

# THE SHERIDAN POST

POST PRINTING CO., Publishers.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Carrier, one year .....\$2.50 By Mail, one year .....\$2.00  
Six months ..... 1.25 Three months ..... 50c

Published every Tuesday and Friday afternoon and entered at the postoffice in Sheridan, Wyoming, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

## OUR FLAG



LEAD ON.

God, who gavest men eyes  
To see a dream;  
God, who gavest men heart  
To follow the Gleam;  
God, who gavest men stars  
To find heaven by;  
God, who madest men glad  
At need to die;  
Lord, from the hills again  
We hear thy drum!  
God, who lovest free men,  
God, who lovest free men,  
God, who lovest free men,  
Lead on! We come.  
—Hermann Hagedorn.

## OUR ANNIVERSARY

The one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the nation's birth finds history repeating. We are again in a struggle for human liberty. To maintain the liberties we won in our national childhood and to wring from sordid and sullen autocracies the same human liberties for the rest of the world, that we have enjoyed all of our national existence.

The peaceful people of this great republic have not sought a quarrel with other powers of the world, from any motive whatever, rather through repeated injuries has the quarrel been forced upon us against our wishes.

For many months we patiently bore the injustice of powers that owed us their friendship. When forbearance ceased to be a virtue, we resolved to forever make impossible, for ourselves or others, to receive the ill-treatment heaped upon us. Therefore on our anniversary we are at war. Fighting the fight that will not end until the world is free and all of the people have the right to say how and by whom they shall be ruled.

## WE WANT RESULTS.

A special correspondent at Washington sends on the news that the admitted seriousness of the European situation is supping the administration on to redoubled efforts. It is. And the redoubled efforts are all directed toward gathering up more power and gathering in more money. This effort should be applied to speeding up the construction of the U-boat chasers, the contracts for which were given to brokers instead of to shipbuilders, and to getting a supply of rifles for the hundreds of thousands of men whom the selective draft will soon bring to the colors, and to securing shoes and uniforms for them, and to building some aeroplanes, and to laying in the medical stores which are so much needed, and to doing the others of the hundreds of things necessary, to fit us to take our place on the firing line with our allies.

## A BETTER METHOD

Senator McLean of Connecticut proposes that members of the cabinet shall have the privilege of attending sessions of congress and that they shall have the consequent duty of answering questions regarding executive policy. This is a copying of foreign practice in countries where the cabinet is a ministerial agent of a parliamentary majority, and it would be of only slight value in this country, where cabinet officers are beyond the control of congress except through the stigmatizing process of impeachment. Yet the fundamental idea of Senator McLean's proposal is a good one—and it can readily be carried into effect by adopting the Weeks-Madden resolution for the establishment of a joint committee on the conduct of the war.

This, in fact, would be the better method. Such a committee could interrogate a member of the cabinet—even Josephus Daniels—and could obtain from him the information which they, as representatives of congress, would like to have. They could winnow the wheat from the chaff, of which latter in the case we have cited there would doubtless be a great deal, and they could then lay the facts before congress without the commotion and distraction which

would be created by a ministerial interpellation in either chamber.

The committee, also, could convey to a member of the cabinet the views of congress to much better effect than could the whole body of congressmen acting in open session, and the interchange between the legislative and executive branches of the government would be freer and more helpful under the committee system than under the McLean plan. The latter suggestion is valuable chiefly as indicating that in congress there is a developing feeling that there should be a closer co-ordination of the two branches of the government; and we hope that the McLean resolution will not be buried in committee, but that it will be brought out and debated—to the end that some action may be taken in order to clear the air of the capital of the rumor and suspicion which now assail everyone who goes there even casually.

## RAMIE—"MADE IN AMERICA"

The preparation of ramie fiber bids fair to become an important industry in this country, a charter having been granted to the Universal Ramie Fibre company, capitalized at \$10,000,000, which will prepare the fiber for the spinners. The world war has opened up this opportunity.

Ramie is a fibrous plant grown in China, India, and the Malay islands, and it has been successfully cultivated in Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi and California. In fact it will grow in any tropical or sub-tropical climate. It is the linen of the Bible, flax being grown in cooler climes than those of the Holy Land, and out of its fiber were spun the mummy cloths with which the Egyptians swathed their dead. It takes its name from Ramesis. Some of these mummy cloths are in a perfect state of preservation today and might well serve to lay away, until such time as commercial rivalries are no more, the democratic policy of free trade.

Ramie fiber makes the most durable cloth known to trade. Glossy and fine as silk, with which it is often mixed, stronger than linen, absolutely mildew-proof, beautiful alike to the sense of sight and touch, it is a pity that it has not received the consideration which it deserved in order that its production might have been encouraged in the southern states, where it thrives so well. For years it has been carried in the hemp and flax schedule of our tariff laws, where it does not belong, any more than silk. But while, under republican laws it shared with flax a protective tariff on its fabrics, yarns and silver, the democratic tariff law denied it protection, and, with the linen industry it suffered the fate of all American industry under the "New Freedom," until the war saved it from destruction.

In Emmendingen, Germany, up to recently, was to be found the only very large mill which processed and spun ramie yarns. This factory is subsidized by the government, and of course Germany has, since 1879, operated under a protective tariff law. It is reported that Japan is paying increased attention to the development of the ramie industries, and the low cost of production in Japan would, in time of peace, subject us to a competition which only a protective tariff could possibly offset. Another advantage which the German factory has is in the process of separating the fiber. The Germans do this by a simple process of fermentation, the cost being a negligible quantity. But the stench accompanying the process exceeds that which was given off by the recent Jamestown naval base graft, and no American living within four miles of a fermenting plant would ever again vote the republican ticket after getting a whiff. The result is that we must treat our ramie grass chemically, which is just what the Universal plans to do, and that entails an additional cost in the manufacture of the yarns.

This new fiber company should be encouraged in its work by a protective tariff on ramie yarns, silver and roving. The mills that buy those products for manufacture into fabrics should have protection on those products. Whether the growth of the grass needs protection or not remains to be seen. A few years ago the American cane-sugar planters, at a meeting in New Orleans, expressed the belief that there was more money to be made in raising ramie than in the raising of sugar cane because they could raise three crops of the fiber annually, and at half the price of the imported Chinese ramie, the profits would be greater. But the best way to encourage the American growth of the grass is to encourage the American manufacture and use of the fiber and fabric, and that is best done by a tariff which will protect us from European and Japanese competition.

## AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

A fatal automobile accident occurred near the H F Bar ranch in Johnson county last evening in which one life was lost and slight injuries were sustained by two other persons.

Mrs. John Barkey, of Buffalo, and little daughter, aged ten years accompanied by Mrs. W. H. Holland, were returning to Buffalo from the H F Bar ranch, when descending a steep grade about three miles from the ranch, control was lost and the machine shot rapidly down hill leaving the grade and plunging down a forty-foot embankment to Rock creek, turning completely over. Mrs. Barkey and daughter were but slightly bruised and scratched, but Mrs. Holland was almost instantly killed. She was about seventy years of age.

The accident was known at once and Dr. Hynds of Buffalo was driven to the scene covering the thirteen miles in less than twenty-five minutes. Mrs. Holland was beyond medical assistance, however before the message reached the surgeon.

The injured and dead were at once removed to their homes in Buffalo.

## GIVING TO THE RED CROSS

The Sunday school scholars of the First Methodist Episcopal church did their bit Sunday by making a generous response to the appeal for Red Cross funds. The board of directors of the Methodist church had pledged \$100,000 to the Red Cross funds to be raised by the Sunday schools and last Sunday was designated as the day upon which contributions were to be made. According to the estimate it was necessary for each scholar to give five cents, but the members of the Sheridan Sunday school emulated the example set by the county in the big drive and gave more than double the allotment, or \$35.

The Sunday school has a membership of approximately 300 and 221 were present Sunday, making the collection for Red Cross considerably more than 10 cents each.

## RECEIVES COMMISSION

Stanley A. Brown, at present with the Sheridan County Electric company received a commission from the war department as captain in the officers reserve, engineer corps, the date of the commission being June 19. This does not necessarily mean that Captain Brown will be called for immediate service, but he is now subject to orders from the war department and will be called when needed, which from present indications, will be no distant day.

Captain Brown is one of the best known young men in Sheridan. He is an expert accountant and has had extensive experience with big business concerns, and when called to the colors will no doubt be assigned to that branch of the service where his acknowledged ability will be of the greatest value to his country.

## SMITH PROMOTED

From official sources it is learned that Capt. George I. Smith of Company D is shortly to be promoted to regimental adjutant on the staff of Colonel Anderson, a promotion much deserved by Capt. Smith. As to the successor at the head of Company D no intimation is given, but since the Wyoming troops are called into the federal service on July 25th a successor will doubtless be named before that date.

Wyoming is to send at least a full regiment to American Lake for training on the date named and an effort will be put forth to recruit the local company to full war strength.

## EXAMINING BOARD

The following named have been appointed members of the examining board for the officers training school and may be found at the office of the mayor in the city hall, every afternoon from 2 until 5: C. Z. A. Zander, J. I. Kirby, Rev. C. J. Fisher, J. W. Morgareidge and L. J. O'Marr. The examining physicians are Drs. Stephenson and G. M. Selby.

## BUYS IDLEWILD

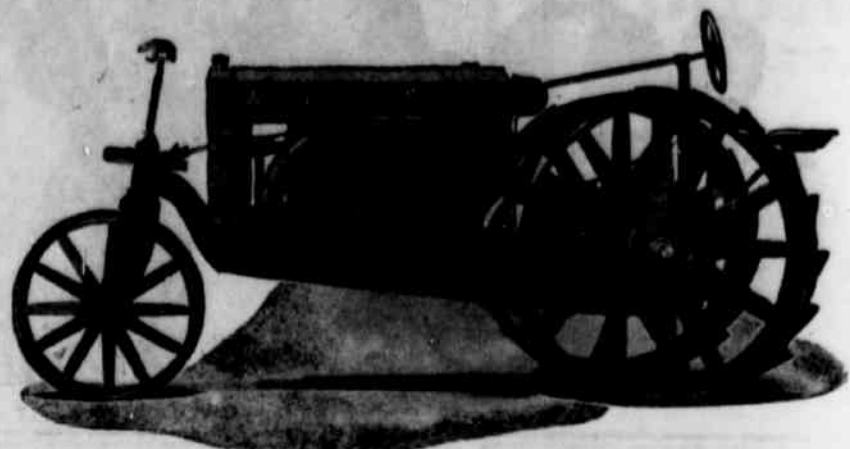
George L. MacFarlane for several years chef at the Sheridan Inn took over the Idlewild Cafe Sunday July 1st and in the future will conduct the business. Mr. MacFarlane is a man of thorough experience in catering and already the public has noted improvement at the Idlewild, which with its location and equipment will now take rank with the best cafes in the west.

## SWIPED A JITNEY

A gang of thieves, who must have been light footed and expert workmen, swiped a jitney last night belonging to George Garrett, a rancher from up Big Goose. The Ford was standing within a hundred feet of a tent in which men were sleeping, and to prevent arousing the men, the thieves hitched a team of horses to the car and pulled it to the road before starting the engine. They then drove off going toward Sheridan. So far no trace of the car or the thieves has been found.

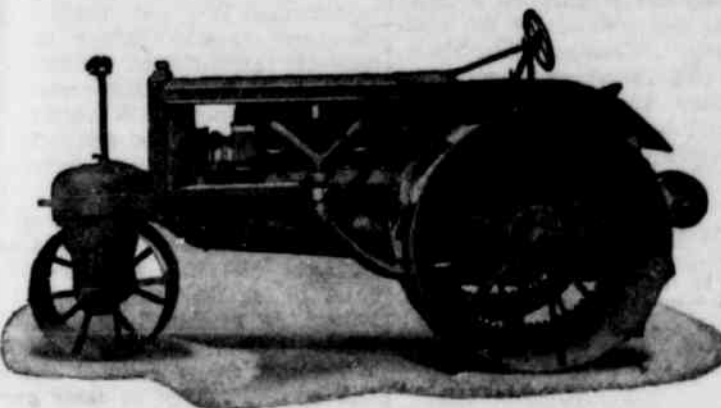
# Wallis Tractors

The machine shown here is a four-cylinder gasoline burning tractor. It develops 13 horsepower on draw-bar, 26 horsepower on the belt, weighs 3200 pounds. Fully equipped without steel gears, Hyatt roller bearings and it is dust proof throughout.



Model J Cub Junior Wallis Tractor

Wallis Tractors can be used for discing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting, grubbing and plowing, threshing and hauling. The ideal power for the modern farm. They are cheap, economical and effective. These machines can be handled by one man. If you are figuring on getting a tractor this year, now is the time to see us, as we can make early deliveries and get your machines up in running condition in time for harvest. Model J is the ideal machine for anyone wanting a light, servicable, all-purpose tractor. For heavy work the Model D.



Model D Wallis Tractor

Gasoline burning, four-cylinder, develops 26 h. p. on the draw-bar and 44 h. p. on the belt. It weighs 8500 pounds. Has cut steel gears, Hyatt roller bearings and is dust proof throughout.

Local representative

E. C. ANDERSON

Care Western Hotel, Sheridan.

## WYOMING TRANSFER MACHINE CO.

NEWCASTLE, WYOMING

Sales Agents for J. I. Case Power Farming Machinery

## CAPTURE THE BASES

That the proper way to end the submarine menace and thus take the first big step toward bringing the war to a successful finish, is to capture or destroy the submarine bases, is the opinion of Col. Henry J. Reilly, one of the foremost military experts of the day. In a recent letter Col. Reilly says:

The primary reason for the enemy's ability to more than hold his own during nearly three years of war, in spite of his much inferior numbers, is because our allies have failed to operate on the principle that "numbers alone annihilate."

This failure, through its effect on the land campaigns, has had a most decided influence on the question of the control of the sea. When the war began Great Britain had assembled in home waters of the British Isles a sea force overwhelmingly superior to that of Germany.

Through her arrangements with France the French had virtually given up their Atlantic fleet, based on Brest, and concentrated all their naval forces in the Mediterranean, in order that, should Italy remain with the triple alliance of Germany, Austro-Hungary, and herself, the entente would have a superior force on Britain's sea route from Gibraltar to the Suez canal.

When Italy declared herself neutral and all the more when she joined the entente, the control of the Mediterranean was secured.

In her treaties of alliance with Japan during the years prior to the war Great Britain had virtually arranged that Japan would watch her naval interest in the Orient. This arrangement had enabled Great Britain to reduce her forces in these waters and correspondingly increase those in home waters. The entry of Japan as a belligerent still further relieved Britain of her responsibilities in the far east.

The first year of the war the German far eastern squadron which had been based on Tsing-tao, China, after giving considerable trouble in the Pacific and defeating a British squadron off the coast of Chile, finally was wiped out in the battle of Falkland islands in the south Atlantic. Various commerce raiders, of which the Emden was the most famous, were also disposed of. This left our allies masters of the sea in that they had denied all overseas commerce to the enemy while holding it open to themselves.

Also a blockade of German ports on the North sea was declared and a similar blockade of Austro-Hungarian ports on the Adriatic put into execution.

For a while these blockades were quite effective. However, the enemy answered them with submarine attacks on the warships engaged, with the result that ultimately the capital or fighting ships had to content themselves with occasional patrols in the waters off these coasts while spending most of their time out of reach of the enemy's submarines. In other words, they were put on the defensive.

As the power of the submarines increased they passed more and more to an offensive role with the object of directly damaging their enemies instead of being merely on the offensive-defensive, that is, only attacking in order to break up the blockade. In their purely offensive role they have succeeded in doing such damage to our shipping and that of our allies that they have become a serious menace not only to the supplies for the French and British armies but also to the food supplies of the two countries.

While various means have been put in use to suppress this menace, none of them so far has been decisive. It is plainly evident that if the bases from which these boats operate can be destroyed they no longer will be a danger. To destroy these bases means the capture of the German sea ports and the various Belgian ports from which they operate. This can be attempted by sea or by land.

An attempt from the sea means

that ships have got to overcome shore batteries. The experience of the French and British navies in their attacks on the Dardanelles forts was such as to confirm the opinion held prior to the war that properly manned shore batteries can more than hold their own against attacking ships. An attempt by means of a force brought to the immediate vicinity by sea means landing on a hostile coast in face of a vigorous and determined enemy.

The Dardanelles expedition shows that only an extremely large number of troops can succeed in any such venture. Aside from the risk of oversea transport, the detachment of a large number of troops from the French front is to be objected to on the grounds of dispersion of force with the consequent opportunity given the enemy who would be operating on interior lines to strike first one and then the other with his full strength.

However, a vigorous campaign carried out by large enough numbers to lead to the defeat of the main enemy armies in France would ultimately bring about the capture of the submarine bases from the land side and the forcing of the German high sea fleet into the open sea where the British fleet could get at it. Cervera's fleet could have remained indefinitely in Santiago harbor had not the successful campaign of our army forced it to sea and thus given our navy the chance to destroy it.

## You Have a Direct Interest

in the growth and development of the Federal Reserve System because its object is to improve banking, currency, and credit conditions; and to lessen the likelihood of those financial disasters which in the past have brought untold losses to the business and laboring men of the country.

You can contribute directly to its development as part of every dollar you deposit with us goes directly into the new system to protect our depositors.



Don't delay any longer to get under its protection.

## Sheridan National Bank

Send for booklet, "How Does it Benefit Me?"