

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

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EDITORIAL PAGE

Grace and Glory

The Lord God is a sun and shield: the Lord will give grace and glory: no good thing will be withheld from them that walk uprightly.—Psalm. 84: 11.

FOUR GOOD THINGS FOR NORTHERN MONTANA.

THE news from The Tribune Washington correspondent in the issue of Sunday gave the items for Montana in the sundry civil act which was passed in the closing hours of the old congress.

Among the appropriations, if they are correctly reported and interpreted, there are four about which Great Falls and this section of Montana may feel mighty good. They are the result of much effort that has been made in many ways.

First, an appropriation of nearly \$700,000 for the Sun River project not only assures the continuation of routine work upon the laterals that have been planned, but a large part of this budget will be used to start the big storage dams for the Sun River project.

The putting of such a large sum into a storage dam above the diversion dam commits the government to the carrying out of this part of the program, and finally determines that this project is to be carried through in the proportions that were contemplated at the beginning.

Second, we understand it, the funds made available for the Milk river reclamation—something over \$1,000,000—also assures the beginning of important storage work on this project. A portion of this money will go into what is known as the Connelly storage dam about 26 miles out of Havre.

Third, the proposed wonderful scenic highway within Glacier National park, connecting the east with the west side, will be built. When this road is finished, there will be no more shipping of cars across from Glacier park to Belton.

Fourth, in this sundry civil bill, provision has finally been made for putting in shape that troublesome piece of road across the Blackfeet Indian reservation, just this side of the entrance to Glacier park.

These appropriations follow the visit of a large congressional committee to Montana last summer. The Great Falls Commercial club made special effort to impress upon the gentlemen who were looking into these matters, the importance of finishing the reclamation projects of the state and of supplying the small amount of money required to build the highways that ought to do so much for Glacier park and all of the general tourist travel that comes this way.

SENATOR EDWARDS SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF.

THE Seventeenth regular session of the Montana legislature finally managed to get into history, a good many hours late. The special session called by the governor, has organized and the legislators

can put off their home-goings and discuss their short-comings until Mr. Dixon gives them a bill of particulars in his message tomorrow afternoon. Perhaps, it is just as well to have a day for cooling off. That was a hot one Senator Edwards let go at the governor. At the opening of the senate special session, he made a short speech that will be remembered long after the senators have returned to their homes. The paragraph that blisters and burns, contains these words:

As one member, and speaking for one member only, I now state that if his excellency will recognize the fundamental principles upon which this government is founded; if he will observe his oath of office and cease to guide the legislature, undoubtedly both the house and the senate will give to the state that to which it is entitled.

You have to read the broadside of the senator from Rosebud, over a couple of times to get the scope. What the governor will say in rebuttal we cannot guess. Mr. Edwards declares that he was speaking for himself only. Probably so, but if we are not mistaken, there were a number of other senators whose hearts were beating in unison.

It is a tense situation. The task voluntarily assumed by Senator White of "saving the senate from disaster," becomes more difficult.

SOMETHING NEW TO WEAR

WILL many people in the world presently wear garments made out of seaweed and grass. It is too soon to tell.

At any rate something new has developed. When the big world fight was on the Germans got out of wool. They couldn't get cotton. Necessity again got title to being the mother of invention. Something new had to come forth in the way of fabrics.

An exhibit of these products ground out under the exigencies of war, was recently held in New York by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce there, and was widely attended by American textile manufacturers. It included samples of overcoatings, table cloths, paper, sport jackets, sweaters, underwear, stockings and socks, and worsted and many other men's and women's garments—all made from various vegetable products heretofore scorned as being of little value.

Instead of being brittle and fragile and impractical for windy weather, as might be supposed, the new vegetable fabrics are described as soft and serviceable and guaranteed to withstand a gale. The German underwear made from China grass is said to be acceptable and it prevents the garment from shrinking. It is also declared by textile experts to be of good wearing quality.

A large variety of clothing sources is something absolutely new in the history of our civilization. It is revolutionary—for ever since men decided they looked better in clothes they have been making them from the same old products which are wool, silk, cotton and flax. Archaeological records show that the arts of spinning and weaving were in the late stage of development as far back as 2600 B. C., which is as far back as the matter can be traced, and that these four fabrics were well known then.

In other words, all that we wear—our frocks and frock coats, our neckties and socks and laces and frills and furbelows—comes from only these four sources, that were discovered far back when the race was young.

Our wool supply is obtained chiefly from the sheep while a small quantity is also obtained from the hair of certain goats as well as from the hair of camels. The earliest cloth-makers tapped the same sources for their wool.

All of our raw silk is provided for us by obliging caterpillars, which secrete the substance in their glands and spin it into cocoons or cases in which they make their change from worm to moth. And the Mongolians had the silk worms well trained for this purpose centuries ago.

Cotton, obtained from the seed pod of the cotton plant, was also well understood by the ancients, while early history records the use of rich linens made from flax.

In recent years, but two other sources have been added to these four. American manufacturers have succeeded in producing rough textiles, such as burlap, from the jute

The Haskin Letter

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

NURSES WANTED.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 2.—Where is the girl who wants to be a nurse? The national nursing organizations of the country are looking to get back because lately, she doesn't seem to be looking for them.

Nursing has always been a woman's work. Out of every class of high school graduates, or even out of grammar school graduating classes, there have invariably been some girls who would be nurses. Now, one big hospital in New York reports that instead of having 35 or 40 pupil nurses entering each year, it gets only about four. That proportion is repeated all over the country, and conditions are worse in the smaller hospital schools. The facilities for training are not so attractive to student nurses.

When the war offered adventure and dramatic service to volunteer nurses there were thousands of women who studied and worked untriflingly—even to sacrificing their health, some of them—so long as the fighting lasted. After that, like the soldiers, most of them wanted to get back to their regular lives. Nursing with them was war work—incidental.

So the war did not flood the country with the hospitals having gone into temporary civilian employment. On the contrary, the lack of nurses for hospitals and homes has become acute. And because the future looks still more critical, the national nursing associations have started a campaign to interest girls in nursing as a profession. This campaign has already been taken up enthusiastically in 24 states, for the need for more nurses is nationwide.

While recruiting is being pushed, the nursing organizations are also trying to awaken the hospitals to the fact that they cannot expect to attract the kind of girls that should be in the nursing profession unless student life is made easier and more profitable. The hospitals were beginning to see this for themselves and a reform is under way.

Overworked Students. In the past, the student nurse worked 12 hours a day. Her classes were moved about from one hour to another or left out entirely when her services were needed about the wards. In fact, these conditions still obtain in some training schools, but they will not last long, because girls will not enter these schools. Progressive hospitals have shortened the pupil nurse's duty to eight hours, though in some schools studying and class work has to be done outside of this period.

What the nurses organizations are saying is that no hospital should take students for the purpose of getting free labor. If a hospital is going to conduct a school it should understand the obligation to the students. To give them a thorough training—as great as its obligation to the patients—to give them proper treatment. That they do not feel this obligation is the reason why the hospitals send out all sorts of responsible positions in the way of training schools. This inspector figures that 90 per cent of the training schools that he visits are in varying extents "taking unfair advantage of the rights of the pupils in the alleged interests of the sick."

One way in which the pupil nurse is often carelessly used to help the hospital is that sometimes a patient in the hospital desires a nurse exclusively for his case but cannot pay for the services of a graduate. He says he will take an undergraduate nurse, and one of the pupils is detailed to him at about half the graduate's fee, the money going to the hospital. Now if this work lasted a few days, even a week, it might be practical experience for the student. She would learn something of that particular type of disease. But the case may go on for weeks or months, and the nurse is gaining nothing.

Besides, too long hours and a too flexible system of instruction in training schools, pupil nurses have had to put up with bad rooming conditions, plant, and American chemists, after much experimentation, have been able to produce artificial silk.

The exhibit mentioned of the bureau in New York was planned chiefly for the benefit of American textile manufacturers, who have been much interested in the German products. If German chemists can produce materials from grass and seaweed and nettles, there is every reason to believe that the American chemist can also, and thus, in time, perhaps even that baleful plant, the true ragweed, may be converted into a neat and useful fabric.

The cabbage leaf can perhaps find a more noble utility than use in the making of a cigar.

Wouldn't Know How To Use It. In a bolshevik country soap making leads the list of nonessential industries.—Columbus Dispatch.

He's Same Old Slacker. Grover Cleveland Bergdoll turns a deaf ear to pleas that he come back and take his medicine.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Lot of Fences Need Fixing, Maybe Before passing an "emergency tariff" Congress might explain just whose emergency it is designed to meet.—Chicago News.

Can You Beat It? It's getting so that it's almost as hard to violate the prohibition law as it is to enforce it.—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Her Idea of Good Literature. The statement that Vienna wants more American books possibly refers to bank books.—Washington Post.

Still Born Every Minute. Dr. Elliot says Americans are too credulous. They may even believe that.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Uncle Sam's Holding Bag. If canceling war debts is to become the great international sport, it isn't hard to figure who will become the great international goat.—Columbus Dispatch.

They Don't Mind Mere Earthquake. An earthquake stirs up things in Mexico now and then, but that country seems to have largely disbanded its army of generals.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Spirit of America

DAILY EDITORIAL DIGEST

Prepared Exclusively for The Tribune Today's Subject:

A PREMIER WHO PLEASURES.

The selection of Charles Evans Hughes as secretary of state in the Harding cabinet has brought almost universal approval from the press of the country, regardless of political affiliation. A few writers, who would have preferred to see Elihu Root in charge of our foreign affairs, still consider Hughes as a popular "second choice." Here and there a voice of dissent is raised in objection, but the number is exceedingly small.

Representative opinions follow: In naming Charles Evans Hughes as secretary of state in his cabinet, President-Elect Harding has chosen one of the foremost men in the Republican party and one of the ablest Americans in public life.—Greenview (S. C.) Peimur (Ind. Dem.)

The definite announcement that Charles Evans Hughes is to be secretary of state in the cabinet of Mr. Harding will be received in the country with a feeling of relief, not that the jurist is the best equipped man for the post, but because he is well equipped.—Fort Wayne (Ind.) Journal-Gazette (Ind. Dem.)

Though the new administration will doubtless be attacked, as every administration in the past has been, Mr. Harding will be prepared for the attacks just in proportion as he secures for the rest of his cabinet those in whom the world will have as much confidence as it will have in his secretary of state.—Christian Science Monitor Boston (Ind.)

The selection of Mr. Charles Evans Hughes to be secretary of state under ordinary circumstances would not be open to any great degree of criticism, but at this time, when the foreign policies of the nation are to be formulated, the delegation of one wholly inexperienced in diplomacy is something of a hazardous venture.—Nashville Tennessean (Ind. Dem.)

We are coming to the time when a president, responsible to public opinion, and a secretary of state capable of directing a policy will enlist in the field of our foreign relations men who are familiar with them and can be trusted to handle them.—Springfield Mass. (Rep.)

Mr. Hughes is not strong enough, either, to combat what he will have to combat when he assumes his position, namely the formidable determination of the little senatorial group that defeated the League of Nations to run the foreign relationships of the country.—Charlotte (N. C.) News (Dem.)

The selection of Charles Evans Hughes to be secretary of state is a guarantee that the most responsible and able men in the country will be filled with courage, distinction and wisdom.—New York Mail (Ind.)

Mr. Hughes quite belongs in the "premier" position, from every angle.—San Antonio Express (Ind. Dem.)

If the president does as well in the selection of his cabinet members as he has in naming Hughes he will make a good beginning.—Knoxville Journal and Tribune (Rep.)

Mr. Hughes is not the material at hand for the office.—Mobile Register (Dem.)

Harding is fortunate to the extent that he has induced a man of such distinguished public service and such a high capacity to enter his cabinet as its "premier."—Seattle Times (Ind.)

Justice Hughes has been accepted as the best possible second choice by the public in regard to the rest of the cabinet, and it is not improbable that a nationwide canvass would show him to be a more popular selection.—Syracuse Post-Standard (Rep.)

Mr. Hughes is generally considered one of the most statesmanlike figures in American public life.—Youngstown Vindicator (Dem.)

Mr. Hughes is a man who will contend for neither dictation nor interference. Possibly the appointment may be interpreted as a notice from Mr. Harding to the senate that the executive will continue to function without legislative supervision.—Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind. Dem.)

In summoning Charles E. Hughes to be his secretary of state the president has redeemed the promise which he made to the American people in the course of the election campaign.—New Bedford (Mass.) Standard (Rep.)

The announcement that Charles Evans Hughes will be the secretary of state in the Harding cabinet makes a distinctly favorable impression.—New Bedford (Mass.) Standard (Rep.)

Acceptance of the nomination of Mr. Hughes assures the country of the services of a brilliant man, a conscientious public servant and a lawyer well fitted for the secretaryship.—Hartford (Conn.) Post (Ind.)

It is the opinion, we believe, of most people Elihu Root is the one man preeminently fitted for the post, but Mr. Hughes is recognized as having many qualifications which should aid him to become an efficient and capable secretary of state.—Worcester Gazette (Ind.)

Mr. Hughes is a man of unquestionable ability and soundness of judgment, for one thing. For another, there can be no suspicion that his appointment is intended to reconcile a party faction.—Cleveland News (Rep.)

Mr. Hughes could have been made from the list of Republicans politically available.—Pittsburgh Sun (Dem.)

ties will be those springing from factional opposition within his own party as expressed in the senate.—Brooklyn Eagle (Ind. Dem.)

Everyone has confidence in Judge Hughes—he is one of perhaps a half a dozen men in American life who would top the list if a plebiscite were taken as to who are the statesmen of their time.—New Haven Journal-Courier (Ind.)

We must maintain friendly relations with the allied nations, and at the same time protect our own interests. Our policy should not be selfish, but co-operative. It is fortunate that our new secretary of state is a clear thinker and at the same time broad-minded.—Wheeler Intelligencer (Rep.)

With Mr. Hughes as his secretary of state, President Harding will have in his cabinet at least one man of large caliber.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dem.)

Aside from Mr. Root there is no one visible to the American public who could give the department of state the authority and prestige Mr. Hughes is likely to confer upon it.—Detroit Free Press (Ind.)

Harding's first official announcement regarding the make-up of his cabinet is a most satisfactory revelation. Charles Evans Hughes is one of the ablest Republicans of the present day.—Roanoke (Va.) World News (Dem.)

The country will draw some encouragement from the fact that President Harding made the appointment in the face of great pressure and strong opposition. That certainly is a favorable omen.—Indianapolis News (Ind.)

The appointment of Mr. Hughes to the finest beginning that could possibly be made, with due respect to the other able Republicans who have been mentioned. From the first, the name of Mr. Hughes has been in the position of "the man who led all the rest."—Kausas City Journal (Rep.)

All things considered, the country is to be congratulated on his selection.—Utica (N. Y.) Observer (Dem.)

With the exception of Elihu Root, whose great experience in international affairs made him perhaps the best man in the country for the position, no man is better fitted for the very important position of head of the cabinet than Judge, or as we like to think of him in this state, Governor Hughes.—Ithaca (N. Y.) Journal-News (Ind.)

Charles Evans Hughes will take office with an ability, experience and fame measuring up to the highest standards and distinguished traditions of that honorable and lofty post.—Baltimore American (Rep.)

President-Elect Warren G. Harding made a wise and popular selection when he chose Charles Evans Hughes.—Canton (O.) News (Dem.)

Mr. Hughes is respected as a conscientious public servant who has acquitted himself in the positions wherein he has been called to serve.—Newark News (Ind.)

Whether the selection of Mr. Hughes will find favor among all the politicians is neither here nor there. He possesses the confidence and esteem of a great majority of the people of the country.—Salt Lake Tribune (Rep.)

A less courageous man might hesitate at the duties involved, but Mr. Hughes is not afraid and the whole country, regardless of politics, will wish him success. The majority of the people will look for the complete triumph in his efforts, but doubt will still remain in many minds.—Memphis Commercial Appeal (Dem.)

Offer up your thanks that your president-elect has chosen you so good a man, and your prayers that he may go through his task to the honor and prosperity of your country.—Chicago Post (Ind.)

The appointment is a sufficient answer to the charge that Mr. Harding intended to pack the cabinet with men of the reactionary type—the word "reactionary" apparently being intended to mean sordid and self-seeking politicians. Mr. Hughes carries the most included in any such category.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.)

When this appointment is considered in connection with what is known as a super-cabinet consisting of the most able men in the party are doomed to disappointment.—El Paso Times (Dem.)

Mr. Hughes is a man known to the country, who has received the highest honor in his party's power to offer. He will meet with the approval of all, for he has stood in the limelight. But those who oppose him will not deny that he is cabinet caliber.—Milwaukee Journal (Ind.)

Friendly expectations are met and unfriendly prognostications are routed, for the selection squares with the promise of "a cabinet of highest capacity," and Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes share with the country the most congratulatory comments.—Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.)

Naturally, we should prefer a democratic secretary of state under a democratic president, but hating that Mr. Hughes fills the bill better than anybody we can think of.—Houston Chronicle (Dem.)

The selection of Charles Evans Hughes for the post of secretary of state is excellent both in itself and in its hint that Harding is to be somewhat independent of the dictations of the reactionaries among his party leaders.—Minneapolis Star (Minneapolis) (Ind.)

The announcement that Mr. Charles E. Hughes of New York, has been

definitely selected as secretary of state in the forthcoming cabinet is altogether gratifying.—Boston Herald (Ind. Rep.)

Americans, generally, regardless of party, shout with the new secretary of state. He will face many trying problems during his term of office. Democrats as well as Republicans will join in hoping that he solves these problems wisely.—Oklahoma City Oklahoman (Dem.)

It is now generally accepted that the "bitter-enders" like Johnson and Borah will have little influence in the foreign policy of Mr. Harding. The appointment of Mr. Hughes indicates that the ruling force in the administration will be that wing of the party represented by Hughes, Root and Taft.—Norfolk (Neb.) News (Ind.)

Is the selection of Mr. Hughes properly interpretable as a revelation of Mr. Harding's attitude toward the League of Nations, subject to certain reservations.—Lynchburg (Va.) News (Dem.)

In Mr. Hughes the president-elect has found a secretary of state who will know how to be firm without being provocative, patriotic and national without being chauvinist, and one who is intellectually equipped to carry on negotiations with the ablest and most adroit statesmen of the world.—Chicago News (Ind.)

It is clear the control of international policies will be given to Hughes. The country is sufficiently familiar with Mr. Hughes' ideal to be assured in advance that these policies will contain no sensational surprises; that they will follow the lines of prudent, dignified and patriotic Americanism.—Buffalo Express (Ind. Rep.)

Mr. Hughes deserves a place in the Harding official family, but he would have made a better attorney general.—Birmingham Age-Herald (Ind. Dem.)

With the exception of Elihu Root, Judge Hughes is the best appointment that Mr. Harding could make to the post of secretary of state. He will bring to the service of his country great ability, a ripe and learned mind, spotless character, high courage and resolute independence. He will be swayed by no clique or faction or special interest or selfish cause in his conduct of the state department. Nor will he be a figurehead. He will be secretary of state or he will leave the cabinet.—Omaha World Herald (Ind. Rep.)

Judge Hughes will be a little yielding as President Wilson has been, and perhaps just as difficult of approach. He will be secretary in his own right, and he will not allow the office to be depreciated while he holds it. If it proves that he has international vision and a quick understanding of world conditions he will be a model secretary.—Des Moines Register (Ind. Rep.)

If the Republican voters had submitted lists of their individual preferences, we have an idea that Judge Hughes would not have polled a majority of "first choice" endorsements, but as "second choice" he probably would have led the field.—New Orleans Times-Picayune (Ind. Dem.)

By this appointment the suspense

of those who have had grave fears of the influences which might have determined the Harding program is relieved.—St. Louis Post Dispatch (Ind.)

We think that, take the country over, the choice of Mr. Hughes for secretary of state will be most welcome.—Manchester (N. H.) Union (Ind. Rep.)

President Harding has put his best foot forward in announcing the selection of Charles E. Hughes for his secretary of state and head of his cabinet.—Knoxville Sentinel (Ind. Dem.)

Since the public could not have Root, no doubt Mr. Hughes is as satisfactory a choice as could have been made.—St. Paul Pioneer Press (Ind.)

The selection by President Elect Harding of Charles Evans Hughes for secretary of state and the consent of the distinguished lawyer to serve in that capacity is undoubtedly the cause of great satisfaction to a very large number of people.—Worcester (Mass.) Post (Ind. Dem.)

Mr. Hughes may or may not be the ideal man for the post of secretary of state. He may not have had the training of Root in diplomacy or the tact of Hay, but we are sure that he has other talents that are fully as necessary.—Buffalo Commercial (Ind.)

Mr. Hughes will take up his new duties with the best wishes of the whole country, which has always held him in high esteem.—Philadelphia Record (Ind. Dem.)

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