

**CAPITOL THEATER**  
**TODAY**  
**Extra! Extra!!**  
 An Entertainment You Can Not Afford to Miss  
**J. P. McGOWAN**



**'COLD STEEL'**  
 Supported by **KATHLEEN CLIFFORD**  
 And All Star Cast  
 —As tense and thrilling a drama as you ever saw.

**COMEDY**  
**The 'Kids Pal'**  
 Featuring **BROWNIE, the Dog**  
 Capitol Orchestra of 8  
 Music That Always Pleases

**THE BIG FEATURE**  
**THELMA JESSWEIN, Nineteen Years Old**

**She Wants a Husband**  
**Who Will Give Her \$1,000**  
 MISS JESSWEIN WILL SING  
 Today at 3:30—Twice  
 This Evening at 8 and 9:30

The "baby vamp" who came to Great Falls from Chicago, in search of a man who will give her \$1000 for a purpose she will not disclose, will appear afternoon and evening, Friday and Saturday.  
**PRICES**  
 Children (Any Time) . . . . . 10c  
 Adults . . . . . 30c  
 TO AVOID THE CROWD COME EARLY

**EQUALIZERS PARE DOWN CORPORATION LAND ASSESSMENTS**

Adjustment Leads to Decision to Call Conference on Uniformity After New Year.

Special to The Tribune.  
 Helena, Aug. 18.—The state board of equalization Thursday afternoon sustained the appeals of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., the Northern Pacific railway and the Speculator Co. in the matter of assessments of their timber lands in Ravalli county and ordered a reduction to the valuations returned by those companies.  
 W. L. Murphy, an attorney of Helena, represented the Anaconda company before the board and stated that its timber lands, amounting to 47,410 acres, had been assessed last year at \$18.92 per acre after the assessment had been equalized by the state board. He held that a cruise of the timber land had been completed since that time and, while it was found that the returns previously made had been exaggerated and that the real value was about \$3.60 per acre less, the company was willing to let it stand at the old assessment. The county assessor this year had assessed the land at \$22.50 per acre.  
 He explained that the cruise had been completed by the best timber men in the county, at a cost, covering all the lands in western Montana, of about \$200,000.  
 A similar showing was made in behalf of the Northern Pacific, which has 17,402 acres in that county.  
 It was suggested that the board of county commissioners and the county assessor were willing the assessments against the two companies should be reduced to \$16.92 per acre, which action was taken after those officials, who were present, expressed their willingness to such a course.  
 In the case of the Speculator company, which holds but 480 acres, the assessment of \$36 per acre was reduced to \$24.90, as returned by the company.  
 The matter brought out the necessity of more uniformity in land and timber assessments in western Montana and it was decided that plans be made for a general meeting of assessors, county commissioners and representatives of timber companies during the coming January or February.

**SCHOOLS EXPECT 400 MORE PUPILS**

40 New Teachers Coming; Sessions Will Begin Tuesday After Labor Day.  
 Sessions in the Great Falls public schools will begin Tuesday, September 6. The teachers will report to Superintendent S. D. Largent the morning of Saturday, September 3, for assignment, and that afternoon at 3 o'clock they will report at their respective buildings to meet with the principal and formulate plans for the year's work.  
 Superintendent Largent says he anticipates an increase of perhaps 400 children in the schools this year, which will bring the attendance to approximately 6,000. There were 5643 enrolled last year.  
 Many changes in the faculty forces have been made necessary for the coming year, due to the resignation of many who were engaged here last year. About 15 new teachers will be placed on the high school staff, and about 25 in the graded schools, making a total of about 40 new teachers to come into the school service here this year.  
 "We will have a much larger enrollment in the kindergarten classes here this year," said Superintendent Largent, "because parents generally are rapidly becoming educated to the idea of sending their children to the kindergarten classes. They are coming to appreciate the benefits of properly directed play in the life of the child, as well as the need of training the child's mind at an early age to think consecutively, work out problems, cooperate with others and individually, and to submit readily to discipline. The physical training and the schooling in health habits that are emphasized in kindergarten work contribute materially to the future physical and mental welfare of the child, and every year the attendance in the kindergartens gives evidence of a more widespread appreciation among parents of the value of this phase of educational work."  
 The school buildings in the city have been thoroughly renovated and put into repair during the summer months, and practically all supplies for the year's work are now in the hands of F. D. Black, clerk of the board.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**PLAN TO GIVE AWAY HUMAN BABY AS PRIZE TO HOLDER OF COUPON IS VETOED BY HUMANE OFFICIAL**

Plan of the management of the Gem theater, on Central avenue between Park Drive and Second street, to give away a human baby, sex, age and color not stated, as a prize to the holder of "the lucky coupon," were thwarted Thursday by Humane Officer John Hetherington.  
 The human prize was to have been awarded this (Friday) evening. Coupons had been given with each ticket. In fact, according to Manager R. H. Warg of the Gem, a thousand of them have already been given away.  
 The fact that the coupons to the number of 1000 have already been given out is what is making the difficulty for the theater manager.  
 The plan was vetoed by Humane Officer John Hetherington. "It isn't legal," stated Deputy Prosecuting Attorney W. J. Tighe.  
 "It isn't that the scheme isn't carried out," remarked Sheriff Bob Gordon.  
 Wanting the baby was, according to the plan of Manager Warg, to have carried with it legal adoption in the district court. Inquiry by Humane Officer Hetherington as to where he got a baby, or where he expected to get a baby, were evaded by Mr. Warg. The only information he would vouchsafe was that it's mother is a resident in the country near Great Falls and that she had consented to the plan.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**22 MILL LEVY FOR CITY SAME AS LAST YEAR**

County Tax Rate Will Probably Be Determined by Commissioners Today.

The tax levied by the city of Great Falls on property within the municipality this year will be 22 mills, the same as in 1920. The board of county commissioners fixed the levy Thursday pursuant to memoranda received from the city council, transmitted by City Clerk W. H. Harrison. The city levy was determined by the council and established by the county board, the method prescribed by legal procedure.  
 Of the whole levy, \$10 million will be for general, municipal and administrative purposes. Four and one-half mills will be for construction and maintenance of roads, streets and alleys, and the same amount for interest and sinking funds for outstanding municipal bonds. Operation and maintenance of the parks requires a levy of two mills and maintenance of the library one mill.  
 To Fix County Levy.  
 The county board expects to fix the annual county levy today (Friday), although it is possible that final official action will go over until next week. The state board of equalization has requested that the levy be not fixed until August 22, but the board may conclude that it has sufficient data at hand before that date. The state board has not yet ruled on the appeal of Assessor Harold Mady from the county board's reduction of Fort Shaw irrigated land from \$75 to \$35 an acre. The forecast was made Thursday by officials that the 1921 county levy will not be larger than made one year ago, although a slight increase is not outside the range of possibilities.  
 State Levy 3 1/2 Mills.  
 The annual state levy, determined at Helena, was fixed in Cascade county Thursday by the county board. The total state levy will be 4.5067 mills, comprising the general state levy of 3 1/2 mills, 4-10 of 1 mill for the war defense fund, 2.067 mills for the veterans' welfare fund and 4-10 mill for sinking and interest funds on indebtedness incurred for educational purposes.  
 Assessments levied only against livestock are 1 mill for the maintenance of the livestock commission, 1 1/2 mills for bounty on predatory animals and 1 mill for the maintenance of the livestock sanitary board.  
 The levy of 10 mills determined by the trustees of school district No. 1 has been officially fixed by the county board. A levy of 32 mills will be made in district No. 5, 31 mills in district No. 29, and 24 mills in the sub-districts of the unit district. All school levies are determined by the school trustees and officially fixed by the commissioners.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting. Also, all young trees recently planted are tested.  
 Because of the four-year period in which this disease may not be noticeable, groups of this pine must be inspected several times in the four years.  
 Cultivations of currants and gooseberries are also inspected for signs of germs. The leaf of the berry plant turns an orange color when infested. The number of newly planted white pine plants west of the Mississippi inspected during the last three years is 146, 929 and 318,093 growing currant and gooseberries. Lack of finances in many states has made the work hard, Mr. Root stated. There are five federal men working west of the quarantine line.

**WAR AGAINST PINE TREE DISEASE BY UNCLE SAM MAY FIND FOCUS IN FORESTS OF WESTERN MONTANA**

Seeking the most eastern point at which can be found species of pine trees susceptible to blister rust, a scourge which is wiping out several principal varieties of conifers in the east and middle west, G. A. Root, supervisor of plant industry for the department of agriculture, is in Great Falls. His headquarters are in Berkeley, Calif.  
 Pine blister rust has not yet, so far as known, found a foothold in the Rocky mountain or Pacific coast regions.  
 Mr. Root, Thursday conferred with officials of the Great Falls forest service on means to prevent further spread of blister rust, a five needle pine tree disease, which gradually working its way from the east to the west. The germs are carried by currants and gooseberries from infected areas and lodge in the bark of white pine trees. A variety of the five needle pine. A fungus growth collects on the bark and gradually encircles the tree.  
 The blister rust is especially detrimental to young growth and nursery white pine trees which are imported from the east, are investigated before planting.