

WEATHER
Unsettled and colder today,
Saturday probably fair.

THE GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE

READ TRIBUNE
WANT ADS

MONTANA'S BEST NEWS GATHERER

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1921.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

NATIONAL AGREEMENTS JULY 1

CHANGE OF POLITICAL LINEUP ON EMERGENCY TARIFF REVEALED

Laws as Panacea for Nation's Ills Menace--Cockran

Predicts "Long Lines of Famishing Men and Women in Front of Soup Houses Ere Present Conditions Pass"; Floppers Ridiculed.

Washington, April 14.—Several changes in the lineup in the house on emergency tariff legislation since the Fordney measure was passed in the last session only to be vetoed by the president, were revealed Thursday during general debate on the Young emergency bill which includes anti-dumping and foreign exchange provisions. The debate will be continued Friday but a vote is expected by supporters before adjournment at night.

METHODIST PLAN CLUB MOVEMENT

Churches to Be Recreational Centers for Members.

Chicago, April 14.—Plans whereby it is hoped to make the church a recreational center of the community as well as the religious center, were announced Thursday by the committee on conservation and advance of the Methodist Episcopal church. The plans contemplate erection of playgrounds, organization of teams, classes in economics, housekeeping and kindred subjects. The committee appointed Mary E. Benson, Florence E. Hutchinson and Bessie M. Archer to visit all colleges and conventions of rural ministers in the next six months and to instruct them how to direct their congregations in games and calisthenics. Gymnasium paraphernalia, it was said, would be supplied at all churches of the denomination. The work will be conducted, it was announced, from the \$22,000,000 centenary fund of the church.

LAKE STEAMER ASHORE, REPORT

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., April 14.—At midnight Thursday night no word had been received from the steamer, Martin Mullen, which went aground off Whitefish point, 90 miles from here, during a fog Wednesday night. Two tugs, despatched to the stricken vessel's aid at noon Thursday, were expected to reach the scene of the season's first marine accident in this section early Thursday night. First reports said the Mullen was resting on the sandy shoals and was in no immediate danger. The steamer Frank Billings, which arrived here Thursday, encountered heavy swells in Lake Superior.

Military Reduction Plan Is Opposed by Secretary Weeks

Washington, April 14.—Opposition to reduction of the regular army peace strength below 175,000 enlisted men was expressed by Secretary Weeks today at a conference with congressional leaders. He indicated later, however, that he expected the house to insist on a further reduction. Those who participated in Thursday's conference included Major General March, chief of staff; Senator Frels, chairman, and Senators Frelinghuysen, New and Root, of the senate military committee, and Chairman Good, of the house appropriations committee.

PREMIER HALTS DEBATE ON YAP

London, April 14.—Several members of the house of commons made an attempt in the house Thursday to precipitate a debate on the subject of the mandate over the island of Yap and the American position on the mandate question, but Premier Lloyd George headed off the effort with the statement that the subject was under friendly discussion between the United States and the allied powers. "Nothing could be gained and much might be lost by dragging the controversy into the parliamentary arena," he said. At another point, Mr. Lloyd George said, amidst cheers: "I am perfectly certain that the last thing the people of this country desire is any misunderstanding with the people of the United States."

53 Montana Soldiers Cited for Extraordinary Heroism

SPOOD IN KEVIN TEST WELL AT ROCKY RIDGE

150 From Great Falls and North Country Attend Epochal Event.

Cheers Greet Geologist and Driller as Terra Firma Is Punctured.

When, at 1 p. m. Thursday, Driller Cy Hurd shoved back the lever which controlled the massive drilling bit hanging from the derrick of the Gordon Campbell rig on the Rocky Ridge oil structure near Kevin, that heavy piece of steel dropped with a thud into the clay at the spot which within the next two months will, it is hoped, bring about the realization of the dreams of Gordon Campbell, geologist, who has staked all he has upon this venture.

It was the presence of probably 150 persons gathered from the little town of Kevin, together with quite a few from Great Falls, Shelby, Cut Bank and other points, that drilling was commenced in this well which is expected to prove the Rocky Ridge structure and determine if oil in commercial quantities exists there.

Threatening weather, accompanied by a light fall of rain, discouraged many from being present at the spudding in the morning, but enough there to raise an enthusiastic cheer when the machinery was started and the bit made its first impression upon the ground.

Gordon Campbell, who discovered the structure, surveyed it, leased it, located the drilling site and put all of his resources back of it, was probably the most interested spectator and he was called upon to address the crowd just a few minutes before the machinery was placed in operation and to permit the removal of the muck by means of the big bailer. The crowd had seen the complete operation of the rig, and after spending a short time in inspecting the various parts of the outfit, re-entered automobiles and started back through the rain for Kevin.

Best Rig in Montana
The rig which has been erected upon the Campbell location is said to be the best and most complete in the state. It is a standard rig with a three-brace derrick, 84 feet in height and completely equipped with new machinery. A 12x12 steam engine with a 45-horsepower boiler furnishes the motive power. The bit which is being used is one of 16 1/2 inches, which drills a hole of about 18 inches. It is intended to carry this size down about 500 feet and this portion will be cased with pipe having an inside diameter of 15 1/2 inches.

At this point it is intended to reduce the hole to 12 1/2 inches and carry this down to about 1,350 feet, from where a 10-inch hole will be sunk to the oil sand, which is expected to be tapped at between 1,400 and 1,500 feet.

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Attempt to Set Up Industrial Autocracy, Revealed by Gompers

Albany, N. Y., April 14.—There is an attempt to establish an "industrial autocracy in this country which organized labor will oppose and destroy just as the Republic did during the great war," President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor declared before the state federation of labor convention here Thursday. He vigorously condemned the alleged anti-labor attack of Governor Miller's administration.

"The legislature of the state," Mr. Gompers added, "is endeavoring by hook or crook the establishment of a state of labor. They want to rivet by law the concept of the master's ownership of the workers. They have forgotten the one fact—that the effort they have started too late. They are just five generations behind the time."

Special to The Tribune.
Helena, April 14.—"For extraordinary heroism in action," read citations issued by the war department to 53 Montana men for their efforts to bring victory to allied arms in the world war, the citations give in terse military style the deeds which these men performed on the field of battle which proved to be of such import that cognizance was taken of them by the present command of the American military forces and their records retained in the archives of the adjutant general of the army. The complete list of men who were decorated with the distinguished service cross, who enlisted in Montana, was received Thursday from the war department by Adjutant General Charles L. Sheridan. It contains the names of two Great Falls men, Leonard E. Guy and Frank D. Miller.

Although he does not mention it himself, General Sheridan is on the list. He does speak with pride, however, of the achievement of the members of the Montana infantry, 18 of whom were decorated out of a command of 1,200. Montana's 53 heroes were among 39,000 who joined the color.

The list of men on Montana's military honor roll is:
Arthur Aamet, sergeant, company D, 129th infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Juvigny, France, August 29, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Saco, Mont.; member M company, Second Montana cavalry.
John O. Adams, second lieutenant, 9th infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Medical Farm, France, October 10, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Kalispell, Mont.; member troop A, Second Montana cavalry.
Ernest H. Anderson, private first class, company F, first gas regiment, 1st gas brigade, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Great Falls, Mont.; member company B, 362d infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Steenbrugge, Belgium, October 31, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Great Falls, Mont.
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Ivan V. Bailey, private, intelligence section, 1st battalion, 361st infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Gesnes, France, September 23 to October 4, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Ekalaka, Mont.
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He said he was for "real law enforcement" but not for "farical evasion."
"Local option is an American principle," he added. "Prohibition is not. Large elements of our people are opposed to the national or Volstead prohibition act as an encroachment on the police rights of the states and the personal liberty of the people."

Then, upon a word of instruction from the speaker, he shouted "let 'er back" from men in the crowd. "Let Hurd started the machinery and the big bit began churning its way toward the oil sands hundreds of feet below.

For a few minutes the drill pounded its way slowly down into the clay formation and was then withdrawn to permit of the removal of the muck by means of the big bailer. The crowd had seen the complete operation of the rig, and after spending a short time in inspecting the various parts of the outfit, re-entered automobiles and started back through the rain for Kevin.

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LIST RECEIVED AT HELENA BY MILITIA CHIEF

War Department Names Two Great Falls Men Among States Heroes.

Leonard E. Guy and Frank D. Miller Given Distinguished Mention

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OWNERS WIN BATTLE FOR INDIVIDUAL PACTS; OFFICERS AND UNIONS CALLED ON TO BEGIN RULES CONFAB AT ONCE

Four Washington Statues Will Be Unveiled in Britain

New York, April 14.—Four statues of George Washington will be unveiled in England during May and June. One of them, a replica of the Houdin statue of the "Father of His Country," is the gift of the people of Virginia to the people of England, and will stand in Trafalgar Square.

The other three, all busts, are to be presented by 70 American organizations, headed by the Sulgrave institution.

Chicago, April 14.—(By The Associated Press).—National agreements defining working conditions for employes on all American railroads formerly under federal railroad administration were Thursday ordered abrogated, effective July 1, 1921, by the United States railroad labor board. The board called upon the officers and system organizations of employes of each railroad to select representatives "to confer and to decide" as much of the rules controversy as possible. "Such conferences shall begin at the earliest possible date," the decision said.

While the decision did not specifically say so, members of the board said that all disputes as to rules and working conditions automatically were referred back to individual conferences between each individual road and its employes. This method of procedure had been sought by the railroads, whereas the labor side had favored a national conference between representatives of all roads and all unions.

The decision affected all railroad employes except those in train service who are under separate agreements between individual railroads and the four big brotherhoods.

Hearings to Continue.
In connection with the conference negotiations, the board laid down a set of 16 principles which are to serve as a foundation for rules which may be agreed to in the conference. The present general rules hearing before the labor board, which has been in progress since January 10, will continue until both sides have completed their testimony, following which the board "will promulgate such rules as it determines just and reasonable, as of July 1, 1921, as is reasonably possible and which have been completed as of July 1, 1921."

The 16 principles outlined by the board were drawn up by Henry T. Hunt, of the public group, and upheld the right of the employes to organize for lawful purposes, the right of employes to negotiate through representatives of their own choosing, the right of seniority and the principle of the eight hour day. It was specified that "eight hours work must be given for eight hours pay." Espionage should not be practiced by either side, the decision said, and employes' representatives should have the right to make an agreement applying to all employes in the craft or class of the representatives.

16 Principles Outlined.
The sixteen principles outlined were as follows:
1.—An obligation rests upon management, upon each organization of employes and upon each carrier to render honest, efficient and economical service to the carriers serving the public.
2.—The spirit of co-operation between management and employes should be maintained in all operations, both parties will so conduct themselves as to promote this spirit.
3.—Management having the responsibility for safe, efficient and economical operation, the rules will not be subservive of necessary discipline.
4.—The right of railway employes to organize for lawful purposes shall not be denied, interfered with, or obstructed.
5.—The right of such lawful organization to act toward lawful objects through representatives of its own choice, whether employes of a particular carrier or otherwise, shall be agreed to by management.
6.—No discrimination shall be practiced by management as between members of different organizations, nor shall members of organizations discriminate against non-members or use other methods than lawful persuasion to secure their membership. Espionage by carriers on the legitimate activities of labor organizations or the legitimate activities of carriers should not be practiced.
7.—The right of employes to be consulted prior to a decision of management adversely affecting their wages or working conditions shall be agreed to by management. This right of participation shall be deemed adequately complied with, if and when the representatives of a majority of the em-

ployes of each of the several classes directly affected shall have conferred with the management.
8.—No employe should be disciplined without a fair hearing by a designated officer of the carrier. Suspension in proper cases pending a hearing which shall be prompt, shall not be deemed a violation of this principle. At a reasonable time prior to the hearing he is entitled to be apprised of the charge against him. He shall have a reasonable opportunity to secure the presence of necessary witnesses and shall have the right to be there represented by a representative of his choosing. If the judgment shall be in his favor, he shall be compensated for the wage loss, if any, suffered by him.
9.—Proper classification of employes and a reasonable definition of the work to be done by each class for which just and reasonable wages are to be paid is necessary, but shall not unduly impose unreasonable conditions upon the carriers.
10.—Regularity of hours or days during which the employe is to serve or hold himself in readiness to serve is desirable.
11.—The principles of seniority long applied to the railroad service is sound and should be adhered to. It should be so applied as not to cause undue impairment of the service.
12.—The board approves the principle of the eight hour day, but believes it advisable to work requiring practically continuous application during eight hours. For eight hours pay, eight hours' work should be performed by all railroad employes except engine and train service employes, regulated by the Adamson act, who are paid generally on a mileage basis as an hourly basis.
13.—The health and safety of employes should be reasonably protected.
14.—The carriers and the several crafts and classes of railroad employes have a substantial interest in the competency of apprentices or persons under training. Opportunity to learn any craft or occupation shall not be unduly restricted.
15.—The majority of any craft or class of employes shall have the right to make an agreement which shall apply to all employes in such craft or class. No such agreement shall infringe, however, upon the right of employes not members of the organization representing the majority to present grievances either in person or by representatives of their own choice.
16.—Employes called or required to report for work and reporting but not used should be paid reasonable compensation therefor.

Decision Unsettled.
The board's decision came unexpectedly in the middle of hearing on the existing rules and agreements which apply to the whole controversy. The fight over national agreements was begun immediately after the return of the railroads to private ownership.

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