

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

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NAVAL DISARMAMENT— BUT

THE British premier, Lloyd George, in addressing the imperial council made up of the premiers of dominion colonies which are self governing under the British crown, had something to say about the Borah amendment to our naval bill the other day. While he did not mention this amendment specifically, his hearers were in no doubt as to what he meant when he said that the British government was ready to discuss any proposal for disarmament that the Washington government chose to submit, and meet it in a spirit of amity, but—the imperial government was built up on sea power and its very life was involved in it, and that fact must not be lost sight of. While he talked in a most friendly way about our country as all British statesmen habitually do, we draw from his remarks that the British premier and the great self governing colonies under the crown have no intention of parting company with the old saying Britain rules the wave, if they can help it. Australia has of late built up quite a navy. New Zealand is also acquiring a navy, and Canada is turning to a like policy. While Great Britain has built no new dreadnaughts since the war, except one started before the war ended, it has by no means been idle in building up its navy with small craft. The advocates of an American navy equal or superior to the navy of Great Britain have some way to go yet to catch up on her, and if her prosperous self governing colonies get into the game even the wealth of the United States may be strained to keep up with or surpass the imperial navy consisting of British ships and colonial ships that would be added to her naval strength if war came to Britain.

It seems to us that a race between the United States and Great Britain and her colonies to see which could spend the most money constructing war ships and keep it up longest would be a gigantic folly and would break the backs of the tax payers on both sides. We hope the Borah amendment will stay in the naval bill and bring about mutual disarmament agreements between the three great naval powers of the world to the advantage of all of them.

THE LABOR SITUATION

THE American Federation of Labor, which is the most conservative of all the large international labor bodies, announces its opposition to any wage reductions based on the decreased cost of living which it says is not a scientific measure of a just wage. That is true. Supply and demand is the scientific measure of all prices whether it be wages, or goods, or personal service, or the service of capital. But the cost of living has been the useful tool of labor to boost the wage in the past. Having now served its purpose organized labor is ready to discard it. But the lessened purchasing power of the dollar was merely a moral weapon in the raising of war time wages. The real reason for the big increases in wage scales came from the fact that the withdrawal from industry of millions of young men coincident with a tremendous demand for increased production boosted the wage scale by the operation of the law of supply and demand. In trying to maintain these war time wage scales organized labor has not only lost the moral argument of increasing costs of living, but it has lost the economic argument, for the demand for production goods has lessened and the supply of labor has increased at one and the same time.

In Great Falls just now organized labor is making a fight against the reduction of the common wage labor from \$5.50 to \$4.50 per day. It is true that a day's common labor at \$4.50 will buy more of the necessities of life than \$5.50 would buy during war times. In fact \$4.50 will buy more than a common laborer's wage for one day would buy any time in the last score of years. But in this contest between the city and organized labor over the wages of common labor and garbage removal men an issue much more important than the justice or injustice of the day's wage has been introduced. It is nothing less than the question of law and order, and whether a man who is contented to work for the wage offered by the city is going to be protected in the exercise of his right to work for a compensation satisfactory to himself or be prevented from so doing by intimidation and violence. And that is an issue on which there ought to be no compromise. The dignity of

the law should be upheld at any cost. If the police force is unable or unwilling to protect the laborer at his work, the courts and the sheriff should be called on. Every man is a potential deputy sheriff and can be called on by that official to aid him if need be. The right to work at satisfactory wages to himself is the inherent and inalienable right of every citizen. It is a fundamental part of liberty and freedom. When it is asserted by the individual he has the right to call on the law for protection and get it if it involves the calling out of all the able bodied citizens of the county as deputy sheriffs to protect that right. That is law and justice. It should prevail and it will prevail if it is invoked by voice of authority.

THE CROP PROSPECTS

THE crop reports as they come into Helena from all over the state continue to be most encouraging. With the exception of two counties in the southeastern part of the state abundant moisture in the ground is reported and the crops are growing nicely. Already a heavy hay crop is assured and the ranges which were pretty bare after three years of drought have renewed themselves furnishing fine pasturage for livestock. From every portion of the state from which reports have come we are informed that all sorts of stock are doing unusually well.

Apparently we are going to have a lot of fat beef to ship next fall. There is of course a fly in the ointment of the cattlemen's dream of prosperity in the fact that all meat prices are low. Yet there is a considerable shrinkage in the supply of livestock not only in Montana, but in the United States, and in accord with economic law that fact would insure a rapid rise in the price of livestock if the consumption were normal. It would be normal if the export demand was normal and non-employment wiped out so that the home demand was also normal.

The fact of low prices for all farm products is the one discouraging factor in our whole agricultural and livestock outlook. There is no question that this will be changed in time, but just when that time will come depends on a number of factors concerning which the average man has no assurance, and it would be folly to undertake the role of the prophet in setting a date for the change.

It is noted everywhere in the various counties of the state from which reports have come that they state that the supply of labor on the farms and on the ranges is plentiful, and that it is also cheap. Men are working on the farm lands of Montana at pre-war wages or less we are told. While that fact may be helpful to the farmer who has gone through a series of hard years and generally lost money on production yet it has a more sinister side. The man who works for low wages must of necessity buy less and his power as a consumer is curtailed. Moreover the reason why wages have declined on the farm is largely due to the fact that employment is scarce in the cities, and a man out of work is also a very poor consumer. Low wages and an overstocked labor market is not all pie to the farmer who employs labor. It means also low prices for his product.

But a bumper crop this year produced at a minimum cost is going to do a lot of good to the state just the same, even if sold at prices that leave a good deal to be desired and the prospect of such a crop is most excellent at this time. If harvest days carry out the promise of the present time it will tend to reduce unemployment in the cities, and set the wheels of industry moving at a better pace. So we are all hopeful that the rosy crop outlook at this time may be maintained through the next sixty days.

Pungent Paragraphs

It is a bit odd how important a man may be as a cabinet member and cut such a small figure in private life afterwards.—Canton (O.) News. Pueblo is allowed whiskey. Mixed with so much water it won't be able to do much harm.—Columbia (S. C.) State. Very few of the neighbors' children grow up to be hanged in spite of what you think of them.—Houston Chronicle. You can probably find some one to mow your lawn provided you give him a helper to push the mower while he sits in the shade and kisses the job.—Augusta Herald.

The Haskin Letter

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

WOMEN IN LEAGUE

Washington, D. C., June 15.—Nearly every class and industrial interest in the country is now organizing and opening an office in Washington for the purpose of telling Congress what it wants.

The class which is doing this thing most thoroughly and in a manner most alarming to politicians, is that large and beautiful class known collectively as woman. Note now the feminine touch in politics—the farmers or the manufacturers are content to rent a few rooms in an office building, there to gather statistics, write letters and make plans. But the women have taken an option on one of the most beautiful building sites in the District, and they plan thereon to erect a series of handsome structures to be known collectively as the Women's National Foundation. The fundamental purpose of this organization will be much the same as that of the farmers and manufacturers, but it will be accomplished in a different way.

Any woman in the nation who can prove that she is a citizen in good standing can belong to this Foundation. It expects soon to have a membership of a million. And when any of these women, either as individuals or as members of convening clubs, come to Washington, they will make their headquarters at the Foundation. And there they will find not only statistics and reports, but also an auditorium, reading room, swimming pool, theater, and everything else that can help to make life pleasant. In a word, the women will be given inducements to stick around this Amazonian clubhouse, and while so doing, they will be given every opportunity to learn the great lessons of What Women Want and Why.

Purposes of the Foundation. According to the constitution of the Foundation, the purposes which this society is meant to serve are: "To promote the nationwide civic consciousness of womanhood and every good work that may be considered civic in character or that is in any way associated with the study or advancement of civics or the promotion of educational or welfare work. In fact, the Foundation plans to embrace all that pertains to women's work in relation to good citizenship." The famous old Dean estate, on which the Foundation is to be built, is the property of one of the oldest and best known residential families in the District of Columbia. It is a beautiful wooded tract of nine and a half acres located only a short distance from the center of the city and surrounded by some of the capital's most famous private residences and apartment houses. This is the only spot of its size and beauty which has been left open in the mad rush to find accommodations for the vast numbers of new residents during the past few years. It has been the nightmare of the neighborhood that the residents might wake up some morning and find their beautiful garden gone. Members of the Dean family have tried to keep this from happening and many have been the projects proposed for keeping the place with its famous old oak trees intact as a public park, but none of them proved practicable.

Miss Janet Richards, a charter member of the Women's Foundation and well known as a lecturer and welfare worker, suggested that the Dean estate was just the place for the Foundation's headquarters. Twenty-five women gave or loaned one thousand dollars each to secure the option

on this land, and by December 31st of this year, she hopes to have in hand the necessary \$100,000 to acquire title to the property.

The actual signing of the incorporation articles of the Foundation was given a picturesque interest by the most thoroughly and in a manner most alarming to politicians, is that large and beautiful class known collectively as woman.

Mrs. C. C. Calhoun is president of the Foundation. She emphasizes the fact that this organization, which is strictly democratic in character, intends to establish an educational institution for women in which will be taught parliamentary law, civics, public speaking, languages, sociology, economic methods of government and physical training.

Women to Finance It. Although the option fee of \$25,000 has been secured through the 25 "donors and loaners," it is estimated that the average woman of the hosts of women who will be eligible and take advantage of that privilege for membership in the Foundation, will be sufficient to finance the project.

Non residents of Washington will pay one dollar a year for membership. Residents of the District will be entitled to the same privileges at a fee of two dollars a year and may use the general restaurant and participate in all the advantages of the Foundation except the privileges of the club house or chapters, are undoubtedly one of the most important clubs in the city located provided it has a membership of 50 and a chairman, the chairman and one delegate can attend the annual congress. These "local centers" or chapters, are undoubtedly one of the most important clubs in the city located provided it has a membership of 50 and a chairman, the chairman and one delegate can attend the annual congress.

Every woman in the United States who is in good standing in her community, or in any church, or in any other organization, urban or rural, is cordially invited to become a member of the Women's National Foundation. It is confidently predicted that more than a million women will be enrolled within the year.

The Spirit of America

DAILY EDITORIAL DIGEST

Prepared Exclusively for The Tribune

FEWER REPUBLICAN DELEGATES FROM SOUTH

Cutting the southern representation at the next Republican convention by the national committee is "step in the right direction," says the Baltimore American (Rep.) and this sentiment is seconded by the majority of the country's newspapers of both political parties. "The national committee is to be congratulated for its decision to reduce the number of delegates from the southern states in which the Republican party is in a minority," says the New York Times. "The Springfield Republican (Ind.) takes up this phase of the question at some length: "Congressman Tinkham's effort to make the Republican party acknowledge its unwillingness to enforce that part of the fourteenth amendment providing for the reduction in representation of those states in which voters are disfranchised for any cause except participation in rebellion is entirely superfluous. Mr. Tinkham's proposal that the party believe in the abandonment in public and in an official expression by its congressional majority might serve the purposes of his agitation, but nothing he suggests could surpass in effectiveness the tacit avowal that the Republican party has been making for a generation."

Admitting that the action of the Republican committee will "get rid of the sectional menace of the 'sale at auction' of the scattered negro vote," the Brooklyn Eagle (Ind. Dem.) declares that it was not inspired "by any sentiment of loyalty to the colored men in the states for the endorsement in the Republican organization is as dead as Julius Caesar, almost as dead as the Fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution." While declaring the reform "does not go far enough" in eliminating the "rotten boroughs" in the south, the New London Day (Rep.) feels that "the party has shown its good faith in making a forward step for higher moral standards."

It is in this light that most of the newspapers which comment upon the proposition regard it. "The colored adherents of the Republican party in the south," says the Baltimore American (Rep.) "will not suffer loss of political rights because the representation of the states they live in has been reduced" and it is plain from a practical standpoint that the managers "having the opportunity to drive a strong political wedge into the south" do not intend to throw away the "chance" by continuing a system "full of hocus-pocus and chicanery." In connection with this comment, however, it is interesting to note the re-

marks made by the Memphis News-Scimitar (Ind.) "The negro in the south, it declares, looks to his neighbor for every assistance except political, for help here 'he places his trust in his white brother in the north.' However:

"Now that the Republican party has indicated that it has no further use for him it will be interesting to speculate as to how long it will be before the negro comes to a realization that his prosperity and his future are not to be advanced through politics but through an honest application to work."

But to assert, as the colored committee from Georgia did, that the new rule would deprive the southern negro of his political rights, the Baltimore News (Ind.) calls "speaking beside the point." It is not a "question of political rights," it declares, "it is a question of meeting a condition under which delegates who do not represent voters, who do not in fact, represent anyone except political bosses, usually white men of scaly reputation, are able to get up to the national conventions and influence nominations." "No body in the party can reasonably make a row," says the Detroit Free Press (Ind.) against "altogether sound and beneficial," and "if the rules are lived up to strictly there will be an end of rotten boroughs in the south." The Cincinnati Times Star (Rep.) says in the plan "to reduce the southern states in which the Republican party is an election day reality," for in operation it would "cut down the representation only of those states and districts in which a considerable number of Republican votes are cast."

Such complaint as may be raised against the committee's action will come, the Ann Arbor (Mich.) Times-News (Ind.) believes, only from "old-time political leaders, who have been schooled in the old-time methods of barter and exchange on the convention floor," not from "the rank and file of the party." The Philadelphia Bulletin (Ind. Rep.) sees, under the new policy, "an incentive for whatever hope there may be of developing a real Republican party in the southern states," and "although the role is more drastic than was anticipated, there is injustice in it, and it is a step in party housecleaning that has long been needed." The fairness of the plan the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times (Rep.) illustrates with the case of Mississippi and South Carolina, which are "the worst losers." "We do not recall," it says, "that they have assisted materially in the success of any Republican president, and like any state whose representation is reduced under the new system, they can increase it by increasing their Republican vote, and 'this seems fair.'"

Practicality of the move is emphasized from a slightly different angle by the Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.) It says: "The Republican managers count the more confidently on the success of their new scheme because they feel sure that, whatever they do to gain the votes of the southern whites, they can still hold the votes of the southern blacks. And they have the right to feel thus, because the blacks have given them the vote. There is nothing to cause them to feel that as the negro vote is steadily and blindly being taken away from them, they will not continue to do so in the future."

they will not continue to do so in the future." The Reno Gazette (Rep.) sees no reason for "a lot of sentimental fool talk about the attitude of the party toward the southern Republicans," for "they never carry an election and they quietly lie down when the Democrats of the south tell them to." Indeed, the "committee could have gone considerably further without doing violence to the sense of justice to the party in the north."

Butte Is Fleecing Its Merchants, Says Its City Treasurer

Butte, June 21.—That \$24,000 a year is being collected illegally by the city in the form of licenses on city business houses is stated by City Treasurer Herman Strassburger, who said that several hundred thousand dollars probably had been collected in that way in the city's history. The city attorney is working on a revised ordinance that will meet the requirements of the state laws.

More Than 6 Inches Rain at Wolf Point; Missouri Flood High

Special to The Tribune. Wolf Point, June 21.—Grain and hay have been wonderfully benefited by abundant warm rains. For the 72 hours preceding 8 a. m. 4.25 inches of rain had fallen here, making the total for this part of June a fraction over 6 inches. The weather is still unsettled.

Government Observer Pipal, who keeps a record of the rainfall and the stages of water in the Missouri, because of this exceeds any three-day rainfall during his time, or since 1898, although there was more rain in June, 1906, than during the present June up to date.

The Missouri was close to 10 feet above normal at 7 p. m., having risen 1.5 feet since 10 this forenoon.

Retention of Bureau of Marketing Urged

Helena, June 21.—Co-operative farm organizations in Montana have launched a campaign to retain in this state the federal marketing bureau maintained at Bozeman under the direction of John F. Ware. The United States department of agriculture recently announced its intention of discontinuing the office on September 1 and thereafter assisting the farmers by sending out men from Washington to handle each problem as it arises.

Extradition Issued County for Morrissey

Helena, June 21.—Governor Dixon has issued extradition papers for the capture of Montana E. J. Morrissey, now under arrest in Minneapolis on the charge of swindling various Montana banks by means of a letter of credit. The papers were applied for by Deputy Sheriff Fred Quotari, of Cascade county.

Judith Basin Tillers Set Picnic July 28

Special to The Tribune. Lewistown, June 21.—The Judith Basin Farmers' Picnic association at Moccasin has decided to hold the annual picnic at the Moccasin experiment station on Thursday, July 28. Invitations will be sent to the Standard band and the Elks band of Lewistown. There will be a ball game between two good teams and many other attractive bits. Carl H. Peterson was chosen president, with H. N. Swan, of Moccasin, as secretary and treasurer.

Seven Teams on Drive to Raise \$15,000 Fund

Special to The Tribune. Lewistown, June 21.—Seven canvassing teams started out Tuesday morning to carry through the Chamber of Commerce's intensive drive for raising \$15,000 for the season's activities of the chamber. The teams will report at a big membership luncheon to be held Thursday.

Guy Way Is the Painless Way

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It is a well recognized fact today that much of the sickness prevalent in this country is due directly to diseased teeth. Why do you delay and run the great risk when we offer you our modern scientific dentistry which is absolutely painless?

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MAYOR SURRENDERS AND WAR HERO HOLDS LEWISTOWN OFFICE

Council's Wishes That City Attorney Be Retained Finally Conceded.

Special to The Tribune. Lewistown, June 21.—Mayor Jack Briscoe Monday night receded from his position of insisting upon having J. E. McKenna confirmed as city attorney to succeed Raymond E. Dockery and sent in the appointment of the latter to succeed himself. The appointment was immediately and unanimously confirmed.

Bill to Exempt Mine Claim Work Hits Snag

Helena, June 21.—The Montana Mining association has received word from Senator T. J. Walsh that the house committee refuses to recommend the senate bill exempting mining claims from representation work and that the bill probably will fail. Representing on claims must be done by June 30 to protect rights if the senate bill dies, it is said.

J. C. PENNEY CO. — NATION WIDE INSTITUTION

BUY CAREFULLY AND CUT THE COST

You do pay cash; why not demand the very best for your money. You are entitled to it. Every time you buy carefully you place value above all else, and you are on the way to get real value for your cash. In the careful perusal of your money you do your bit in cutting the cost of living in this community. Always make it a point to buy trustworthy merchandise, as it is service you want. In buying articles of merit, it is well to keep both eyes busy, one on the goods, the other on the price ticket. Many people buy recklessly and insist on purchasing articles that are marked up at high prices. This practice is absurd in the extreme, encouraging the inflated high prices beyond any sense of fair reason. Look around a bit. Compare and investigate. You can cut the high cost.

Table listing various clothing items and their prices, including Ladies' White Outing Tub Skirts, Heather Bloom Petticoats, Mercerized Sateen Petticoats, Heatherbloom Body Petticoats, Fancy Georgette, New Sport Silk, Sport Tussah, Ladies' White Canvas Rubber Sole Oxfords, Ladies' and Crown Girls' Emmy Lou, Misses' and Children's White Canvas, Rubber Sole, Boys' Shirts, Madras and percale, Khaki cloth, Mercerized sateen, Children's Blue Denim Play Suits, Boys' Khaki Coats, Boys' Riding Breeches, Boys' Scout Hose, Boys' and Girls' Hose, Boys' Union Suits, Little Gents' Outing Shoes.

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