

"Look out, fellows— it's leap year"



YOU'VE ALL read. HOW THE great detective. HERLOCK HOLMES. COULD LOOK at the sab. FROM A cigarette. AND TELL you then. ALL ABOUT the man. BUT THE dear girls. HAVE SHERLOCK stopped. FOR ALL they need. IS JUST one look. AT THE outside. OF THE package. THAT'S ALL. AND IF it is. THE CIGARETTE. THAT "SATISFIES." THE GIRLE know. RIGHT OFF.

THAT THE man. WHO SMOKES IT. IS BOUND to be. HANDSOME AND clever. AND GOOD and contented. AND THERE are only. THREE MILLION of him. IN THE country. SO THEY all had. BETTER LOOK out. AND IF you get. CAUGHT WITH the goods. DON'T SAY. I DIDN'T warn you.

I don't take a Sherlock to find out why Chesterfields "satisfy." Fine tobacco is one reason. Superior blending is another. And the moisture-proof, glassine paper wrapper is a third. This expert blend of fine Turkish and Domestic tobaccos will say things to your taste that will confirm everything you ever heard about "satisfy."



DRUG TRAFFIC IN NORTHWEST Baffles Law

BUTTE, Mont., July 6.—That Butte is one of the stations on a regular route maintained by vendors who bring illicit drugs from Canadian points, was the statement recently of A. M. J. Pritchard, a special agent of the internal revenue department, who has been investigating the traffic in narcotics in Butte. Mr. Pritchard said the traffic in Butte amounts to thousands of dollars each month and that the addicts in this city run into the hundreds.

During his stay in Butte, the special agent obtained evidence which resulted in the arrest of Dr. G. D. Bryant, a physician of Butte, and Wan Sing and Quong Chung, the latter two Chinese, on federal charges. The homes of the Chinese were raided and a quantity of opium, with full layouts for smoking, were seized.

"Tracing shipments of drugs which are sold in Butte, we have discovered that narcotics are being laid down here at a cost of \$14.48 an ounce," said Special Agent Pritchard. "The drugs then are put out to intermediaries at \$50 an ounce, and these men in turn sell the stuff at prices which vary up to \$450 an ounce. The latter figure is reached when the vendor sells magnesia and milk, with a small quantity of drug mixed in."

"The drugs which are being peddled in Butte come here through Sweet Grass, Great Falls and Helena over a regular route. From Butte, the route leads to Boise, Idaho, and then to Salt Lake city, where a route from the south connects. The drugs which are brought in from the south cross the Mexican line at Tia Juana and follow a regular route to Salt Lake. The ring of vendors travels over these lines on regular schedules, similar to those of traveling men, and carry considerable quantities for distribution in the larger cities of the west."

CENSUS TAKERS HAD MANY HARDSHIPS

BUTTE, Mont., July 6.—"Few people realize some of the difficulties through which the census-takers in Montana operated," said J. M. Faulds, of Missoula, supervisor of the western census district, in Butte recently. "The census is taken at a time of the year when the enumerators in the country districts travel with difficulty and at times under conditions of grave danger. That some of them accomplished what they did should be a matter of pride for all concerned."

"Enumerators travelled on snowshoes and broke trails into the sparsely settled parts of the country. Some of them were caught at night in sections where habitations were few and far between."

"A woman in the country came across a moonshine still in operation. She evidently had been seen approaching the place and there was no one around when she rapped at the door. She concluded not to wait for the moonshiners' return."

"More than one taker of the census was attacked by pneumonia as the result of exposure to all kinds of weather, but they stuck to the job. In some cases they collapsed after completing their rounds."

HAWAIIAN FINED \$750 FOR ALLEGED "MOONSHINING"

HONOLULU, T. H., June 26. (By Mail).—The heaviest penalty so far meted out in the Hawaiian Islands under the national prohibition law was that given the other day to Matsune Tokusaburo, of Hilo, in the United States district court, when the defendant was fined \$750 and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Tokusaburo was charged with having had in his possession 75 gallons of okeleha, a native liquor, a still in operation, three hundred empty demijohns ready for filling and 5,000 gallons of mash.

THE USE OF these columns will make money for you.

PRESIDENT OF N. E. A. TELLS OF SCHOOL NEEDS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 6.—In her annual address to the members of the National Education association, Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, president of the association, said:

I am pleased to meet and greet this large and representative group of men and women tonight as president of the National Education association. I have felt proud and have deemed it a great honor to serve as president this year.

My first official act was to help select the new home of the N. E. A., located on Sixteenth street in Washington, D. C., directly across from the home of the National Geographic society. It is a commodious four-story building for which we paid \$95,000. Its purchase comes as the culmination of our united efforts from the beginning of the association. To the pioneer educators who more than 50 years ago founded the N. E. A. are we indebted for this association of educators. To them and to the leaders in education who have followed are we indebted for the foresight which gave this association not only its organization, but also its financial backing. Our savings from yearly dues have accumulated until in 1919, upon becoming president of this organization, I found \$200,000 in government bonds to the credit of the N. E. A. Our permanent home will be formally dedicated this summer to the children and to the schools—to the homes and to the people of America. We have an association numbering thousands in actual paid memberships, a permanent headquarters and a program of work that should cement us, representing different groups and interest in the field of education, into one great common ideal of untied action for the welfare of the children of this nation.

Seven years ago I attended for the first time a meeting of the National Education association in this city. While I had been a member for a number of years, I had never had the privilege of coming in contact with it as a real live working body until 1913. During the past seven years I have seen this association meet the increasing problems in education and assume a greater responsibility each year until 1917 a courageous president, under the stress of war conditions, launched a program of work through the Emergency Education commission that at once placed the N. E. A. in a position of aggressive leadership.

The National Education association is truly a factor now in the civic and educational life of this nation.

The world war awakened us to a new conception of the service of education. It brought us face to face with the weaknesses in our American education.

The war, as nothing else could have done, brought to the attention of an indifferent public the importance of education. When the public school machinery of the United States swung its force into action upon the numerous war drives, Mr. Business Man who had paid his school tax rather grudgingly; Mr. Banker who had scrutinized his school tax in a cold and calculating way, not quite sure that there had been value received for the dollars paid; Mr. Farmer who had fussed and fumed many times because of the fads and frills of education (nothing like this when he was a boy); Mr. Labor Man who too many times claimed the schools were maintained for the capitalist children—schools needed to be more practical; Mrs. Society Woman who did not think the teacher had sufficient social prestige to belong to her exclusive set; all of these groups of people had it borne in upon their conscious minds that public schools make an important link between home and society.

The greatest machinery in the world in turning its wheels into action upon the needs of the world war won an appreciation for the education of the youth of our land that promises permanent recognition of all educational demands as well as increased revenues to meet those demands.

For instance, the first outstanding problem set forth by the N. E. A. Emergency commission at Pittsburg in 1918—that of "Compensation for the Teacher" together with all that it involved brought the N. E. A. leaders and speakers in close touch with all associations of business men, bankers, farmers, club women, labor organizations and Parent-Teacher organizations. "You must pay our teachers more money," was the message forcefully presented to them and

through them to thousands of others. Folks were startled by the disclosure of facts, but even then, some would not listen, not till the school room doors creaked by the thousand; not Miss Inexperienced and Miss Untrained walked into school rooms, to instruct inefficiently hundreds—yes thousands—of America's young hopefuls, was the great message of the "teacher need" borne in upon public mind.

The National Education association blazed a trail that encouraged state educational leaders and stimulated them to action. This year in one eastern state through united effort was secured an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for teachers; from a southern state \$4,000,000 in this same year; and from a far western state \$3,500,000 for teachers' salaries. Everywhere states have reported increases this year. "Adequate Salaries for Our Teachers"—that is the slogan from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our first outstanding educational problem is being solved.

Thrift Education There has been an important movement launched on Thrift Education throughout the nation. It has been said of us that we are a spend-thrift nation. Statistics show that what we save per capita is much lower than most other countries. The school's part in this national thrift is the saving of four things—time, talent, health and money. It needs no argument to show that these things are essential in the life of the nation. The world will not be safe and stable until there is greater conservation of these things.

We are living in a period of exceptional extravagance and high prices. Never in the history of the nation has there been such waste of time, labor, money and materials. During the war the people of America were told that thrift would win the war—that we should save food, clothing and money. The people responded to the drives that were made and saved sometimes until it hurt. It is evident, however, that the practice of thrift has not carried over. On the contrary, there has been a reaction that has now reached the point of danger. We therefore feel that a concerted effort should be made to check extravagance and promote thrift as a life habit.

A National Education association thrift commission was appointed this year to deal with this thrift movement from both an educational and government standpoint. We shall thus have organized educational leadership in this important government movement.

Rural Education

Rural education should have special session upon this general program did not time forbid. We as a great body need to consider the rural school problem. Our food supply comes from the country. How shall we keep our farmer men and women in the country raising the nation's foodstuffs if we fail to provide good schools for their children? How shall we provide good schools for them unless we give them good teachers?—teachers with initiative leadership, experience, high ideals, character, broad sympathies and education qualifications.

Nowhere are ideal teachers needed more than in rural schools but they are not there in large numbers. Why? Because country schools have not kept pace with city schools. Country schools have too long been the teacher-training centers for city schools. Why? Because of low salaries; housing condition of rural teachers and the loneliness of rural life.

Housing conditions of teachers in rural communities has been a vital problem. The "teacherage" has come as a partial solution. Let it be known that a district furnishes a school cottage for the use of its teachers and that district may have its choice from among the best teachers that state affords. And it is also notable that the teacher who has the use of a cottage is not anxious to make a change each school year. It was a significant fact this year in the state which I represent that in every district where there was a teacherage there was no question of teacher shortage.

In Norway, Sweden and England cottages are furnished for the teachers—most of whom spend a life-time in the same school.

The loneliness of country life—an isolation that is stagnation of soul as well as of mind—furnishes us with a great need for socialization of rural communities. Consolidation of schools is bringing much to rural life but even consolidation of schools is coming far too slowly.

The need of constructive work in rural schools and rural development is everywhere recognized. The new rural awakening is upon us. We have vision of the vitalized community life in our rural neighborhoods. The country folk are at last coming into their own. The fundamental task of

KLENZO DENTAL CREME. COMPLETE cleanliness is your best assurance against tooth troubles. There is no dentifrice so well devised to give supreme cleanliness as Klenzo. The creamy, quickly soluble lather whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, and brings to the mouth that Cool, Clean, Klenzo Feeling. Step in today and get a tube. 25c

STAR DRUG CO.

the rural advance is the quickening of country life, the vitalizing of the country school, the changing to a larger social and economic unit for our rural neighborhood districts; and a rural school plant adaptable to its needs in all respects, which parallels if not outdistances, the city school plant.

Rural folk need to be brought across all lines of neighborhood feeling, personal opinion, religious creed, partisan politics and income to a common ground of interest and duty. The keenest thinking of the past 50 years has been devoted to devising machinery by which things would work together for good; by which mechanical forces should be combined for the service of man. The solution of our problem, of the right adjustment among individual citizens lies practically in the construction of machinery by which people may work together, think together, act together for good.

The sense of social solidarity which gives rich and deep meaning to the word "neighbor" must never be lost sight of in either rural or urban life. The colonists of early American history did not just try to like each other, they met to discuss common problems so that they might get together upon a common ground, to disagree agreeably under rules which guaranteed each an opportunity to be heard. They constructed a headquarters of co-ordination and found it to be heard. They constructed a headquarters of co-ordination and found it to be a means of co-operation. And incidentally when they did, they found, of course, that most of the unpleasant things which they thought about each other were not so.

Reorganization of the N. E. A.

The most important thing which we have to face together at this time is the reorganization of this great body which we represent. We are at the parting of the ways. We have important things to do. They must be done under the leadership of the few who represent the educators of every state in the union. In the seven years that I have been associated by actual contact with this organization, experience has taught me that to do the great work of the National Education Association as well as it should be done, a delegate plan as

an official working body is the ultimate solution.

This need has arisen because of the change in the general status of educational affairs.

Education today, instead of occupying a minor place in the hearts and minds of the public at large, is now being recognized as the one factor alone, that can work out a safe and sane policy for our national government in the enlarged service which it must render in the world's social, moral, economic and industrial program.

Civic Responsibility

clearly now as n. The educators of this country see clearly now as never before the necessity of their active participation in civic life. We can no longer sit back and leave to others the entire conduct of government affairs. We, as educators cannot train for citizenship in its fullest sense unless we have this conception of political life.

(Continued on Page Six)

Everyone Should Drink Hot Water in the Morning. Wash away all stomach, liver, and bowel poisons before breakfast.

To feel your best day in and day out, to feel clean inside; no sour bile to coat your tongue and sicken your breath or dull your head; no constipation, bilious attacks, sick headache, colds, rheumatism or gas; acid stomach, you must bathe on the inside like you bathe outside. This is vastly more important, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do.

To keep these poisons and toxins well flushed from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, drink before breakfast each day, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will cleanse, purify, and freshen the entire alimentary tract before eating more food.

Get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from your pharmacist. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless. Drink phosphated hot water every morning to rid your system of these vile poisons and toxins; also to prevent their formation.

"As a Matter of Fact" says the Good Judge

It will actually cost you less to use the Real Tobacco Chew.

Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.

The full, rich taste lasts longer—and a small chew gives more genuine satisfaction.

Put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco



WE'LL BE GLAD TO TELL YOU just what it will cost to move your household effects to your new home if you will phone us to call and size up how big a van will be required. You'll find our charges very reasonable, our service prompt and efficient. Western Transfer Co. Phone 1271, Box 3000