. Thus many will have to go home at the end of next week. Those taking Engineering or Chemistry courses are making every effort to stay. Some have joined the Naval reserve and will not be drafted until completion of their courses.

No complete report has been secured to show how many of the students will not be back. A large number can not say at present what they will do. No doubt some will have to go but it is hoped that they can make arrangements that will permit them to remain.

Only about ten students are known who are certain that they will not be back. Tom Ross will take up war emergency work. Devries intends to take a position in Utah. Zales Ecton will go out to the ranch as will Dougherty. Earnest Stanley will go home. "Bud" Reddick, Frank O'Connor and Clinton Stranahan are also planning on leaving.

J. H. Sloan 03, visited last week at the home of his sister, Mrs. H. J. Wisemandel. Mr. Sloan is a civil engineer and is now located at Boston.

Miss Erma Lessel has been reported ill with pneumonia. She is reported

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BERG IS CALLED IN ENGINEERS RESERVE

Junior Student in Architectural is the First Man From College to be Called Into Service in Engineer's Reserve Corps.

The first student of Montana State College to be called in the Engineering Corps was Sigvold Berg. Mr. Berg was a junior in the college and enlisted in the Engineering Reserve Corps a short time ago in order that it might be possible for him to complete his course on the Hill. Those enlisted in this branch of the service are to be allowed to remain in school and continue their studies until graduation. As soon as any of those enlisted either quit school or graduate, however, they are liable to call at any time. Mr. Berg found it necessary to quit school a short time ago and was almost immediately ordered into active service. He has gone to Salt Lake City where he will join the one-hundred sixty-third regiment of engineers, which is being made up at that place.

A large number of those registered in engineering at the college, especially the upper-classmen, enlisted in the reserve corps as soon as enlistments in that branch were opened at the college. Berg, however, is the first of these to be called for active service. The remainder will be allowed to remain in school until after graduation.

Prof. M. J. Abby, director of the boys' and girls' club work for Montana, and director of the new vocational teachers training course at the Montana State college attended the tournament to meet the high school men who gathered from all parts of the state. He received a letter last week from the Anaconda Copper Mining company saying that they had recognized the great value of the boys' and girls' club work in the state in stimulating agricultural and livestock production in Montana and desired to donate five hundred dollars to aid in the work.

Miss Bess M. Rowe has just returned from Butte, Townsend, and Martinsdale, where she has been on official duty.

OVER SEVENTY PLAYERS SCORE IN TOURNAMENT

L. Morton, of Billings, forward on the team was the high scoring man at the state interscholastic basketball tournament in Livingston last week according to the completed records of the tournament. He made 53 points. Close behind him was R. McDonnell of Sweetgrass, with 47 points; and A. Jorgenson of Helena, with 45 points.

Below are the complete individual scores of the tournament.

L. Morton, Billings, 53. R. McDonnell, Sweetgrass, 47. A. Jorgenson, Helena, 43. Schlossberg, Missoula, 39. Hodges, Great Falls, 38. Hays, Corvallis, 36. Westby, Terry, 34. W. Gillman, Glasgow, 31. Clark Missoula, and Kirk, Gallatin, each 30. Hardin, Custer, 25. MacDonald, Gallatin, 24. Frost, Teton, 23. Baldwin, Billings, McLeich, Chouteau and Barbour, Sweetgrass, each 22. Nordheim, Corvallis, Tweed, Flathead, and Mapes, Helena, each 20. G. Bright, Terry, 18. Whitney, Park, and Bratsberg, Custer, each 17. Bowman, Billings, Williams, Beaverhead, each 16. Fox, Park, and McAuliffe, Butte each 15. Metzel, Gallatin, Davies, Helena, Johnson Terry, Rasmussen, Corvallis, Cozier Flathead, and Carmody Great Falls each 12. B. Gillman Glasgow, Baer Glasgow, H. Forrest Teton, Richards Billings, C. Forrest Missoula, Tauner Custer, Lyon Sweetgrass each 12. Smith Beaverhead and Standall

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Belgium Before War is Subject at Civic League

President Hamilton Tells of Peaceful Days in Belgium Before Invasion of Germans—Greatest Task of United States is to Restore Happy Homes to Those Driven out by German Hoards—Before War Everybody Worked More Steadily Than Americans Are Working Now. Horses Not Used for Farm Work, People do it Themselves—Skyline of Belgian Landscape is always Marked with the Spires of Churches and Cathedrals—The Only Excuse the Germans Had for Violating the Neutrality of Belgium Was that on the Belgian Border France had No Fortresses.

To restore the happy homes of Belgium to the thrift and peace and prosperity that they enjoyed before Germany's faithless and cruel invasion, is one of the greatest tasks that the United States has pledged itself to accomplish in the great European war. This was President James M. Hamilton's closing thought in his lecture on Belgium Tuesday night at the Municipal theatre. His lecture was in substance an effort to make the audience understand the industrious, home-loving, thrifty and peaceable tendencies of Belgian people and show how grievously and undeservedly they had suffered because of Germany's insane military and imperialistic ambitions.

Belgium has no national boundaries to protect it against its neighbors. It is a great plain lying at a greater elevation than Holland, but not at any point more than 2,000 feet above sea level. It is about a hundred miles square.

The capital of Brussels, is less than three hours' ride by auto from the remotest point of Belgian territory. Good roads lead everywhere. Most of these are lined with high trees with their lower branches trimmed and these double lines of trees are a great feature of Belgian landscape.

Nearly every square foot of Belgian territory is cultivated, and much of it is made to bear two crops a year. The population of Belgium was nearly eight hundred to the square mile. The population of Montana is four or five to the square mile; and of the whole United States about 31 to the square mile; so none of the land in Belgium can be wasted.

No Loafers.

In Belgium before the war everybody worked, even more steadily than the Americans are working now. The women are never idle, but even when standing to gossip, they are busy with their needles, sewing, knitting or making the beautiful lace for which the country is famous.

Each town has its factory and here all the young men are employed. But each family also has a small piece of land which is cultivated by the women, children and old men.

There are no large farms. The land is intensively cultivated, nearly all the work being done by hand. A spade, a hoe, a scythe, are the principal instruments. Labor is so cheap and the work is done on so small a scale that it does not pay to buy machinery. Even the carts are often drawn by men or women.

Horses Not Used.

The great Belgian horses bred in Belgium are rarely used in farm work in Belgium. They are chiefly bred to sell in the United States. Dogs and the family cows are the chief beasts of burden. Both men and women carry great loads on their backs or shoulders.

President Hamilton showed a series of pictures of farm scenes in Belgium many of them taken by members of the party with which he traveled through Belgium. He also showed many pictures of the cities and towns with their beautiful churches and cathedrals.

Belgium is divided into two parts by the Scheldt river, which empties into the ocean through Netherlands territory. It is upon this river that Antwerp, one of the five greatest harbors in the world is situated. On one side of the Scheldt the population is akin to the French and speak the

French language. On the other side of the river the population is Teutonic in race and speak the Flemish language, akin to that of Holland.

The Catholic church is the great bond between these two people who for 80 years have been bound together in one nation. This nation was established and neutralized in the year 1831 by a treaty of the five great powers, Austria, Prussia, Russia, England and France. The original treaty was several times re-affirmed on various occasions.

No Fortresses.

The only excuse the Germans had for violating the neutrality of Belgium was that on the Belgian frontier France had no fortresses and was, therefore easily vulnerable. This was the temptation that led Germany

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WISCONSIN MEN BANQUET WITH PRES. VAN HISE

Guest of Montana Alumni Association in Butte

The Bozeman Alumni of the university of Wisconsin held a luncheon in honor of President Van Hise at the Bozeman Hotel Wednesday noon. In the evening Chancellor Elliott and party of Alumni took No. 1 for Butte, where the Montana Alumni Association of the University of Wisconsin held a banquet at the Thornton hotel. Dean Richter of the college of engineering, president of the association, acted as toastmaster. President Van Hise, principal speaker of the evening, touched on many important matters pertaining to the university of Wisconsin. Other speakers were: Judge Poorman, of Helena; Oscar Roan of Butte; Chancellor Elliott, of Helena; Mrs. Richter, of Bozeman; Mr. Pease of Bozeman; Dr. Mirah Dean, of Helena; Attorney Phelan, of Helena; and Mr. Warner, of Butte. The following day President Van Hise spoke before the Rotary Club of Butte. The party then visited Anaconda and Missoula.

700 ARE REPRESENTED ON BIG SERVICE FLAG

A very impressive ceremony marked the presentation of a large service flag to Washington State college at Pullman a short time ago. The flag was made and presented to the school by the Woman's League, a society made up of all the women in the college, and measured about twenty feet by twelve feet. The broad white field contained seven hundred stars with room left for the addition of more as the students go out to take their places among Uncle Sam's fighting forces.

The newly organized Literary Club met last Tuesday evening in Prof. Duddy's room and held a short business session, after which a lively extemporaneous debate was staged. The next meeting will be held at the same place next Wednesday evening at 7:30. All interested in public speaking are urged to attend.

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LIVINGSTON AND THE TOURNAMENT.

Visitors and teams at the Inter-scholastic tournament last week had nothing but praise for the way in which they were taken care of and entertained by the people of Livingston. With but very short notice to the task of preparing to receive sixteen basketball teams; arranging for rooms, meals, team managers and a hundred other things, besides taking care of the hundreds of students care of the hundreds of visitors who flocked to the city from all parts of the state. The business men came quickly to the front in helping to finance the tournament with the result that there was no trouble at all on that score.

Under the able direction of Principal C. V. Brown, of the Park county high school, everything was in readiness on Wednesday of last week to receive the visitors. The team managers, appointed from the high school student body, met their teams as they arrived, took them to rooms, secured their meal tickets and throughout the tourney the teams were always at the hall on time for practice before games were called. The efficiency of the managers was such that it caused great argument among the high school coaches as to which team had the best manager, but they could come to no agreement in the matter.

Considering the time in which the people of Livingston had to prepare for the tournament, they and especially the students and faculty of the Park high school, are to be highly congratulated on the efficient and pleasing manner in which they conducted the tournament.

John Tyler on Exponent Staff.

John Tyler, of the sophomore class, goes on record this week as assistant sports writer for the Exponent. Tyler's ability to handle efficiently general news items as well as athletic write-ups make him a valuable man for the staff.

STUDENTS' NOTICE.

Many students are leaving at the end of this quarter and many more will be compelled to leave early in the next quarter or before the annual spring election. Normally this election to select student officers for the following year, is held six weeks before the end of the college year. This year it would not be held until the first week in May. Due to the above facts it has been thought advisable to hold the election earlier. A notice has been posted calling a meeting of the Associated Students in Montana Hall, Monday, March 18, at one o'clock, p. m.

Exponent Printed in Livingston and Distributed to High School Students.

Due to the efficient work of Arthur Hoem, John Kohnen, Alfred McFarlin and their assistants the tournament extra of the Exponent came out on time last week after the last game of the tournament. The extra edition was printed by the Livingston Enterprise. Over four hundred copies of the paper were distributed among the high school students and other visitors at the tournament, before 12 o'clock on Saturday night.

PRES. VAN HISE SPEAKS ON WAR PROBLEM OF U. S.

(Continued from Page One.)

period came the revolution in Russia, which at first we welcomed, because it seemed to us an advance of democracy—the last great nation but one joining the ranks of those who had overborn autocratic authority. At first, things seemed to go well. The Duma was in charge, and at the head of the democracy of Russia was the able and experienced Prince Lvov, who had accomplished much in Russia; yet his name so well known a year ago we have almost forgotten. Then came Kerensky; and upon him we depended to save his country. It seemed for a time that the trend toward disintegration would cease; but Kerensky was overthrown by the Bolsheviks; and we find at the head of the Russian government Lenine, a revolutionary red, and Trotsky, of whom we knew only as a soapbox orator of the East Side of New York; both absolutely without experience in any responsible position private or public.

Oppression in Russia.

"Russia well illustrates the danger to a people long under oppression, freed by one stroke from autocratic rule. Having submissively obeyed an hereditary czar, learning that ancient authority can be overthrown, the people revolt against the newly constituted authority upon slight cause.

"Freedom suddenly acquired by revolution, instead of slowly by evolution, is a most dangerous power. The successful democratic nations have gained self restraint thru generations and centuries of self-discipline.

"A free people must recognize that the authority growing from themselves must be obeyed as implicitly as that of the autocrat claiming to rule by divine appointment.

"This danger which many foresaw at the outset of the Russian revolution has been more than realized. Disorder and disintegration spread through Russia. Finland declared her independence. The Ukraine did likewise. The Cossacks refused to accept the authority of Petrograd. And finally, Lenine and Trotsky, after having concluded an armistice with the Central Powers ordered the demobilization of the armies, believing that Germany would not invade an undefeated country.

"The absurdity of this manner of dealing with a power, which had raped Belgium and had inaugurated a ruthless submarine campaign, would make one smile, if it were not for its colossal tragedy.

Russia's Humiliating Peace.

"By her new advance without warning, Germany has compelled Lenine and Trotsky to accept a humiliating peace which places in Germany's hands Poland, the great provinces of Courland, Lithuania, Livonia, and Esthonia, and imposes degrading conditions upon the remainder of Russia. In addition there is turned over to Turkey an extended area east of the Black sea, including the part of Batoum. The people of this region are added to those of Armenia all subject to the Turk. Such are already the awful consequences of an ignorant but well meaning people placing their confidence in two wildly irresponsible men.

"It is true of this peace that chancellor von Hertling said, in his address to the Reichstag February 25, discussing Germany's last lawless advance into Russia, after that country had indicated its willingness to accept an ignominious peace. "We do not intend to establish ourselves, for example in Esthonia or Livonia. In Courland and Lithuania, our chief object is to create organs of self-determination and self-administration. Our military action, however, has produced a success far exceeding the original aim."

"This most characteristic expression of benevolent German imperialism, which has so frequently declared that Germany was not engaged in a war of aggression, but in one of defense into which she had been forced must be a great solace to Lenine and Trotsky; but in this country, not having their simple faith in the rectitude of the Emperor's servants, our attention directs itself to the manacring closing phrase, "Our military action, however, has produced a success far exceeding the original aim."

"We know this signifies that if the democracy of Germany changes its mind and thinks it advantageous to itself to steal more territory, this

she will do. Indeed, since these words were spoken it has been decided still further to plunder helpless Russia by turning over to the Turks several provinces east of the Black Sea.

Ukraine Independence.

"The Central powers have made peace with the Ukraine and have recognized her independence.

"Until this war, the Ukraine, ordinarily called "Little Russia," was almost unknown to us. Yet the region recognized under this name by the Central Powers comprises 850,000 square kilometers, or more than one and one half times the area of Germany. It contains 28,000,000 people, including several large manufacturing cities and the great commercial city of Odessa, on the Black Sea; the chief port of Russia, thru which before the war went 70 per cent of all the exports of that country.

"The agricultural wealth of the Ukraine is enormous. Of the entire area of the Ukraine, more than one half is under cultivation. Here are nearly one third of the farm lands of all Russia. In normal times the province produced annually more than 16,000,000 ton of cereals and possessed vast herds of cattle.

"Not only so, but the Ukraine is the great mineral region of Russia. From it come 60 per cent of the entire Russian output of iron ore—an annual production of more than 6,000,000 tons—one sixth of the world's supply of manganese, and all the mercury produced in Russia. From Ukraine is raised three-fourths of the coal mined in European and Asiatic Russia, and practically all the anthracite. In consequence of these resources the Ukraine is the great industrial region of Russia, the Pittsburg district of that vast country.

"The treaty of peace makes it certain that all the surplus of the great agricultural production and the rich mineral resources of the Ukraine are to be available to the Central Powers.

Land of the Cossacks.

"To the east of the Ukraine, in the land of the Cossacks, and to the north are the other great wheat fields of Russia. The natural outlet for this vast wheat region is down the Volga and the Don to the Black sea. Once there the way is open to the Danube and by railroad to Austria and Germany. From this region the Central Powers also will gain great quantities of food, if not this year, certainly next. Finally, it has been made certain by extending the area of Armenia that the petroleum of the Baku district of the Caspian sea one of the most important in the world, will be available to them.

"It is useless to place our faces in the sand. The hope of starving the Central Powers into submission must now be abandoned, and her mineral resources, now supplemented at their weakest points, will not fail.

"This picture has not been drawn to arouse discouragement, but to place fairly before you the real war problem of the United States.

"In consequence of the catastrophic collapse of Russia, Germany has retained at the eastern front only the poorer divisions of her army. The flower of the army of the east has been transported, in part to the western front, in part to the Italian front, and very likely in part to the Grecian front. Also the vast quantities of guns and munitions have followed the men. The inferiority of the Central Powers as these fronts in men and materials has been changed, if not to superiority, at least to approximate equality.

"We may be sure that the Central Powers will use, not only their own population, but indirectly use the populations of the countries over which their authority extends, by compelling them to work in the fields and in the manufacture of munitions; and therefore their numbers must be added to the population of the Central Powers.

Central Powers' Resources.

"The four Central Powers within their original boundaries had, at the opening of the war, a population of about 145,500,000. The people of the occupied territories, over which they extended their control before the last advance in Russia, number about 40,500,000. The total population now subject to the Central Powers numbers not less than 190,000,000.

"The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, the parts of the British Empire contributing men, have a population of about 63,000,000. France has a population of about 49,000,000; Italy 36,000,000; making a total of 139,000,000. Now that we have entered the conflict there are to be added the 100,000,000 of our people making a total of 239,000,000.

"It therefore appears that in men, we surpass the Central Powers, although not overwhelmingly; and we must remember that the United States can only bring her forces to bear to the extent which it is possible to transport men across 3,000 miles of water.

"Upon what foundations then must rest our hopes of ultimate victory?

Hopes for Victory.

"In all wars, material resources have played a large part, and especially agricultural resources; but this is the first great war in which the metallic resources of the world have taken a supreme place. Napoleon an artillery officer, it is true, more than a hundred years ago, appreciated the importance of artillery. Since that time artillery has steadily played an increasing role.

"But our own Civil War was not decided so much by the heavier guns as by the more numerous men and larger agricultural production. Indeed to the very opening of the world war no other power except Germany had appreciated the importance of heavy artillery under modern conditions. Even France was relying mainly upon her light 75, which indeed is a superb weapon for the open field, but which is helpless before earthworks.

"To destroy cement and steel fortifications requires great guns. The supposed impregnable forts of Belgium and France crumbled under the mighty guns of Germany. The modern armies of millions have become troglodytes; and the burrows must be deep to be safe from gun fire.

"In the later wars previous to this, rifle fire was the cause of about 70 per cent of the casualties. In this war the situation is reversed, and the 70 per cent is due to the artillery fire. "We now understand that henceforth land war is to be one of great maniches of many kinds, including the heavy truck and the tank; of guns running up to those between 15 and 20 inches in caliber. The heavy guns must number many thousands and the light guns many tens of thousands. The shells must be reckoned in hundreds of millions; indeed (Continued on Page Four)

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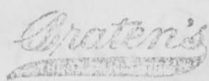
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Society

We take this opportunity to thank the thoughtful young lady who left the basket of delicious sandwiches and fudge outside the door of room 1, the Courier Building, last Wednesday evening.
The Exponent Staff.

At a pretty home wedding last Monday at 1:00 o'clock Miss Myrtle Alderson was married to John Howard Griswold. Rev. Charles W. Harris of the First Presbyterian church performed the ceremony in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. The house was decorated with smilax, ferns and cut flowers. Miss Dorothy Alderson a sister of the bride acted a brides maid and Earl Cherry of Sidney, a student at the college was best man.

The bride is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matt. W. Alderson and a grand daughter of the late W. W. Alderson. She graduated from Montana State college at Bozeman in 1913. The following year she was assistant dean of women at the Oregon agricultural college. For the past two and a half years she has been clerk of the Agronomy department at Montana State College under Prof. Alfred Atkinson.

The groom graduated from a Colorado college and has since taken special work at Montana State College.

Mr. and Mrs. Griswold left on the afternoon train for Colorado where they will visit the family and friends of the groom for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Howard were dinner guests at the Kappa Nu house Wednesday evening.

Nelson Graves, Dutch Schneider, Joe Bush and Ercell Bunnell were entertained for Sunday dinner at the Phi Gamma house.

Thursday evening, March 7th, the Omega Beta fraternity entertained at a dancing party. About fifteen couples were present. Professor Wohlberg and Miss Spangler were the chaperones.

Don Spruce and Kenneth Bright, two members of the Terry basketball team, were guests for Sunday dinner at the K. N. house.

Mr. Arlie Curr, of Billings, has been visiting Russell Pickens at the K. N. house for the past week.

Leo Humphrey lunched at the Phi Gamma house Wednesday noon.

Miss Dorothy Mills, Miss Dorothy Powell, Packy McFarlin and Nelson Graves at dinner Monday evening at home in the Clark Apartments.

Tuesday evening at her home on South Central avenue, Miss Charlotte Cooley gave a dinner party as a farewell for Raymond Pitts, who left on Wednesday morning for Berkeley, California. The table was set for ten and a delicious dinner was served to the guests. The evening was spent with music and dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thaler entertained the Freshmen Electrical students at their home Sunday afternoon. The hostess was assisted by Misses Helen Lease, Georgia Knott and Evelina Harriot.

Last Friday evening the Associated Students gave a most successful band dance in the Railroad Club hall in Livingston. The hall was crowded with dancers and spectators. The ten cent dance tickets were used and a good sum of money was taken in, part of which will go to the Red Cross.

Chancellor Elliott spent several days in Bozeman the past week on business.

Tom Ross has returned to school after an extended trip in the northern part of the state in extension work.

Raymond Pitts has gone to Birkley, California, where he will enter the aviation camp.

The Misses Helen Swan, Mamie Egan, Helen Tripp, and Beulah Haller spent the week-end in Butte at their respective homes.

Miss Margaret Frazier has gone to her home in Billings.

Miss Minnie Ellen Marquis visited with her father, Dr. Marquis, in Livingston, during tournament.

Horace Taylor, Nelson Graves and

August Schneider were entertained at the home of Judge Stark of Livingston during tournament.

Jesse Flynn went to Butte Wednesday. He was called home on account of illness of his sister.

Stella Solberg spent Sunday at her home in Big Timber.

The local alumni and students of the University of Wisconsin gave a luncheon Wednesday noon at the Bozeman Hotel for President Van Hise. The luncheon was in charge of Mr. E. J. Vicain, a local alumnus. Twenty-six were seated at the table. Following the luncheon President Van Hise gave an informal talk about the war work that the University of Wisconsin has done.

Miss Evelyn Seely has passed the Civil Service examinations and will soon be called either to Washington, D. C., or to Bremerton, Washington.

Miss Phyllis Trask has gone to Billings to be home for the Silver Wedding anniversary of her parents.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

The course in wireless telegraphy will be continued, during the next quarter, for those who will go to join the Aviation corps and also for drafted men that want to train to be operators. The instructor, Henry Michel, has a first class license and has been in active service, making a trip to Europe last fall. The course will be open to about 20 as the equipment is limited.

Regular students will likely be given a chance to take up gas engine work the last quarter, as has been the practice the last few years.

BELGIUM BEFORE WAR IS SUBJECT AT CIVIC LEAGUE

(Continued from Page One.)

to that violation of the neutrality of Belgium for which she has endured the condemnation of the whole world. The wrong was admitted frankly by the German chancellor when the troops first entered Belgium; but after they found how seriously the rest of the world regarded this act they sought to find one excuse after another, not one of which could possibly be sound. In violating the neutrality of Belgium they are self confessed violators of the laws of nations and they have gone from one reckless violation to another.

The second series of pictures that President Hamilton showed dealt with conditions during the opening days of the war and since that time. Ruined buildings were shown in some of the pictures. But the most vivid pictures were of the Belgian refugees as they left the country under the direction of the Belgian soldiers; most of them on foot, and carrying all the earthly possessions which they hoped to save.

OVER SEVENTY PLAYERS SCORE IN TOURNAMENT

(Continued from Page One)

Flathead, each 11. F. Colvin Sweetgrass, and Shaffer Custer, each 10. Rockefeller, Butte, Macheimer, Gallatin, and Burns Flathead, each 8. Hildreth, Beaverhead, Stearns, Great Falls, Hoffman, Great Falls, Sandness, Sweetgrass, and J. Colvin Sweetgrass each 6. Hatfield Beaverhead, Selway Butte, Morris Corvallis, Luther Teton, Dunlap Billings, Odegard Flathead, Rank Custer, each 4. McDonald Park 3. D. Smith Park, Sanford Flathead, Elliott Missoula, Baird Missoula, Russell Chouteau, Morger Choteau, Sales Gallatin, P. Barbour Helena, Sektan Glasgow, each 2. Black Glasgow, 1.

About twenty five players in the tournament failed to score at all.

In the twelfth game between Sweetgrass and Chouteau counties eleven men played and ten scored. In the tenth games between Flathead and Park, ten men played and nine scored.

In the eighth game, Mc Liesh made all the points for the Chouteau team, a total of 13, nine on free throws. In the 24th game, Hay of Corvallis made the entire score for his team, six points on free throws, against Billings.

Hodges of Great Falls made the highest score of any one player in one game. 19. Jorgenson of Helena, Morton of Billings, and McDonnell of Sweetgrass, each made 16 in one game. McDonnell planned his scoring so carefully that he made 11 in the 11th game; 12 in the 12th game, and 18 in the 18 game. If he had made 23 in the 23rd game it would have made no difference, as Sweetgrass defeated Helena anyway.

Comparative guarding ability of teams as shown by average scores per game made by opposing teams.

Billings	11.74
Gallatin	14.5
Missoula	14.75
Terry	15.25
Custer	15.25
Helena	15.46
Butte	16.5
Sweet Grass	18.5
Glasgow	20.3
Teton	21.6
Choteau	22.5
Corvallis	24.5
Park	26.5
Beaverhead	27.5
Great Falls	28.6
Flathead	31.3

MANY STUDENTS WILL LEAVE AT END OF QUARTER

(Continued From Page One.)

ing Columbia University in New York City, taking graduate work and assisting in the laboratory. For one year she was assistant in Chemistry at Montana State.

The Montana State college Alumnae met last Monday evening at the home of Mrs. Tallman for their monthly meeting. The society has in and around Bozeman 25 members.

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Pink George

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ALL DELIVERIES WILL BE C. O. D. AFTER APRIL 1, UNLESS SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE OFFICE

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Successors to Hank & Ed.

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PRES. VAN HISE SPEAKS ON WAR PROBLEMS OF U. S.

(Continued from Page Two.)

the demand for shells is insatiable. "Our resources and those of the allies will be taxed to the utmost to supply the demand for small guns and shells. The side that has the heaviest guns and can fire the most shells can kill more of the enemy than the other side; therefore it is imperative that we have overwhelming superiority in guns and munitions. To dominance of gun fire must be added the supremacy of the air to locate men, works and guns.

"If the Central Powers will not abandon international lawlessness, and this become a war of attrition, the side must finally win which can bring to bear the heaviest material resources; and in this respect, the United States stands unmatched among the nations of the world.

"Before the outbreak of the war we produced more coal than Great Britain and Germany. We produced more copper than all the rest of the world; a like position we held in regard to petroleum. Our agricultural wealth was not approached by the combined strength of Central Powers. Our railroads for 100,000,000 people were 40,000 miles more than all of Europe for 450,000,000 people.

"Notwithstanding these enormous resources we felt acutely this last winter the shortage of coal and to less extent insufficient steel.

"The food supplies of the allies has been very scanty and her shortage of coal and certain minerals acute. "But we must remember that every one of these difficulties we magnify because close at hand; whereas of similar difficulties of the Central Powers we know little.

"Sherman said of Grant that he was no better than some of the other northern generals in strategy and tactical ability, but that he was unapproached in his constructive imagination which enabled him to appreciate the shortage of his opponents and therefore what they should be likely to do. His own difficulties and those of the Confederates were placed in proper perspective; and he steadily moved forward.

"The constructive, courageous imagination of Grant, we must now pos-

sess as a nation, resolved that we shall bring to bear all our resources. "This means that Congress must cease partisan politics and enact the necessary legislation so that the President and his agents shall have adequate authority and sufficient funds.

"This means that in this country, where there is abundant and superabundant food for all, we shall practice self denial and eat as asked by the Food Administration, in order that we may furnish to the allies essential concentrated foods, which they must have—wheat, rye, meat, fats and sugar.

"This means that the farmers will exert themselves to the utmost to carry out the program of the Department of Agriculture to vastly increase the food production of the country. This year the farmers must increase the wheat production by 200,000,000 bushels and the rye by 80,000,000 bushels, through an addition of 15,000,000 acres of wheat and 5,000,000 acres of rye. For all other essential products the farmers are to expand their production in like proportion.

"This means that the operators of mines must organize their work so as to produce the greatest possible quantity of coal, steel, copper, lead, and zinc; and these metals must be distributed in the most effective way.

"This means that the manufacturing industries of the countries must efficiently cooperate as asked by the government, for the production of machines, and guns, and munitions, in ever increasing quantities.

"This means that the railroads of the country must be operated as a unit. Happily a few days since, Congress enacted a law which will accomplish this result and enable the Director General not only to do this, but to add vastly to the equipment of the roads.

"This means above all else that ships must be constructed and ever more ships. All unnecessary red tape must be eliminated. The highest business efficiency must be introduced. Not four million tons must be launched next year, but six million tons, if within the domain of human possibility; and not six million tons next year, but ten million tons. It can be done, if the highly trained engineers and business men of the country concentrate their full energy upon this problem, with the

complete cooperation of the great producers of iron and steel and copper. This war rich because of it.

"This means that the submarine menace must be controlled. And of this I can say, without entering into details, into which it would be improper for me to enter, that there is good hope. Already ships are being launched somewhat faster than they are destroyed. I confidently predict that the destruction of ships will decrease during this summer, and it is certain that the construction will increase. Only by the accomplishment of these two things and making the margin between an ever widening one, can we transport our men to Europe by the two millions, three millions, four millions, five millions, as we must, if necessary, to crush the Central Powers, and at the same time furnish these men with the incalculable quantities of food, guns, munitions, and aeroplanes imperatively necessary for them to exert their mighty strength.

"In all this work there will be required the highest intellect and effort and the patriotic cooperation of the mining, manufacturing and business men of the country, the men who have been trained through many years in carrying on enterprises on a vaster scale than anywhere else in the world; and they must participate in this work as patriots, not as profiteers.

"Unhappily the enormous profits shown by many corporations the past year, even when all war taxes are deducted, show that to the present time too many of our leaders in industry and commerce are far from the positions of some patriotic business men who have said that they would be ashamed to emerge from

"This means that reasonable war profits must not greatly exceed pre-war profits. Excessive profits cannot be justified.

"As self-denial is asked of the business man, likewise self denial is asked upon the part of labor. Organized labor must not work to produce the minimum output in eight hours, but to produce the maximum output. Strikes must be eliminated. Work must go on unceasingly. Whenever injustice is done by employers the appeal of the employed is to the government for rectification of the wrong. Such appeal, exercised by the coal miners was promptly met.

human and material. The rights of the railroad men are being investigated and will be recognized. The same will be done in the case of the striking shippers, who have happily returned to work.

"In short, this must not be a war of labor against managers, or managers against labor. It must be a war of laborers, managers, artisans, engineers, business men, united as one against world autocracy.

"If the agricultural, mineral, and man of resources of this country can be coordinated under wise constructive leadership, there can be but one final result. The Teutonic powers will be overborn. But let us not minimize the effort.

"It will require our full man and material power. We shall win this war by bringing to bear vast quantities of food, multitudes of great ships and innumerable mighty engines of war, built of our abundant metals and driven by the energy of our unlimited supply of coal. To do this will require from all the supremest sacrifices of which we are capable in every possible way, thinking first of the future of this nation and of humanity rather than of ourselves.

"If this sacrifice be made, we shall not fail; if it be not made, the Central Powers will win the war. This would mean that the evil doctrine that might makes right is established in this world. It would mean that moral law between nations has disappeared, and that the giant nation is free to prey upon her weaker neighbor. It would mean that the people of the world are to become like the German peasant, the submissive, docile cattle of the war lords of Germany.

"But the sacrifice will be made. It must be made, even if it costs us millions of dead and a debt of scores of billions of dollars. Moral law will prevail. Right will become might. The individual will continue to have free growth into the heavenly air above.

"Without these things there can be no permanent peace in this world. Without these things life is not worth living. Therefore, men and women of the nation, highly resolve to exert to the utmost both your mental and physical energy in order that the military authority of Germany may be crushed and nations of freemen rule the world."

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