

INVESTIGATION OF LUMBER TRUST BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IS ON

CONTROL OF PRICES, AND ATTITUDE TOWARD LAWS OF AMERICA EXPOSED

Regional Associations Form National Manufacturers Body; Maintain Paid Lobby at Washington; Numerous Extracts From Correspondence Reveals Exchange of Sales Lists a Practice.

Washington, Jan. 10.—An extensive investigation into the activities of lumber manufacturers through their national and regional associations is being made by the department of justice with the assistance of the federal trade commission.

This was disclosed in a report sent Monday to congress by the commission in connection with the inquiry being conducted by the senate committee on housing and reconstruction. The report, the commission says, is designed to show the activities of the manufacturers and their attitude toward "national legislation, amendments to the revenue laws, elimination of competitive woods, control of prices and production, restriction of re-forestation and other matters."

Regional Associations Combine.

It is so reported that the regional associations have formed the National Lumber Manufacturers' association with headquarters at Chicago.

The general regional associations listed as constituting the national association are the Southern Pine association; West Coast Lumber association; Western Pine Manufacturers' association; Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' association; Northern Pine Manufacturers' association; North Carolina Pine association; Georgia-Florida Sawmill association; Southern Cross association; Michigan-Hardwood Manufacturers' association and the California Sugar and White Pine Manufacturers' association.

The commission informs congress that the national association has "been very active in legislative and departmental affairs which affect this industry." It adds that L. C. Boyle, a Kansas City attorney, with headquarters in Washington, "is employed to attend to matters for the national association and that he also represents many of the regional associations."

Lobby Committee Urged.

The report says the national association should have a committee upon "legislative relations," the function of which was "fully outlined" by Mr. Boyle in a letter dated May 5, 1919, to Charles Keith, president of the Southern Pine association, which the commission quotes as follows:

"To my mind the outstanding opportunity your committee has to serve the industry and also the country at large is to so mobilize its units that there may be in a position to more adequately defend themselves against the destructive tendencies of the hour. The result can be aided by the industry being kept fully advised through your committee of governmental activities—political, legislative and departmental—that have for their direct or indirect object invasion of constitutional guarantees.

"It would be unwise to spread broadcast the plan of organizing your committee and this especially if the organization is to be comprehensive of the industry because the very magnitude of the plan would challenge attention and arouse suspicion."

Price Lists Practice.

Numerous extracts from correspondence, said to have passed between officials of regional organizations, are given in the report to support the commission's charge that issuance of price lists from the time to time was an "established practice."

The correspondence mentioned involves the West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' association, the Western Pine Manu-

DAVIS DENIES CABLE CHARGE BY W. U. HEAD

No Threats Have Been Made Against Cuba, Secretary Asserts.

Associated Press Does Not Favor Government Subsidy of Wires.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Acting Secretary Davis denied Monday before a senate committee that the state department had brought any pressure to bear on the Cuban government to prevent the landing of the Western Union Barbadoes cable, as had been charged earlier in the day by President Carlton of the Western Union company.

The report contains documents in support of further charges that the association had consistently sought to eliminate competition not only in prices but in competing woods and also to restrict production in the interest of price levels.

Contained in the report is a table showing "average realization, average costs and average margin a thousand feet of the Kansas City group of Southern Pine manufacturers for the years 1915 to 1919, inclusive, and average price and margin for May, 1920, as compared with average costs for the first three months of 1921."

This table shows that in 1915 the realization was \$1.98 below cost, that in 1916 it was \$1.98 above; in 1917 \$0.42 above; in 1918 \$1.41 above; in 1919 \$8.54 above; and in May, 1920, \$29.25 above.

COURT FULL INVESTIGATION.

Tasmania, Jan. 10.—A conference of lumbermen of this section, held Monday to discuss the charges filed before congress by the federal trade commission, made public a statement asserting that the lumber industry will welcome a full investigation and declaring that the conditions complained of were the result of government orders.

The lumber industry of the northwest would more than welcome a thorough investigation of the activities of the industry during and after the war," the statement reads. "The industry in the northwest was the only district forced to an eight-hour day. The spruce division and the fir production board set working hours, wages and lumber prices until after the armistice."

Famous English Surgeon Stricken; Married Canadian

London, Jan. 10.—Dr. Robert Jared Bliss Howard, a noted medical authority, died here Sunday.

He was educated at McGill university at Montreal and at the London hospital. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Dr. Howard was married in 1888 to Margaret Charlotte, second daughter of Sir Donald Alexander Smith, who played a prominent role in the history of Canada from 1829 until his death in 1914, and who was made Baron St. Anthony.

Following the death of his father, she succeeded to his title. Dr. Howard is survived by his widow, two sons and two daughters.

NATIONAL PARK EXPERTS PONDER THEIR MAINTENANCE

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 10.—Experts on national and state parks from all parts of the country were here Monday to discuss furtherance of a program for more concerted action for establishing and maintaining such places. The conference opened Monday morning and will continue until Wednesday evening.

Slavery was nominally abolished in Zanzibar in 1870.

RAIL HEADS WANT OWN AGREEMENT WITH THEIR MEN

Representative of Carriers Before Federal Board Asserts Schedules Entered Into During the Government Control Should Now Be Abrogated in Interest of Efficiency and Economy.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—The national agreements between the railroads and various classes of their employees, standardizing the latter's rules and working conditions throughout the nation, which were instituted within six months before the end of federal control, should not, in the interests of "honest, efficient and economical management," be continued longer under private operation, according to contentions made by representatives of the railroads before the railroad labor board here Monday during hearings on the demand of railway employees for the perpetuation of these agreements.

"The only parties who are opposed to national agreements were outlawed by the government," said the representative of the carriers' side of the controversy, testified.

Reasons Are Given.

The reasons for the carriers' opposition to national agreements were outlined by Mr. Walter as follows:

- 1—They are ultra-restrictive and therefore prevent the "honest, efficient and economical management" demanded by the transportation act.
- 2—The variable conditions in different sections of the country make the universal application of their provisions impracticable.
- 3—The existing rules, the continuation of which is proposed by the railroads, are capable of various constructions.
- 4—The existing agreements provide that the rules contained therein shall apply to all employees of any particular railroad, regardless of the department of the railroad in which the man is employed, thus leading to a division of jurisdiction and a conflict in the working rules applicable to employees engaged in the same work.
- 5—The existing agreements have developed unworkable, inefficient and economical practices such as the piece work system for regulating rates of pay.
- 6—The railroads must have relief from the rules controlling the employment of men, which are so restrictive as to prevent them from obtaining a sufficient number of employees to maintain their schedules, thus interfering with output and causing delay to the movement of traffic.
- 7—The agreements contain many rules which provide for payment for work not performed, and thereby cause many millions of dollars of unnecessary expense annually.
- 8—The railroads do not object to schedules (the technical term for rail work not performed) properly negotiated and entered into with their own employees," Mr. Walter said, "as is evidenced by the fact that nearly all of the railroads represented by this committee have had schedules with the various train service organizations for many years.

"Those roads which have been working on the eight hour day basis, will continue to do so unless changed by mutual agreement with their employees, but they must have the right to re-establish more efficient and economical practices.

"We refer, among things, to piece work methods which were abolished. This action has cost many millions of dollars to the roads which had for years successfully produced much of their output by piece work methods."

"We believe that the board should not approach this subject from the angle of a schedule with any organization or that the board can properly say what organizations shall or shall not represent employees. The subject should be dealt with from the standpoint of what are the proper regulations for the character of service under consideration and that the question of whether they shall be applied on the individual properties, in the form of a schedule with certain organizations, depends upon the policy of the individual property and the desire of the majority of the respective classes of employees on that property."

BUSINESS IS POOR IN SOUTH AMERICA AND ORIENT REPORT

Better Trade Relations With U. S. Depend Upon Lower Exchange and Labor Conditions.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Better trade conditions between the United States and South America and the far east cannot be expected until rates of exchange and labor conditions in foreign countries have been improved according to a summary of world business made public here by the department of commerce. The statement was the first of monthly summaries the department will issue.

In virtually every country of South America and the far east imports have fallen in the last few months and money has become very hard to obtain, the department said. Australia was reported to be awaiting lower prices before buying.

Hard Times in Japan

The Japanese financial condition is most "unsatisfactory," Commercial Attaché James F. Abbott cabled from Tokyo. He predicted a severe drop in the Japanese exchange rate and reported banks had tightened money market by raising rates. Japan, he said, finished the year with a large balance of trade against her and there are large stocks of unsold goods in warehouses. "The general stagnation," he said, "has brought about a situation which will result in the cutting of wages."

Failure of many business houses in China, is foreseen by Commercial Attaché Julien Arnold at Peking, who cabled that the ancient Chinese custom of paying all debts on the new year, February 8, will force many places to close.

Chilean Credits Shaky

In Chile both exports and imports were reported to be decreasing and the exchange rate is unimproved. Great care should be exercised in granting credits, the department was advised. Commercial Attaché Carlton Jackson reported that many business failures were expected in Mexico and that the money market is unfavorable. He asserted government finances were un sound, the cost of living was increasing and the lowering of wages had begun and unemployment was general.

Cables Asses to Trade.

George T. Hargraves, representing the United Press company, attacked the limited facilities of the press service and also told of difficulties encountered in reaching South America.

Clarence H. MacKay, president of the Commercial Cable-Postal Telegraph company, stated that he could not "too strongly" urge the importance of the restoration by England and France of the former German cables which have been run between the United States and Germany and which were seized and diverted by England and France during the war. He stated that the two cables were great assets to American business in Germany and northern Europe. He emphasized the importance of obtaining the vigorous support of the United States government in obtaining for American companies equitable privileges to land cables and do business in foreign countries with a "fair field and no favors."

More Cables, More News.

Frederick Roy Martin, acting general manager of the Associated Press, told the committee that any increase of communication facilities abroad, the dissemination of American news.

"The Associated Press is furnishing its news reports to Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska and Mexico," he said, "and has gone very extensively into South America. Our reports on the Pacific are sent by radio and incidentally copied for free distribution to Japan and China. This is an unprecedented field and we are keeping it up for patriotic motives, to maintain the connection between the United States and its possessions."

Doesn't Want Subsidy.

South American readers, Mr. Martin said, desired news from the United States and the only difficulty in the service was the lack of cable facilities. Senator Kellogg asked if the government could assist news distribution.

"In extending cable facilities," Mr. Martin replied, "the Associated Press does not want any government subsidy. We should like to see direct cables to Italy and the Scandinavian countries."

English Censorship Narrow.

"We have had our troubles with the government with censorship during the last few years. I will say for our English friends that their censorship is narrower than our own. Only last Saturday we found that the navy department was censoring a dispatch from San Francisco."

"It has been a keen disappointment to us to find that American cables to South America could not give us sufficient facilities and we have been forced to contract with the English Western company in London, to carry a million words a year to our South American papers."

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\$50,000 IS VOTED FOR INAUGURATION OF NEW PRESIDENT

Amendment to Reduce It to \$40,000 Defeated in House by 285 to 5.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The senate resolution appropriating \$50,000 for expenses at the capital incident to the inauguration of President-elect Harding was adopted Monday by the house by an overwhelming majority.

An amendment by Representative Blanton, Democrat, Texas, to cut the fund to \$40,000 was defeated 285 to 5. Another attempt to simplify the ceremonies was made by Senators Borah, Republican, Idaho, and Norris, Republican, Nebraska. The former introduced a resolution prohibiting further congressional appropriations or use of public buildings for inaugural balls, while Senator Norris proposed an amendment to prohibit transportation here of troops or cadets.

Declaring it was proposed to hold "the most costly and ostentatious inauguration ever occurring in the history of this or any other country," Mr. Borah's resolution referred to reports that there were 2,325,000 copies of public buildings for inaugural balls, while Senator Norris proposed an amendment to prohibit transportation here of troops or cadets.

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Rumored Arrest of Balloonists on Technicality Denied

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 10.—Emphatic denial was made here Monday of pub-

lished stories that the Canadian mounted police would "arrest" the three American naval balloonists on their return to civilization in a friendly action to obtain an explanation of why they technically violated international mercantile regulations by landing in Canada without due formalities.

This Week's Used Piano Bargains

AT KOPS PIANO HOUSE — 508 CENTRAL

Here is a cleanup offer in good used pianos and players—If you have any intention of buying within the near future you will do well by seeing us at once. Every piano guaranteed to be in excellent condition.

TERMS ON SOME AS LOW AS \$8 MONTHLY

Call Early for First Choice

- \$500 KIMBALL, oak finish, fine condition \$325
- \$650 J. & C. FISCHER, burr walnut, now \$375
- \$500 KOHLER & CAMPBELL, mahogany, bungalow \$315
- \$450 WHEELER, mahogany, thoroughly overhauled \$275
- \$400 CAMP & CO., ebony finish, sale price \$150
- \$550 BAYER PIANO, oak, shopworn only, now \$375
- \$400 JOHN NORTHROP, mahogany \$245
- \$600 STROUD PIANOLA PLAYER PIANO, mahogany \$575
- \$800 STROUD PIANOLA PLAYER PIANO, mahogany \$495
- \$700 AEDOLIAN PLAYER PIANO with sixty rolls \$415
- SEVERAL OTHER PLAYERS at \$355, \$395 to \$450

OUT OF TOWN PEOPLE—Write Us for Complete List and Lowest Terms—We Pay the Freight.

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GREAT FALLS' OLDEST AND LARGEST PIANO DEALERS

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Steel Office Filing Sections and Furniture have new prices out that drop

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WE FOLLOW THE CUT AT ONCE!!

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GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

Why Don't They Go Back?

Why is it that thousands who quit coffee years ago for Postum have continued using Postum ever since?

These people could have gone back to coffee if they had wanted to. But they found Postum to be a satisfying table-drink with a delightful coffee-like flavor, and entirely healthful

If coffee disagrees, try

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Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.

WEATHER

Observations taken at 6 p. m., Jan. 10, for preceding 24 hours:

| | High | Low | Pet. |
|-------------|------|-----|------|
| Great Falls | 31 | 9 | .. |
| Calgary | 34 | 10 | .. |
| Chicago | 35 | 14 | .. |
| Denver | 30 | 14 | .. |
| Helena | 25 | 10 | .. |
| Kalispell | 24 | 14 | .. |
| New York | 42 | 24 | .. |
| St. Paul | 18 | 15 | .. |
| San Diego | 54 | 50 | 10 |
| Seattle | 28 | 24 | .. |
| Winnipeg | 30 | 8 | .. |

Weather Conditions — Pacific Slope Northwest and Canadian Northwest: High pressure extends throughout the northwestern states, with the center around Kansas. Canada: A very light snow fell in various portions. Clear skies prevail throughout, except in northern Canada, where temperatures have fallen considerably and indications are that they will continue to fall generally.

Montana Forecast: Partly cloudy Tuesday and probably Wednesday; not much change in temperature.



OH, TRY SCHILLING TEA

The High Grade

Wood Filing Office Furniture IS OFF

15 Per Cent

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All Office Supplies Always on the Market

Tribune Printing & Supply Co.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

Do you know a woman who uses common tea and is missing the exquisite fragrance, the charming taste, the invigoration, and cheer of fine tea?

That woman is actually paying more per cup for common tea than she would pay for tea that gives all these delights.

Too bad! but some day she'll see the point.

Schilling Tea