

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

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CONSIDER THYSELF—Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted.—Galatians 6: 1.

CAUTION AND COLD FEET

THE proposed state tax commission measure appears to be losing ground in the Montana legislature. It is an administration proposal still the number of legislators who are really opposed to it seems to be increasing.

This state tax commission bill is slated to make its run for life early in the present week. It is more or less the forerunner of the revenue measures.

Older men have discovered that the human machine may run that is sadly in need of fixing. So the interest in golf grows. There are men's classes at the Y. M. C. A. made up of members who are well along in years.

You think you are well, but do you know it? Are you sure that some obscure organic defect is not at work in you, like a loose nut in a motor, laying up trouble for the future?

This is not all. The tax commission bill, say those opposing it, would cost a lot of money for anything like effective operation.

So caution is getting a hearing. Cold feet and caution are closely related in the political family. You hear it in many places—now wouldn't it be a good and safe policy to raise what revenue is necessary and trot along with the old board of equalization for a while.

TALK THAT SHOULD BE CHECKED

TALK—much of it—is cheap. Otherwise, Montana would be acquiring wealth with marvelous rapidity these days.

There are too many rash assertions flying around Helena and in some other places that Montana is broke. This is mighty poor advertising for the state.

Flippant remarks that Montana is busted are so rash that they are disgraceful. To say that this sovereign state with hardly any bonded obligations and hundreds of millions of dollars of wealth is in a position where it cannot take care of its finances without any serious trouble is as foolish as it is untruthful.

But when it comes to preventing heart disease, cancer, Bright's disease, hardening of the arteries—the maladies that slowly develop until they become fatal—there is almost nothing being done. Doctors are

PLEADING BOTH SIDES

WE do hope that our good friends down at Havre will harmonize their differences. The joint committee on state institutions might go crazy over establishing a branch of the Montana insane asylum if delegations continue to go to Helena from Havre to plead both sides of the question.

THE United States found out in the war that is needed to pay attention to the health of its people. Thousands of young men presented themselves fit for service.

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still experimenting with cures and admit that in the later stages of the chronic degenerative diseases they are baffled. And the average individual who knows all about them from hearing of the complaints of his friends goes blissfully along boasting of his digestion and his strong nerves until he too suddenly has a well developed ailment to talk about.

A study of life tables, according to the public health service, shows that so far as persons of 40 and over are concerned, they die at just about the same rate as they did half a century ago. Further back than that figures are incomplete.

What carry off these older people in the great majority of cases are the chronic diseases. Generally these diseases get strong holds upon the individual before he knows of any danger.

A doctor can note the signs much earlier than the layman. But even he cannot always detect the warning signs by a casual inspection. Therefore, the public health service says that an examination is not much good unless it is complete.

For one thing, the heart and lungs should be examined with the patient stripped to the waist. This is important because by clothing sounds are apt to be smothered. And then, too, the material makes a slight sound when touched and that may cover the faint murmur or hitch that means trouble.

If he learns that he is in good condition generally except for a slight tendency to nervous depression, he can go forth cheerful in the assurance that his engine is working in good rhythm, and that his lungs have usual capacity and that all he needs is more rest and exercise for his jaded nerves.

Doctors have been saying all along that there was need for more attention to preventing chronic disease and attacking it in its early stages. But there has not been much evidence to show how great the need really is.

The often-quoted draft figures on disability have aroused some appreciation of their seriousness. Some big industrial concerns are giving regular physical examinations to their employes so that they can keep fit—a measure for efficiency, as the firms realize.

In the schools there is a growing sense of the importance of medical inspection. The children's bureau of the department of labor has a car that travels over the country to interest mothers in having their babies weighed and measured as a guide to their physical condition.

It doesn't amount to much to get dollars or position in this world if health is lost in the process.

That's Saying Mouthful.

A whole village may be overlooked by the census enumerators, but not one individual there can hope to be missed by the tax collector.—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

Zero in Accomplishments.

Prohibition—such as it is—has not yet abolished crime, but it has removed some of its excuses.—Chicago News.

This Sideswipe at Indiana?

"President Wilson's recent refusal to profiteer in literature," says a contemporary, "hasn't reformed our best sellers at all." Why should it? Best sellers have nothing to do with literature.—Philadelphia Record.

Figure It Out—If Ya' Can.

The largest amount of coal ever mined in a peace year was dug in this country last year. Hence the terrific price of coal this winter.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He'll Find It's a Moonmoon.

Crown prince of Roumania wants to spend honeymoon in America. If he comes over here he'll have to spend more than that.—Dayton News.

The Haskin Letter

By FREDERIC HASKIN BACK TO THE EAST SIDE.

New York City, Feb. 8.—The recent news that Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has sold her Fifth Avenue home and intends to move to a faded, little, old Sutton Place along the banks of the East river, has caused a great deal of consternation in New York.

Among the letter is a small artist colony, which has been extremely comfortable in this district for a number of years and which greatly resents the intrusion of the wealthy.

"It just means that we will have to move again," complained one such disturbed artist the other evening, as he sipped a tepid coffee over a faintly shantied small East Side cafe.

The artist then went on to explain that the housing situation was practically driving art out of New York. In a few more years, he declared, bitterly, it would be pushed out into the suburbs, because it is not profitable absolutely impossible to establish and keep an exclusive artists' colony anywhere within the city limits.

"You see, we're part of a vicious cycle," he said. "We find a nice, quiet place, with good leadership or sky-lined when along comes some fashionable ladies who immediately decide that they want it. They in turn have been ousted out of their favorite spot by the invasion of shopkeepers and hotels, who have moved uptown to escape the factories and warehouses. There is a movement to keep the factories out of the place, you know, but nothing has yet been done to keep the retailers where they belong, or make the aristocracy stay put."

And what about you artists? he suggested. "Aren't you poachers, too? For you come along and drive the proletariat out of their homes. You said just a few minutes ago that you live in a house built by a family of nine Italian immigrants."

Four Hundred Faces East.

Although the various changes which are rapidly taking place in New York's residential district may not be due entirely to our friend's cycle, it is true that there is a strong back-to-the-East-Side movement among fashionable New Yorkers.

It is becoming quite the proper thing to live in obscure and dingy neighborhoods, being between Third Avenue and the East river. Mrs. Vanderbilt's proposed migration to this district is only one of many that have occurred in society circles during the past two years.

Several exclusive residential districts of fashionable folk are already flourishing on sites but recently supporting tenements, and gradually the East Side is taking on a new personality. What was once a shabby, dingy poverty like a cloak and emerging in lustrous, modern raiment, remodeled from the tatters of their glorious years ago, before the proletariat took complete possession of it, the East Side was a fashionable suburb, scattered with large country estates, with a splendid race course, and a big steel girder of the elevated are now

Worry doesn't cause baldness as often as baldness causes worry.—Moberly (Mo.) Monitor-Index.

Still, if we had no aliens, what would Mr. Palmer bite when he got mad?—Baltimore Evening Sun.

But s'pose those feminine ears that are to appear once more this spring see their shadow?—Indianapolis News.

Some Germans think France ought to be known again by its ancient name of Gaul.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The day is rapidly approaching when the "dig" will be put back in the dig of labor.—Portland (Ore.) Telegram.

Let us be up and doing with a heart for the fate still achieving, still pursuing, learn to mix it and to wait.—Norfolk Ledger Dispatch.

It would be easier establishing "stable" government in Europe if the old war horses would do less rearing around in their stalls.—Vancouver Province.

We have a friend who smokes a cigar that will keep on being manufactured if the Kentucky night riders keep tobacco off the market for 1,000 years.—Washington Post.

Hog Island is to be auctioned off. Why not call it Treasure Island and sell it to another bunch of pirates? This is enough treasure buried there.—Winona (Minn.) Republican-Herald.

One thing at least has been established by congressional investigation—General Charles G. Dawes, while professing no radical views, is an earnest advocate of free speech.—Philadelphia North American.

A local dance inspector says young folks would behave better at the dance if it were not for the jazz music, well, that kind of music doesn't arrive anywhere. These wouldn't be any jazz music if there were no jazz people.—Kansas City Star.

Gonna Have Their Hands Full.

planted. Even now, the casual pedestrian, wandering about the region, finds many distinct traces of its aristocratic, rural past.

Among these is a picturesque old stone house bearing on one of its gabled wings the erection date of 1790 in large brick letters. This was built by a dashing colonel named William Stephens Smith, who was chiefly famous because he married Abigail Adams, the only daughter of President John Adams.

Colonel Smith, having served on Washington's staff in the Revolutionary war, was appointed surveyor of the port of New York during the administration of the first president, at which time he bought a tract of land along the East river and built himself a spacious frame house. The present stone house was originally the stable of this dwelling.

Story of a House.

Smith, however, soon fell into financial straits, his property had to be sacrificed at auction, and his house was turned into a freak school, while the stable became a popular road house run by William Niblo.

There is an old advertisement of this early inn, which speaks of it as a "superb mansion, four and a half miles from the city, furnished in handsome style, and beautifully situated on the banks of the East river. Dinners and tea parties, clubs and societies, can be furnished with all the delicacies of the season. Turtle clubs will find this an agreeable resort."

Later, the remodeled stable passed into the hands of a city surveyor, whose family lived in it until 20 years ago. Then, as the neighborhood became crowded with immigrants, the surveyor was compelled to move, and he sold the old place to a gas lighting company. The gas company immediately ruined the landscape and view by building a huge gas tank, but a store on the corner of the block, an Italian family of large proportions lived in it for a number of years until recently when it was turned, quite appropriately, into an antique shop.

Not far from this sturdy old structure is another large house of colonial frame architecture which clearly shows the affluence of a bygone period when wide verandas and lawns and four horse coaches were familiar features on the East Side.

Remodeling a Neighborhood.

It is within short walking distance of these two historic landmarks that the Vanderbilt colony is to start its development. Sutton Place runs for only two blocks on Avenue A between Fifty-Seventh and Fifty-Ninth streets—as quiet and secluded a little thoroughfare as anyone could desire.

The San Francisco Chronicle (Ind.) hopes "no wage reduction may be necessary for the present, but if the roads have not the business they must reduce their forces." The Fargo Courier News (Non. Part. League), however, asserts that "no immediate crisis confronts the railroads," but they are simply trying to do away with the Esch-Cummings labor board "as a preliminary to a general open shop fight on all railroad labor." While the New York Post (Ind.) make no such accusations it does go so far as to say "it is an open question whether conditions are so desperate as to justify the abandonment of the method of inquiry and negotiation for the method of conflict."

There is a general call for "a show down" from supporters of both sides of the controversy. Labor, official organ of the Plumb Plan league, declares that "the people are entitled to know all the facts" which the Interstate Commerce commission can easily obtain for them. If this is done, the Chicago Tribune (Ind. Rep.) believes "the air will quickly clear and wrongs will be righted." The Milwaukee Journal (Ind.) thinks the railroad heads could give the public some information if they would.

"The honest belief of the railroad executives is that the public can't understand their business. But since the executives can't run the business it is time the public began to learn. And the best little trick the managers could take today would be to turn all the cards face up."

Some writers feel that the agreements which the railroads have asked to have canceled have outgrown their practicability. It is not simply a question of wages, the New York Times (Ind. Dem.) explains, but whether the wage fund is being administered as economically as the rate fund under private management with public fixing of rates and "the roads are not dissatisfied."

The SPIRIT of AMERICA

DAILY EDITORIAL DIGEST

Prepared Exclusively for The Tribune

LABOR BOARD'S NEW PROBLEM

With the railroad executives' demanding release from their wage agreements and the Union heads' assurance that they will fight any attempt to cut down pay, the Labor Board has a problem before it which the press of the country seems to think may produce another crisis.

While a number of writers apparently believe that the drop in the cost of living has been sufficient to justify reduced wages for the railroad men, many think that trouble lies not in too high wages, but in the fact as stated by the Railway Age that the railroads are being compelled to pay employees in the shops many millions of dollars annually for work which is not being done that whatever the trouble with transportation, the employees mustn't be allowed to suffer, is an opinion voiced by at least a few newspapers.

Among these is the Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind. Dem.) which considers it "doubtful if anything like a general and arbitrary railway wage reduction could be justified at the present time. The railroad men were among the last to receive the wage advances to compensate for the great increase in living cost." The St. Louis Star (Ind.) points out:

"A downward revision cannot safely mean the beating down of wages beyond the level of a good livelihood, but should a readjustment to meet the plainly recognizable change in living costs."

Some relief could be afforded the public in the high rates for freight and passenger traffic, the Memphis News-Sentinel (Ind.) believes, "without curtailing a reduction in wages," and the New York Globe (Ind.) while it admits that the theory is "in a sense revolutionary," yet "one of the revolutionary measures which prevents revolution, declares:

"To reduce this (wage) rate while prices are still high above the prewar level will work as serious a hardship on multitudes of employes as high freight rates and passenger tariff do on shippers and passengers. Solvency for workmen is just as desirable as solvency for railroads or private businesses."

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