

THE WEATHER

Probably snow and colder Friday; somewhat colder; Saturday cloudy.

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR

THE GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE

MONTANA'S BEST NEWS GATHERER

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1921.

READ TRIBUNE WANT ADS

PRICE FIVE CENTS

FRENCH CHILDREN APPROVE BRIAND'S REPARATION PLAN. 'SIT SELL AND WAIT' HARLING'S POLICY, IS BYWORD

TARIFF DEBATE DRAGS; DEFINITE ACTION LOOMS

Proposed Bill Will Only Legislate Money Into Pockets of the Sugar Trust, Charges Made.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Although debate on the Fordney emergency tariff bill dragged aimlessly on the senate floor Thursday, real progress was made towards definite action on the measure.

Tentative Program Probably will be submitted to the senate Friday and unanimous consent asked for an agreement to vote on the bill February 15.

Senator LaFollette, as chairman of the committee considering the bill, finally ruled the companies would be allowed to maintain secrecy as to costs and profits for business reasons.

Mr. Robinson discussed provisions for taking care of invalid veterans, but the others spoke on tariff.

Mr. McCallar had a brief colloquy with Senator Ransdell, Democrat, of Louisiana, on demand of the latter for proof of his statements that a sugar trust existed.

Mr. McCallar challenged supporters of the bill to show how it would aid the farmers, asserting that little of their products remained on the farm.

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Figures of the reparations commission show that France's damages amount to 110,000,000,000 gold marks, of which 57,000,000,000 gold marks are charged to the devastated regions.

Paris, Feb. 3.—A presidential decree suspending the concession granted the Western Union Telegraph company for connecting up its Barbadoes cable at Conjanmar, on the Cuban coast, is published in the official Gazette, thus becoming effective.

200% PROFIT MADE BY 2 COAL TINES

Senate Investigators Asked Not to Reveal Names of Companies by Chief of Trust.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Estimated profits of 21 mining companies operating in the Pocahontas coal fields of West Virginia, some of which were as high as 200 per cent on investment during 1920, were placed Thursday before the senate committee considering the Calder coal regulation bill.

The corporation names involved were not made public but after an animated debate, J. D. Morrow, vice president of the National Coal Association, said this would violate an understanding reached with senate investigators who procured the accounts.

Senator LaFollette, as chairman of the committee considering the bill, finally ruled the companies would be allowed to maintain secrecy as to costs and profits for business reasons.

Another corporation, with an investment of \$163,000, made \$133,000 in nine months, of 1920, he said, or a profit rate of 109 per cent on capital.

Mr. Scholz, who represents the German people's party in the present coalition government, designated the export tax provided for in the proposals as tantamount to "killing the goose that is to lay the golden egg."

Paris, Feb. 3.—By the Associated Press.—Germany does not, of course, withdraw from further negotiations, but she must decline to accept the present Paris proposals as constituting a basis, or even a starting point, for renewed deliberations.

Dr. Ernest Scholz, minister of economics, informed the Associated Press Thursday, Germany, he added, would not affix her signature to a pact that could not be fulfilled, and declared the Versailles treaty prescribed an entirely different procedure for arriving at the amount of indemnity Germany was to pay than that adopted by the supreme council at Paris.

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STRIKE DOOMS OR RAILROADS IF PACT BROKEN

Machinists Organizer Predicts Before Union Council at Milwaukee; 'Open Shop' Is Fight.

Milwaukee, Feb. 3.—A general railway strike will take place within a week, if the railroad labor board permits railroad executives to abrogate wage contracts, William Schoenberg, Chicago, international organizer for the machinists union, predicted before the federated trades council, it was reported Thursday. He asserted the program of the railroad executives is part of the open shop fight against union labor.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—The controversy between American railroads and their employees over abrogation of the national agreement on working conditions was in abeyance Thursday night with the adjournment until Monday of the hearing on rules and working conditions before the United States railroad labor board.

The board of censorship would consist of three persons, two men and one woman, of which the chairman would receive a salary of \$2,500 and the others \$2,000 each.

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FIRST APPROPRIATION \$1,023,127; CLAIM BIG CUT HAS BEEN MADE

House Committee Introduces Bill to Cover Expense of Certain Executive and Judicial Departments; Said to Be Less Amount Than That Expended in the Last Two Years.

Helena, Feb. 3.—Although admitted by the house committee on appropriations to be larger in the aggregate than the amount appropriated for the same departments by the legislature of two years ago, the two appropriations bills introduced Thursday by the committee to cover amounts required by certain of the executive and judicial departments during the ensuing 28 months, do not provide as much as has been expended by those departments in the past two years, it is claimed by the committee.

The bills are drawn to conform to the new fiscal year periods of the state and accordingly one covers the four months from March 1, 1921, to June 30, 1921, while the other covers the next two years ending June 30, 1923, and carry a total of \$1,023,127.

Due to the fact that the new appropriations take in matters which were not covered in the previous appropriation bills covering such departments it is practically impossible to make an accurate comparison but it is evident that very little reduction, if any, has been made from the last appropriation although the committee claims to have cut down to a great extent the sums for which money of the nation's treasury had been appropriated.

Helena, Feb. 3.—For the purpose of meeting the unanticipated expense of the national picture censorship board proposed to be created under the provisions of the bill introduced in the senate by Senator Donlan of Missouri, the national transportation system would be thrown into chaos and possible bankruptcy.

Helena, Feb. 3.—Robert P. Brindell, president of the Building Trades council, Thursday night was found guilty of the charge of extortion from builders by a jury in Justice McAvoy's court here.

Shortly after the verdict was announced Brindell was remanded to the Tombs prison, where he will remain until Tuesday, when sentence will be passed. The maximum penalty is 15 years imprisonment.

The jury was out one hour and 20 minutes. The indictment against Brindell was based on the allegation that he received \$5,000 from Max Aronson, a manufacturer, which the prosecutor proved was paid to call off a strike on one of Aronson's buildings.

Birmingham, Eng., Feb. 3.—J. Austen Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, in a speech here Thursday, announced the excess profits tax in Great Britain would be withdrawn.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Members of the cabinet and diplomatic corps and high officials of the army and navy assembled Thursday night as guests of the National Press club to hear an edifying "congressional" debate on the momentous question, "Resolved, That It is More Noble to Be Fat Than Lean."

Supporting the negative with all the eloquence that has entered them recently in the senate, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, and Senator Harrison of Mississippi, both Democrats, and fashioned by nature to defend the cause of the "lean" man, while pitted against them was a formidable team of Republican members of the house, Representatives Fincher of Kansas, and Winslow of Massachusetts.

Among those in the audience who gave every indication of reaping profit as well as enjoyment from the erudite discussion, were the French, Japanese, and Belgian ambassadors; Lady Geddes, wife of the British ambassador; Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge Colby; General Pershing; Secretary and Mrs. Daniels; Secretary and Mrs. Meredith; Secretary

MARTIAL LAW FAILS TO HALT IRISH 'REBELS'

Districts Which Previously Have Been Quiet Now Unruly; Day's Toll Is 19 Killed.

Dublin, Feb. 3.—(By The Associated Press).—Since announcement by General Sir Edward Strickland a fortnight ago of a decree of martial law, the Irish Republican army appears to have been growing in volume, both in the martial law areas and in districts like Galway, which previously had been quiet.

Dublin is now a storm center, for ambuscades. Attacks on the military and police are so frequent night and day that the newspapers have difficulty in reporting all of them.

Observers here point out that attacks are being made on crown forces regardless of danger to pedestrians. Some of them need a dire event should one of these attacks be made in business quarters of Dublin when the streets are crowded.

Nine policemen were killed and two wounded Thursday when two lorries ran into an ambuscade between Drumkeen and New Pallas, county Limerick.

While commanding the British destroyer Housley he saved 600 American soldiers from the American transport Otranto, when that vessel collided with the steamer Kashmir, off the Scotch coast in October 1918.

Another big attack occurred Wednesday evening when one hundred armed men attempted to rush the Rathmore barracks, near Fermoy. The police, using rifles and bombs, beat off their assailants. No casualties were reported.

Beifast, Feb. 3.—Major Carew, an auxiliary policeman dressed in civilian clothes, was followed into a restaurant in Dame street, Dublin, and shot in the arm. Carew was sent to a hospital. His assailant escaped.

CENSORED REEL COSTS MOVIE \$2

Graduated Tax Planned Upon Seating Capacity of Theater.

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LABOR LEADER FOUND GUILTY

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N. D. STATE BANK 'WITTED' FUNDS, CLAIMS

Acquires Capital by a Transfer of Checks Between Industrial Commission and Manager.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 3.—F. W. Cathro, director general and manager of the Bank of North Dakota, testifying Thursday before the North Dakota house committee investigating operation of state industries, declared that the \$2,000,000 capital on which the bank has been operating was obtained by a transfer of checks between the bank and the state industrial commission which supervises state industries.

When the bank opened on July 28, 1919, what was its capital stock? "It had no capital," Cathro replied. "The bank acquired capital in cash or its equivalent within three weeks."

It was a check from myself as director general of the bank. "Well," said Murphy, "it amounts to this, does it not? The state of North Dakota issued bonds of the bank series and deposited them with the industrial commission. Then the bank issued a check or checks for \$2,000,000 to the industrial commission and purchased the bonds. Then the \$2,000,000 of bonds were taken to the bank and placed among assets as a reserve."

Cathro admitted such a procedure had been followed except that he was not prepared to answer as to whether the checks for the \$2,000,000 bonds were credited to the industrial commission. Cathro will return to the witness stand Friday.

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TARDIEU DAPS PREMIER FOR IGNORING U. S.

Argues All Decisions Taken at Conference Already Provided for in Versailles Treaty.

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LIQUOR CENSUS IS NEW ORDER

Wholesale Druggists Withdrawals to Be Curbed.

Washington, Feb. 3.—A census of all liquors in possession of wholesale druggists has been ordered by Prohibition Commissioner Kramer to determine how long the present ban against withdrawal of intoxicants from bonded warehouses shall remain in force.

Orders have gone out to all federal prohibition directors, internal revenue officials said Thursday night, to submit to the commissioner a list of bonded warehouses and an estimate of the amount of liquor in their districts free from bond.

When the result is known, officials explained, they will be able to determine how long the stoppage of withdrawals can continue without interfering with stimulants prescribed for sickness.

Another step to tighten the screws on the illegal distribution is under consideration, officials said, through application of the terms of the national prohibition act, which permits action to be brought in the name of the commissioner of internal revenue or his deputies to restrain the manufacture or sale of intoxicants.

Under present procedure, they added, such actions are brought by district attorneys but through the crowded condition of the courts and the many demands on the services of these attorneys, action is frequently delayed.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Deputy Paul De Cassagne, speaking to The Associated Press Thursday, said he could make no comment on his challenge published in L'Oeuvre Thursday morning to fight a duel with Leon Daudet, leader of the Royalist association, with army revolver at 50 feet, firing at will. M. De Cassagne pointed out that the law governing French duels provided that 48 hours must elapse between the challenge and acceptance or rejection of the challenge, during which period the challenger must say nothing, only his seconds being privileged to talk.

The controversy has attracted almost as much attention in the chamber of deputies as the ministerial declaration on the Paris conference. A friend of M. De Cassagne's declared that as soon as the time allowance of 48 hours has expired, M. De Cassagne would "surely slap Daudet's face, west, east, north and south."

While little is known of M. De Cassagne's ability as a duelist, Leon Daudet has been fighting duels for many years. He has been wounded several times in his encounters, and, in turn, has wounded many men.

Paris, Feb. 3.—A record of 800 miles in 23 1/2 hours was established by Dr. Brown's relief party in its dash with dog sleds from Anchorage to Inarluak to the bedside of Claude Baker, who was in a duel with Leon Daudet, leader of the Royalist association, with army revolver at 50 feet, firing at will. M. De Cassagne pointed out that the law governing French duels provided that 48 hours must elapse between the challenge and acceptance or rejection of the challenge, during which period the challenger must say nothing, only his seconds being privileged to talk.

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