

THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

Published Every Day in the Year, MISSOULIAN PUBLISHING CO. 129 and 131 West Main Street, Missoula, Montana.

Entered at the postoffice at Missoula, Montana, as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (In Advance) Daily, one month \$0.75 Daily, three months 2.25 Daily, six months 4.00 Daily, one year 8.00 Weekly, one year 1.50 Postage added for foreign countries.

TELEPHONE NUMBER Business Office 110 Editorial Rooms

SUBSCRIBERS' PAPERS The Missoulian is anxious to give the best carrier service; therefore subscribers are requested to report faulty delivery at once. In ordering paper changed to new address please give old address also. Money orders and checks should be made payable to The Missoulian Publishing Company.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1939.

A SEWER DISTRICT.

Mayor Logan has acted wisely in asking the south side people who are interested in the proposed construction of a sewer system to meet with the city council for the discussion of the matter. This important subject has received spasmodic and superficial consideration from time to time, but there has never been a concerted effort to organize the south side for the purpose of carrying out the suggestions which have been made. Before anything can be accomplished it is necessary that the people across the river agree as to what they want. When that is decided, it will be possible to take some positive action. There should be a general response to the invitation of the mayor and the meeting next Monday night should witness a practical start toward the accomplishment of the purpose for which it is called.

THE WOMAN'S CLUBS.

Great Falls is hostess this week of the delegates to the annual meeting of the state federation of woman's clubs, and the arrangements which have been made for the session indicate that the northern Montana metropolis will live up to its reputation for hospitality. The state federation includes the Missoula club in its membership. The local organization is in worthy company; the state federation has accomplished a great deal that has been for the good of the state and its communities. It has given special attention to civic improvement, and to its efforts in this direction is due much that has been accomplished in this line in several of Montana's cities. To the convention at Great Falls goes the hope from all parts of the state for a pleasant and prosperous continuance of the work that has been undertaken by the organizations that are represented there.

SPECIAL AND HEATED.

Today, in Olympia, the legislature of the state of Washington will meet in special session at the call of Governor Hays. The session gives promise of developing great heat; the points at issue are those that have been raised during the conflict over the investigation of state departments by the governor.

The warfare, which has grown bitter in its intensity, has been brewing for many months. Local opinion, irregularities in several of the state departments, alleged mismanagement of state institutions and many minor issues are involved in the struggle. Back of it all is a story of political intrigue and revenge and a fierce contest for supremacy on the part of the two rival factions of the republican party in that state.

Upon one side are Governor Hays and his friends, who, at the regular session last winter, favored investigation of the state departments, and on the other are the friends of the state officials, who declare that the investigation was purely of the "muckraker" variety, and undertaken for political purposes only. Their contention that there was nothing wrong with the state departments, however, was given a body blow by the arrest some time ago of Adjutant General Hamilton on charges of embezzling more than \$40,000 of the state militia funds.

Governor Hays was elected lieutenant governor and succeeded to the office of chief executive on the death of Governor Cosgrove last spring. The governor is a strong believer in local option, and in the campaign last fall aligned himself with the reform forces. The liquor interests, which are influential, are consequently lending their strength to the opposition.

Just what the special expects to attempt to accomplish is surrounded with the greatest uncertainty. At present the air is filled only with charges and counter-charges brought by the rival factions. The governor has openly threatened to veto any measure that does not meet with his approval. It is reported, on the other hand, that the opposition intends to

introduce a resolution asking for the impeachment of Governor Hays for alleged misconduct in office.

CHICAGO'S SANE FOURTH.

Spurred by America's record of 5,622 Fourth of July casualties in 1938, 4,413 in 1937 and 5,494 in 1936, Mayor Huse has officially declared for a sane "Fourth" for Chicago, but the suburb of LaGrange has outdone that, having taken the lead in trying music as a substitute for fireworks in celebrating Independence day. Band concerts, orchestra concerts and chorus singing are to be pitted against the sound of powder. The deadly work of the giant cracker and toy pistol, as summarized by the journal of the American Medical association, shows 850 deaths over the last five Fourth's, 570 being from tetanus-lockjaw. Twenty-five thousand casualties of various kinds is the total for five years of pyrotechnical detonating celebrations. Chicago's rules will attempt to bar cannon crackers, toy pistols, any fireworks containing explosives more violent than black powder, and dealers found selling or keeping the taboed noise makers are threatened with fines and the revocation of their licenses. The limits of the Fourth are strictly prescribed and fireworks or noise makers of any kind are under ban except on the one day when the dog hides in the basement and the parents vainly long for peace and quiet. All the wholesale and retail dealers in the city have been informed concerning the exact provisions of the ordinance, and the police have been instructed to be on the lookout for the display or sale in any store of the prohibited varieties of explosives. The appearance of any of these explosives in the hands of any persons also will be the signal for a police investigation and the arrest of offending citizens and dealers.

The Bitter Root apple is to receive the attention in marketing which its excellence merits. This is good news to those who have mourned to see fine fruit spoiled by careless shipping.

A trip across the reservation this month will satisfy the inquirer as to the cause of the enthusiasm over the Flathead lands.

The persons who are seeking for information, preparatory to seeking for land, are finding things agreeable in both quests.

Any unusual noise that comes down the canyon should occasion no alarm here. The Eagles are meeting in Butte.

Mr. Harriman may be having a good time in Vienna, but some of his friends are very uneasy in New York.

The reputation of doing things is a good one for any administration to have, and Mr. Logan is winning it.

Another noteworthy result of the reservation opening is the eagerness of many aliens to become citizens.

If the Mauretania reduces the transatlantic record much more, she will meet herself midway the ocean.

The presence of the Eagles in Butte is not likely to interrupt the contest over the office of chief of police.

On the other hand, there is authoritative opinion to the effect that the Lolo survey is on the square.

If it is true that the maneuvers in Lolo pass are a bluff, Mr. Harriman does well to stay in Europe.

We hope that Mr. Taft has good ground for his belief that the income tax will become a reality.

The Baptist brethren in Chicago assembled, are zealous to the extent of seeming riotous.

The man who gets a piece of land in western Montana gets Red Apples but no lemon.

It is a cinch that the Milwaukee survey up the Bitter Root is no bluff.

The abounding joy of the printers' dance was worthy of the craft.

MYSTERY PARTIALLY SOLVED

(Continued From Page One.)

she died, he said she had bitten her tongue and bled to death."

Notices Odor. Leon told him, Chung Sin added, that he was going to send the trunk to Jersey City and thence to Europe.

As a matter of fact, it lay untouched in the stuffy little room until Sun Leung, proprietor of the restaurant below, noticed the odor about the building and summoned the police. Despite interrogations, Chung Sin declined to say just what happened in the room when the girl was murdered.

"Did Leon take her there, or did she go of her own accord?" he was asked. "She went there alone," he replied. "Was she in love with Leon, or Leon in love with her?"

ROBS THE BANK.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 22.—A highwayman, described as gentle in appearance, robbed the branch banking house of the Waggoner Bank & Trust company in the center of Fort Worth's business section today.

GRAND PRODUCTION OF "JOAN OF ARC"



MAUDE ADAMS AS JEANNE D'ARC.

Boston, June 22.—Today in the stadium of Harvard university the most magnificent production of "Joan of Arc" that has ever been attempted was given. Miss Maude Adams, garbed in armor and riding a pure white Arabian horse, was the maid of France and over 1,500 members of the student body of Harvard participated in the great scene.

The whole was under the direction of Charles Frohman, and no effort or expense had been spared in this great and classic production. It was one Sunday, a year ago, while she was riding in Boston, that Miss Adams, while riding through the campus of Harvard college, was attracted by an humble appearing building, which was found to be the Germanic museum. When she learned of its history and purpose—namely, that of spreading German culture in America—and that it was one of the pet projects of the German emperor, the great actress was deeply interested.

A great desire had taken hold of her to do something for the museum, which was badly in need of a new and better building. When she returned to New York she discussed the project with Charles Frohman, and he, too, became greatly interested in the undertaking. For nearly 12 years Maude Adams

requirements not only of our people, but of our banks, thus creating a fund that can be legitimately used for long time loans for development purposes.

The eastern companies, alert to the new attention to the insurance situation, are making a united and vigorous fight to retain their long lead in this field. This is best told by western men of prominence who have interested themselves in one new insurance company in this field, the Consolidated Casualty company of Chicago.

William A. Field, general superintendent for the Illinois Steel company, and a director of this new company said: "One strong point in favor of insuring companies is the position which has been placed in its way by the big companies of the east. They are both to see western capital retained in the west. Heretofore all the business of the west has been done by eastern companies; consequently western funds have gone to eastern banks. Everything has been done that possibly could be done by these companies to retard our progress."

Estimates given tonight place the probable amount that would be raised by the proposed 2 per cent tax on net earnings of corporations at from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Neither the senate nor the house leaders undertook to forecast the length of time which will be required to pass this measure through congress.

It is to settle this question in this latter type of forest, that the present experiments have been begun. On an area from which about half of the merchantable timber is now being cut by the Oregon Valley Land company, two representative plots of about eight acres each were selected. Each was divided in two parts in such a way that the conditions on one-half were just about the same as conditions on the other half. On one the brush will be piled and burned, on the other it will be cut up and scattered over the ground. Here, with the two methods being tried side by side, is a good opportunity to prove their relative merits. This fall there will be abundant yellow pine seed so that by next summer the results of the experiment should begin to show. These plots will be examined by officers of the forest service from time to time. If there are more seedlings at the end of two or three years on the half in which the brush is scattered than on the half in which the brush is burned it will indicate that in order to secure the best growth of young seedlings it is better not to burn the brush. If the experiment does turn out this way it is probable that in this yellow pine region where the soil is liable to dry out and natural reproduction is poor, the brush will be scattered over the

ground in logging operations on the national forests heretofore. Wherever the danger from fire is great, however, the brush will have to be piled and burned even though this method may be less favorable to reproduction. The essential consideration is to prevent the brush on cut-over lands from being a fire menace. In most types of forest, slashings like a menace for years after logging unless the brush is disposed of. The burning of brush on cut-over land is becoming a common practice, not only by the forest service, but by lumbermen on their own lands. In fact, in some of the eastern states the burning of brush after logging is made compulsory by law.

Whenever the government sells timber from the national forests an essential provision of the contract is that the brush must be disposed of. In the yellow pine region it is usually piled and burned. In the Douglas fir region the whole cut-over area is burned broadcast under careful guards and after fire lines have been constructed about the area.

The primary object of the disposing of the brush on cut-over areas by burning is to get rid of a fire trap, in some types of forest, particularly in the Douglas fir forests, it serves another very beneficial purpose, that is, it promotes the natural seeding up of the area and the starting of another crop of Douglas fir. In the yellow pine forests, however, such as are found over in eastern Oregon and Washington and in the Southwest, the effect of burning brush may be detrimental rather than helpful to the young growth. In these semi-arid regions the soil dries out very rapidly and natural reproduction of yellow pine is in some localities very poor. In this account, a soil covering or mulch of brush is quite effective in protecting the soil from the intense sunshine and helps to conserve the soil moisture. It may be wiser, therefore, to leave the brush unburned in these dry stands of yellow pine.

Experiments Begin

It is to settle this question in this latter type of forest, that the present experiments have been begun. On an area from which about half of the merchantable timber is now being cut by the Oregon Valley Land company, two representative plots of about eight acres each were selected. Each was divided in two parts in such a way that the conditions on one-half were just about the same as conditions on the other half. On one the brush will be piled and burned, on the other it will be cut up and scattered over the ground. Here, with the two methods being tried side by side, is a good opportunity to prove their relative merits. This fall there will be abundant yellow pine seed so that by next summer the results of the experiment should begin to show. These plots will be examined by officers of the forest service from time to time. If there are more seedlings at the end of two or three years on the half in which the brush is scattered than on the half in which the brush is burned it will indicate that in order to secure the best growth of young seedlings it is better not to burn the brush. If the experiment does turn out this way it is probable that in this yellow pine region where the soil is liable to dry out and natural reproduction is poor, the brush will be scattered over the

ground in logging operations on the national forests heretofore. Wherever the danger from fire is great, however, the brush will have to be piled and burned even though this method may be less favorable to reproduction. The essential consideration is to prevent the brush on cut-over lands from being a fire menace. In most types of forest, slashings like a menace for years after logging unless the brush is disposed of. The burning of brush on cut-over land is becoming a common practice, not only by the forest service, but by lumbermen on their own lands. In fact, in some of the eastern states the burning of brush after logging is made compulsory by law.

Whenever the government sells timber from the national forests an essential provision of the contract is that the brush must be disposed of. In the yellow pine region it is usually piled and burned. In the Douglas fir region the whole cut-over area is burned broadcast under careful guards and after fire lines have been constructed about the area.

The primary object of the disposing of the brush on cut-over areas by burning is to get rid of a fire trap, in some types of forest, particularly in the Douglas fir forests, it serves another very beneficial purpose, that is, it promotes the natural seeding up of the area and the starting of another crop of Douglas fir. In the yellow pine forests, however, such as are found over in eastern Oregon and Washington and in the Southwest, the effect of burning brush may be detrimental rather than helpful to the young growth. In these semi-arid regions the soil dries out very rapidly and natural reproduction of yellow pine is in some localities very poor. In this account, a soil covering or mulch of brush is quite effective in protecting the soil from the intense sunshine and helps to conserve the soil moisture. It may be wiser, therefore, to leave the brush unburned in these dry stands of yellow pine.

Experiments Begin

It is to settle this question in this latter type of forest, that the present experiments have been begun. On an area from which about half of the merchantable timber is now being cut by the Oregon Valley Land company, two representative plots of about eight acres each were selected. Each was divided in two parts in such a way that the conditions on one-half were just about the same as conditions on the other half. On one the brush will be piled and burned, on the other it will be cut up and scattered over the ground. Here, with the two methods being tried side by side, is a good opportunity to prove their relative merits. This fall there will be abundant yellow pine seed so that by next summer the results of the experiment should begin to show. These plots will be examined by officers of the forest service from time to time. If there are more seedlings at the end of two or three years on the half in which the brush is scattered than on the half in which the brush is burned it will indicate that in order to secure the best growth of young seedlings it is better not to burn the brush. If the experiment does turn out this way it is probable that in this yellow pine region where the soil is liable to dry out and natural reproduction is poor, the brush will be scattered over the

ground in logging operations on the national forests heretofore. Wherever the danger from fire is great, however, the brush will have to be piled and burned even though this method may be less favorable to reproduction. The essential consideration is to prevent the brush on cut-over lands from being a fire menace. In most types of forest, slashings like a menace for years after logging unless the brush is disposed of. The burning of brush on cut-over land is becoming a common practice, not only by the forest service, but by lumbermen on their own lands. In fact, in some of the eastern states the burning of brush after logging is made compulsory by law.

Whenever the government sells timber from the national forests an essential provision of the contract is that the brush must be disposed of. In the yellow pine region it is usually piled and burned. In the Douglas fir region the whole cut-over area is burned broadcast under careful guards and after fire lines have been constructed about the area.

A NEW TAX MEASURE DRAFTED

CONFERENCE IS HELD AT WHITE HOUSE AND CORPORATION MEASURE IS DRAWN.

Washington, June 22.—Details of the proposed measure for the taxation of net earnings of corporations were arranged tonight at the most important conference that has been held at the White House since Mr. Taft assumed the presidency. There were present Attorney General Wickersham and Senator Root, who are charged with the work of drafting the measure. Secretary Knox, Senators Aldrich, Burrows, Penrose, Hale, Cullom, Eliot, Snoot, McCumber and Lodge, Speaker Cannon, Representative Payne and Representative John Dwight of New York were also present.

For two hours the corporation tax measure, which had been prepared in the form of an amendment to the tariff bill, was viewed from every angle. Many changes in form were suggested. The carefully prepared copies given to each member of the party by Attorney General Wickersham were returned to him at the end of the conference. President Taft himself suggested that the copies should not be taken by the members of the party until the amendment had been perfected. All agreed not to make the form of the amendment public until it is ready to be introduced in the senate.

Terms of Measure.

The terms of the measure provide that all corporations having capital stock and organized for profit shall pay a tax of 2 per cent on their net earnings. Corporations coming within that designation will be compelled to make returns to specially named agents of the bureau of internal revenue of the treasury department, giving the amount of their gross receipts, capital stock, bonded indebtedness and all other visible debts.

The amendment will define in the broadest possible way the character of losses which may be deducted from the net earnings upon which the tax is to be collected. The 2 per cent tax will apply to all corporations organized for profit, but each corporation will be allowed a \$5,000 exemption.

Any corporation which makes a false report will be subjected to a penalty, the amount of which was not decided tonight. Most of the participants in the conference expressed the opinion that it should range from \$1,000 to \$10,000.

On All Stock.

The tax will be collected upon the entire amount of preferred and common stock of every corporation and upon the bonds of a corporation where they exceed the total amount of capital. It is intended that the bill shall become operative immediately on its passage. The life of the measure was made indeterminate. The present year's tax will be collectible July 1, 1940.

Leaders in the senate and house have been flooded with telegrams from corporations expressing fear that the law would be drawn in such form that unscrupulous agents of the internal revenue bureau might use information so as to injure the business of a corporation. This was discussed tonight and it was decided that only especially designated agents of the bureau should be permitted to interrogate corporations concerning their business.

It was decided that all incorporated insurance companies organized for profit shall be brought within the terms of the proposed corporation tax law. This will not exempt so-called mutual insurance companies. Neither will it exempt fraternal insurance companies, which come within that interpretation of the law.

Estimates given tonight place the probable amount that would be raised by the proposed 2 per cent tax on net earnings of corporations at from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Neither the senate nor the house leaders undertook to forecast the length of time which will be required to pass this measure through congress.

WOUNDS HIS FATHER.

Barlesville, Okla., June 22.—Harrison Day, 20 years old, tonight perhaps fatally wounded his father, James Day. The elder Day had bitten off a joint of one of the son's fingers during a quarrel. The latter rushed to a neighbor's, borrowed a shotgun and shot his father.

POOL ROOM HEARING BEGINS IN COURT

Butte, June 22.—The trial of Harry Rose, manager of the Interstate Telegraph company, on a charge of having lured and abducted the making of bets on horse races run outside the state of Montana, was started in Judge Donlan's department this morning, and most of the testimony had been concluded at noon. The particular charge against Harry Rose is that he accepted \$20 from Ted Kleinschmidt on April 10 to bet on a horse called Glorio. The testimony showed that if the bet was made it occurred on April 8, and the defense objected to the introduction of any testimony owing to the variance of the date, but was overruled. The state then rested.

KELLY GETS DECISION

Niagara Falls, June 22.—Eddie Kelly, the Buffalo newsboy, was given the decision over Eddie Stanton of California at the beginning of the third round of what was scheduled for a 10-round bout here tonight. Stanton was given a bad drubbing in the first two rounds, and deliberately fouled in the third to put an end to the fight.

Special Announcement TO WOMEN LA GRECQUE Corset Demonstration Today and Tomorrow Few women nowadays but realize the importance of a correctly fitting corset, not only insofar as it affects the fit and style of one's garments, but for anatomical reasons as well. It is also true that few women understand how to fit a corset to themselves and it is for this very reason that we have arranged for MADAME LA BURT, Expert La Grecque Corseture DIRECT FROM THE NEW YORK CITY PARLORS to be with us today and tomorrow—Wednesday and Thursday only—to demonstrate the famous La Grecque Corsets, fitting them to customers and giving instructions on the subject, imparting a knowledge of corsets that years of experience has taught her. YOUR ATTENDANCE IS REQUESTED

MISSOULA MERCANTILE CO.

BURNING OF BRUSH DISCUSSED

FOREST SERVICE EXPERIMENTS IN OREGON VALLEY ON UNDERGROWTH OF FORESTS.

Is yellow pine reproduction better where the brush is cut up and scattered over the ground, or where it is piled and burned? This is a question which the forest service hopes to answer through interesting experiments which have just been started on the Fremont national forest in Oregon.

OUTLOOK IS GLOOMY FOR REFORMS NOW

Berlin, June 22.—The political situation for the crown is extremely clouded by today's events. The Reichstag's adoption of a quotation tax, which Chancellor Von Buelow declared the government would never accept, and the finance committee's rejection of an inheritance tax, which he declared to be an essential part of the central scheme of finance reform, leaves the chancellor's position extremely precarious. Many politicians think that the chancellor will be compelled to resign unless he has the courage to dissolve the reichstag and appeal to the country.

Meanwhile the outlook for financial reform is exceedingly gloomy. The inheritance tax will come up for the second reading on Thursday before a full house, where its adoption is possible, notwithstanding its rejection today by the committee. The conservatives and clericals declare, however, if it is adopted they will refuse further co-operation.

TWENTY PROSTRATED.

New York, June 22.—Twenty persons were prostrated by the heat here today. Thermometers registered 90 in the shade.

Attention, Builders!

The attention of all builders and contractors is directed to the following: which is an exact copy of article 13, section 2, of the International constitution and by-laws of the Bricklayers and Masons' Union: "The cutting, setting and pointing of all cement blocks or artificial stonework and all cement that is used for backing up external walls the building of party walls, columns, girders, beams, floors, stairs, arches and plaster-block partitions, where substituted for brick, shall be done by bricklayers and where substituted for stone, shall be done by stonemasons. This refers to all concrete foundations and all retaining walls."

By order of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union No. 7 of Montana. Missoula, June 15, 1939.

\$10 REWARD

For information leading to the lease of a building, residence, or room suitable for Hat Shop and Cleaning Works. Wanted to occupy not later than August 1. Call or address L. W. Austin, 123 East Main street. HAT SHOP.

Speaking of Shoes Has some one told you that you can't get a good dress shoe for less than \$5? Let us show you some Goodyear Welts that we've marked down to \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3. They are not worth \$6, but are worth just \$1.50 more than we ask for them. We've a great line of Cool Underwear for Hot Weather. Everything That Men Wear. BROOKS'

MISSOULIAN WANT ADS BRING QUICK RESULTS.