

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

W. M. Dale, Editor O. S. Warden, Manager Leonard C. Diehl, Business Manager EDITORIAL PAGE

No Discharge in that War There is no man that hath power over the spirit to retain the spirit; neither hath he power in the day of death: and there is no discharge in that war.—Ecc. 8:8.

HOLDING THE WATCH

NO GOOD reason is apparent for a \$3,000 per day charge to prolong the life of the extra session of the Montana legislature. In 48 hours at the most, the measures that can legitimately find a place upon the calendar may easily be passed or killed. In the last days of the regular session bills went through by the hundred in an equal length of time. The things that the governor has presented have about all been threshed over. If there is anything new it has been prepared by the governor's chosen representative. There is no need of further oratory. Everything in debate that could be useful has been done. It only remains to vote. Putting the matter plainly, the only issue is—how much of his original plan can the governor force through the special session that was turned down in the regular session. The governor has led a reluctant legislature up to the trough. How much of his especially prepared legislation can he compel it to drink by the use of the whip? The legislators drank as much as they desired to imbibe of their own free choice in the regular 60-day session. So we say at this juncture—Mr. Governor, crack your whip. Make it snap. And to the members of the legislature we would say in turn—speed up. Do your voting. Get through. You can do it just as well in two days as in two weeks. This is an extra session which is causing an extraordinary expense. The people are holding the watch.

TEA ROOM GOSSIP.

LEGISLATIVE investigations are generally of small practical use. There is a lot of smoke. They make long stories for the newspapers. They cost more money than the trying of cases in court and they seldom reach a verdict of value.

In the hearings that are now being conducted by the so-called swap committee of the senate at Helena, you have a mass of contradictory evidence. Anyone can take his choice. Some fellows come in and declare that Mr. Arthur made statements about the trading or the delivery of votes. Tom declares he did not say so. Other witnesses give a somewhat different version. There you are. If the investigation cannot produce anything more than this mass of contradictions there is small cause for holding hearing after hearing. The sensation which has been sprung, for no good purpose so far as we can see, will become vaudeville and the people of the state will be disgusted.

As a matter of fact we have plenty of courts to try any case if a crime has been committed and it doesn't cost \$3,000 or \$4,000 or \$5,000 dollars a day to keep them in session. We have prosecuting attorneys. A grand jury can be convened if necessary. No one need escape if the governor or the attorney general or any one else can find necessary evidence that senators have traded votes and have violated the law.

GERMAN INDEMNITIES.

FRENCH, Belgian and British troops have marched some thirty miles into Germany and taken possession of three Rhine port cities on the east side of the river, that have considerable to do with the Rhine trade and the chief manufacturing interests of Germany. This is done on the claim that Germany has shown no disposition to carry out the terms of the treaty of peace and that the allies must carry out its terms themselves by the use of force. So far as the United States troops on the west bank of the Rhine, at Coblenz, are concerned, they have not moved forward and there is no expectation that they will do so. In fact, it is the general expectation that they will soon be called home and a separate peace be made between Germany and the United States.

This particular difference between the allies and Germany arises over the carrying out of the reparations clause of the treaty. The German spokesmen claim that they are willing to pay all the indemnity that they possibly can, but declare that the allies ask impossibilities.

The German record for performing their treaty contracts are not such as to awaken any great confidence in their sincere desire to keep their pledges up to date. The allies recall the fact that under the treaty they promised to surrender to the allies their warships at Scapa Flow, and that they took advantage of the British confidence in their honor which permitted the German naval officers and men to remain aboard of them to sink them as they lay in anchor. They recall that another clause of this treaty called for the surrender to France of her battle flags captured by the Germans, and that instead of doing so they were burned at Berlin to prevent the possibility of their pledge of return being performed. They recall that the kaiser, addressing a cheering body of statesmen in the Reichstag in 1917, declared that the enemies of Germany would have to pay to them five hundred billion gold marks before they got peace, a sum equivalent to 120 billion gold dollars. They recall that in 1918 the German secretary of the treasury declared that the allies would have to pay to Germany every penny of the cost of the war, and added "We will compel them to drag the chain for a hundred years."

Recalling these facts it is not strange that the damages charged against Germany for the war which she admitted responsibility for was placed at four hundred million gold marks. That was one fifth less than the kaiser declared he would demand from the allies if he won as he could not fail to do with God on his side. But even then it was appreciated that Germany could never pay that sum though she ought to pay it, and the allies referred the matter to experts to find out what she could pay. The Bologne conference placed that sum at 226 billion gold marks (64 1/2 billion dollars) payable in 30 years. A little more than a month ago in answer to German protests the sum was further reduced and the time extended to 42 years for payment without interest so that the value of the indemnity was reduced from 24 billions to about 20 billions in cash, or this sum with five per cent interest in installments scattered over 42 years. If Germany returned to France, Italy and Belgium the cost of the damage done their property alone, it would come to that sum. It would not nearly pay the United States alone for our direct expenses in the war. The sum was small enough in all conscience viewed from the standpoint of justice. It was only one sixth of the sum the kaiser proposed to extract from the defeated allies if he won the war.

The Germans say it is too large and they cannot pay it. Perhaps that may be true. Yet the French recall that at the peace conference, Count von Brockdorff Rantzau admitted that Germany could pay four billion gold marks a year as indemnity. The sum demanded by the allies in 42 years amounts to a trifle over five billion gold marks per year.

Of course the ability of Germany to pay may have declined rather than increased since then. It is not a question of what she ought to pay, but what she can pay. France is raising by taxation about two billion dollars a year. Great Britain is raising about twice that sum by annual taxes. The United States is raising about three times as much as France, and Germany with a far larger population is only raising about two thirds as much revenue by taxes as France, with much of her industrial resources destroyed by war, now does. It looks as though the victors in the world war were carrying the heavy end of the load. Austria can pay nothing. She has to be fed by the charity of her conquerors or starve to death. The Turks can pay nothing because they were bankrupt before the war and doubly so since the war. The Bulgarians can pay very little, and so there only remains Germany to collect from. And Germany is a most reluctant debtor. She wants to compromise her debts at a small margin, and have the victors carry the balance of the account or charge it to profit and loss.

FRANCE ASKS A QUESTION. LARGE importance probably need not be attached to the announcement coming out of Paris that negotiations are under way between the French embassy at Washington and the state department to induce President Harding to accept a modified League of Nations. It is however, may be taken as indicating that France may be thinking that this government has no need to longer dodge the issue. Mr.

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The Haskin Letter By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

THE DANGEROUS DAMES.

New York City, March 6.—Are women a political menace? This is the latest great and important question to be thrust upon the unsuspecting nation by the governor of New York Governor Miller not only thinks they are; he has had the rare courage to tell them so. His recent charge to that effect was leveled specifically at the New York State League of Women Voters, but, inasmuch as there is a similar feminine organization in every state, he has succeeded in placing about two million women voters on the defensive.

The menacing thing about the women, in the opinion of the governor and other male political leaders, is that they insist upon maintaining these independent, non-partisan, feminine leagues as political instruments, instead of casting their individual lots with the two great American political parties. In other words, they are working for the things they want as a sex rather than as individuals. The League of Women Voters replies to this that it is the only way they can make their votes count. So far the ballot has availed the women nothing. Woman suffrage today is, as Mr. Gilbert Keith Chesterton quaintly puts it, "a legal fiction." Women are affiliated in fairly large numbers with both the Democratic and Republican parties but they have, as yet, no party power. They are constantly held up as a means to be used to achieve women's rights.

The long fight for suffrage taught the women the value of a non-partisan organization. For years individual women worked for suffrage through the two political parties without making the slightest headway. They might have been so working yet had not the prohibitionists come along and shown them a better expedient. The prohibitionists thru the 15th amendment through congress by organizing large and powerful non-partisan political forces in every state. When a political candidate announced himself in favor of prohibition, they helped to elect him, and when he declared himself against it, they helped to defeat him. The man's party did not count; he alone was held responsible.

After watching the efficiency of this method for a short time, the women decided to imitate it. They, too, built up powerful organizations in each state, and thus suffrage was forced into the constitution only a trifle behind prohibition.

The Trouble Has Just Begun. But having gained the ballot, the women realized that their fight for women's rights was still in its infancy, and they were unwilling to demolish an organization which had proved so valuable an aid to victory. In every state, therefore, the women's suffrage association was merely changed into a league of women voters, and the national association became the National League of Women Voters, retaining a headquarters in Washington. The league represents the conservative wing of woman suffrage. It has no connection with the National Woman's party, containing the more radical feminists, which recently held its convention in Washington. But both organizations are working for the same things.

What are these things—these so-called women's rights—which as yet have not been taken up by the Republican and Democratic parties? Equal opportunity with men, the protection of children, and the promotion of education are the principal ones. The women are solidly behind such legislation as the Sheppard-Towner (maternity and infancy) bill, now before the United States congress, for example, and likewise the Kenyon

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World of Industry Gossip of the Toilers

A REVIEW OF THE LATEST NEWS FROM WORKSHOPS, MILLS AND MINES. In London there are now admittedly 544,000 names on the registered lists of unemployed. Thirty-one per cent of the total number of employees of the British government are women. Nearly 8000 of the 10,800 members of the Diamond Workers' Union in Amsterdam are idle. Several thousand show workers in St. Louis have agreed to work 48 hours instead of 44 each week. According to the latest reports, a great many of the cotton mills remaining in Germany are again in operation. Street car workers in Somerset, Ky., have been granted a 25 per cent wage increase and an eight-hour day. The average wage outlay per ton of coal extracted throughout Belgium was increased 35 per cent during the last year. The loss of wages to working people through unemployment is about \$1,000,000,000 a year. The Florida Federation of Labor will hold its annual convention in West Palm Beach during the first week in April. Over 500 wage disputes caused a loss of over \$14,000,000 to workers in Pennsylvania during the last year. Judge Beeby, president of the New South Wales board of trade, has ruled in favor of the 44-hour week in building trades. The number of employees affected by wage disputes in Pennsylvania during 1920 was 88,988, of which number 50 per cent were women. Some coal miners in South Wales are being paid as high as \$5000 a year, while wages amounting from \$3500 to \$4000 are fairly common. During the first three months of 1920 the workmen's compensation board has been in operation in Pennsylvania, more than \$48,000,000 has been awarded to injured workmen. During the 10 months the cigar-makers in Tampa, Fla., have been idle owing to the dispute over wages, the Government has lost \$1,500,000 in revenues. Wage disputes between contractors and building workers in San Francisco will be arbitrated, both sides consenting to abide by the decision of the board of arbitration. In Chicago international and local benefits to organized street car men totaled \$160,144.37 last year. This includes disability and funeral benefit collections for sick members. Members of the Mattress and Box Spring Workers' Union in Philadelphia have resolved to split their wages 50-50 with the mattress workers who are idle owing to a wage dispute. The coal output of the collieries of Sydney, Wales, for 1920 amounted to 4,320,350 tons, a gain of 11 per cent over the period of 1919. The total for 1920 was the largest since 1917. Since January 1, 1920, wages of the coal miners in Belgium have been raised four times in one year. On April 4 and 5 per cent on June 1, 5 per cent on July 4 and 5 per cent on October 3. Of the 4000 coal mines in the United States, 1000 are without railroad connection. Motortrucks are used for deliveries from these. Of the precious and semi-precious ore mines in the country, about 2500 use motortrucks. Workers in one of the tin mines in Great Britain have offered to contribute \$1000 a month to keep the mines in operation. The workers also proposed to do their utmost to increase production. A survey of 50 representative plants

they have obtained, and must negotiate loyalty with us with regard to these serious questions. We must give certain satisfactions to the United States and manage to solve this terrible question of our debt. "We advanced capital and goods to Russia, to Greece, to Roumania, to Serbia and to Poland; these countries are our debtors. The Germans owe us a considerable amount of marks in gold; could not our creditors accept a part of this credit as payment of our debts and agree to make some sacrifices? Our friends demand of France that she should be generous; we must give them a good example." WILL HUNGARY RESTORE THE MONARCHY? Restoration of a king, Hapsburg or otherwise, continues to be the main difference between political parties in Hungary, and the present government block has been split on the subject, says the London Chronicle. "At a recent meeting of this block a vote was taken which resulted in a narrow majority for those in favor of an immediate solution of the question, against the motion by Count Teleki, prime minister, for postponement until a future date. "At the meeting of the national assembly, however, the government was given a large majority in favor of postponement, on the ground that if the matter were to be postponed, the political situation would divide the country and bring trouble from allies and neighboring states. "But even now, Count Teleki is faced with the necessity of forming a new government block. During the parliamentary discussion, Count Apponyi, one of the most reputable fighters for the ex-emperor Karl, admitted that he had called on the exile at Franzburg. "During my stay in Switzerland," he said, "I deemed it a holy task to wait upon my crowned king. "Karl seems to think that such holy tasks may be performed in Budapest shortly, as the former Hungarian prime minister, Simonyi Semadani, stated that a letter had been received by a high percentage from the exiled king, who thought March would be a fit month for his return. Simonyi Semadani added that an intention Hapsburg propaganda was being carried on in the army, civil service, and among the clergy. A TEST FOR MEDIUMS. Professor A. D. Waller, by his lecture at the Royal Institute, proved to a delighted audience that an electrical apparatus can reveal emotional states, and suggested the possibility of a test for spiritualistic mediums. He began by showing simple reactions to stimulation in which he described as a normal person. The patient sat in an arm-chair with moistened pads pressed against the palm and the back of his hand, each pad being wired up to an electrical apparatus of the table. Another electric circuit was interposed

by the Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations, determine whortunities for trained women as employment, labor and industrial relations managers, revealed only three where women do all the employing, but many have women, assistants, with satisfactory results. The most recent comprehensive study of women's earnings by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that for nearly 80,000 workers for whom payroll records were available, the average weekly earnings in 1919, a high wage year, were \$13.54. This average of earnings was lower than any minimum wage set during the last year by any minimum wage commission in the United States. The latest compilation indicates that there are now in Switzerland 103,000 unemployed persons. Many of these are workers in the cotton and textile industries. Unemployment is increasing daily throughout the country. Within the last two months 35 industrial plants in Pennsylvania have adopted for their employees in the non-study plant offered by the engineering extension department of the Pennsylvania State College. In 1919 the average Philadelphia textile worker received a yearly wage of \$934. In 1920 the average was only \$411. Indications are that the 1920 average will fall to \$300, due to the four-month shutdown of mills. The Czech-Slovak territory comprises 50 per cent of the output of the shoe industry belonging to former Austria-Hungary and contains 250 shoe factories, employing from 35,000 to 40,000 workmen, with an annual output of 41,000,000 pairs of shoes. Exceeding by a million and a half previous estimates of the number of unemployed by industrial and other leaders, figures based on a first nationwide survey have been completed by the Department of Labor's employment service. They show at the beginning of the year the number of persons employed in industry in this country was 3,478,468 less than a year ago. In 1917, before Government operation was adopted, the railways employed 302,828 machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, electricians, air brakemen, car inspectors, car repairers, other skilled shop employees and machinists' helpers and apprentices. In 1920, when the number of locomotives and cars to be maintained was only slightly larger than in 1917, they had 443,774 employees in the above classifications, an increase of 140,946, or 47 per cent. The total wages paid to these employees in 1917 was \$317,879,548, while in 1920, after the advance in wages granted by the Railroad Labor Board last July, their wages were running at the rate of approximately \$800,000,000 a year, an increase of 1917 of 150 per cent. "The one big union that has launched amid a blast of trumpets nearly two years ago at Calgary, British Columbia, has been dealt another smashing blow by the withdrawal of the British Columbia loggers, who announce they will be independent of the union. The big union has now less than 5000 members, mostly in Winnipeg, with small groups scattered throughout several cities in the Northwest. When the O. B. U. organized their wild claims, alarmed some trade unionists, who overlooked former overnight attempts to uproot the trade union movement.

DIGEST of the Foreign Press

Compiled and written in the Paris Bureau of the Consolidated Press Association, at 8 Place du Palais Bourbon, Paris (VII), France, and transmitted directed to The Tribune.

FRANCE AND AMERICAN FRIENDS

The backing of America is, as many French statesmen see it, the necessary foundation of France's peace policy. Senator Gaston Japy sets forth this point of view in the following striking manner in the Echo de Paris: "After the war, we are now in gold. Where does it come from? Very largely from France. "America earned billions during the war, she lost few men, she must give facilities for payment. We are billions to the United States. We were forced to make this huge debt in order to win the war, the common aim of all the allies. We bought goods from America in peace time for 400 million dollars. At that time our governments forgot the question of the exchange, and we paid very dearly for these goods without even having their value estimated by experts. "At the time of the armistice we were on the warmest terms with the Americans who were very enthusiastic, we ought to have taken advantage of this state of mind of our friends. "Since then our relations have cooled down, but it is possible to warm them up again. General Nivelle's visit to the United States has already done much good for France. "We must visit the Americans; this lively, active, but practical people do not like to be asleep; let us show them our vitality. "Our great conquerors Generals Castelnau, Franchet d'Esperey, Foch, Gouraud, Magin, and Marshall Pétain, and especially Foch, ought to cross the Atlantic and speak in the name of France, and clear up the misunderstandings caused by the mistakes of our rulers and by German propaganda. "The Germans describe us to the Americans as ferocious imperialists, crushing this poor gentle Germany. "In this immense country of America the horrors committed on our soil by the Germans are unknown; our propaganda is worthless while the German is very active. "The Americans know us very little," continues the writer, "they seem to think we are done for; we must show them the contrary, we must keep up the best relations with America. But these good friends must realize what a great effort France has made, this benefits

So Many Who Enjoy Good Health—And Good Jobs

Can't imagine being "up against it"—and they spend all they make. On the other hand, others less fortunate live just short of "up against it" all the time. They always have before them the dread of their health or their jobs falling them—and they save as they go along.

That is why the first class suffer worst from hard luck. A Savings Account is the "health and job insurance" needed by folks in every walk of life. Have you one?



The GREAT FALLS NATIONAL BANK

Strength and Service ESTABLISHED 1891

by a galvanometer, a delicately balanced mirror which could reflect a spot of light on a long scale placed in view of the audience, and by "bridging" the two circuits any change in the electrical resistance of the patient's hand (the current remaining constant) was revealed by movement of the spot of light on the mirror. "Now," said the professor to his British audience, "the emotional shock of a slight pain, or even the apprehension of it, lowers the electrical resistance of the palm of the hand or the soles of the feet of a normal human being, with the result that the spot of light, after a lag of a second or two moves to the left. I am now going to prick the hand of the patient." Saying this he moved towards the patient with a pair of electrodes. The spot of light moved towards the left. A little later Dr. Waller gave an actual pin prick; the response was definite, but not so great as that evoked by the apprehension of it. "But suppose," said the professor, striking a match "I try the effect of slightly burning the hand?" Before he had reached the aneurial the spot of light had jumped off the scale. A similar pair of electrodes were then clamped to the forearm of the patient, and it was shown that in each case the palm responded, but not the forearm. In certain shell-shock cases no response at all is given. "Professor Waller had discovered by accident, however, that some people, of whom spiritualistic mediums are a type, show a more extended reaction, the response extending from the palm along the forearm, and even up to the shoulder. He threw on the screen a number of photographic records of experiments he had made, and showed the marked difference between normal types and abnormal or at least more uncommon types.

Captain Clark Heads Soldiers Home Board, Harlan Is Secretary

Special to The Tribune. Kalispell, March 12.—Captain Howard J. Clark, employe of the Kalispell Mercantile company, and a Spanish and French war veteran, has been elected president of the executive board of the state Soldiers' home at Columbia Falls. He was recently appointed by Governor Dixon to succeed J. O. Morton, who was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of the late Al. G. Ingraham. W. B. Harlan of Como, recently appointed by the governor to succeed General C. S. Warren of Butte, resigned, was elected secretary of the board at the quarterly meeting just concluded.

Starts Road Crew on Job at Toledo in North Montana

Special to The Tribune. Harlem, March 12.—Ort Irons shipped five carloads of material and a crew of men to Toledo this week to start work on a road grading contract. If the weather continues favorable he expects to have the contract completed in about 60 days. Those who went from here were J. H. Campbell, L. S. Barnard, William Jorgensen, C. B. Sadler, August Carlsson, D. S. Bean, E. S. Crossen, J. S. Harvey, Al Bird and Earl Nash.

The bite of the tarantula is never fatal, but it often produces disagreeable results.

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