

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

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EDITORIAL PAGE

A Daily Bible Thought

MY SHEPHERD—The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.—Psalm 23:1 and 6.

Play the Game Fair.

UNDER the above heading the Great Falls Daily Leader takes The Tribune to task for writing an editorial article which criticizes the proposition to tax the Northern Pacific Railway company at the rate of \$5 an acre for reserved mineral rights in land they have sold to settlers with a mineral reservation clause in the deed. The Leader says:

The facts are that the Northern Pacific railroad robbed the people of Montana of a principle, and in addition to the robbery now proposes to hold up the people of the state to whom they have sold land presented to them by the state. The Northern Pacific railway robbed the people of the state—and it is not too strong to call it robbery—of 40 miles wide and 624 miles long in the state of Montana through receiving a subsidy from the state of that amount in return for the railroad building through the state! Can you beat it?

The Leader says it wants to "play the game fair." We do not know how more unfairness could well be packed in a few sentences than to point to the above quotation. There is not a word of truth in any of the statements made in that paragraph. The Northern Pacific railroad did not "rob" anyone of the land contained in its subsidy strip. It acquired the land by contract from the government. A valuable consideration was stipulated in the contract for sale of the land to the Northern Pacific railroad. In order to earn the title to that land the railroad stockholders agreed to invest hundreds of millions of dollars in building a railroad. That investment not only put value in the subsidy strip that did not exist before, but it put value in enormous acreage in the hands of the government that had no value before and would have had little if any value now if the railroad had not been built. But that is not all. The contract also provided that the Northern Pacific railroad in consideration of these lands should for all time carry freight and passengers for the grantee, the United States government, at very much lower rates than its regular rates. Our recollection is that this rebate in one-third. At any rate, the writer of this article was informed by Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific railroad, a dozen years ago, that the sum total of these rebates to the government since the road was built and operated, if placed at 6% annual interest would amount to a sum largely in excess of all the money the road realized from land sales and the total present valuation of the un-sold lands it owned. In other words, the Northern Pacific railroad lands cost the company in cash more money than they could get out of them.

gress appointed a mineral land commission that spent much time and money in investigating these lands and segregating all valuable mineral land in the original subsidy strip so far as they could determine the facts. They took the valuable mineral lands out of the railroad grant and gave them in lieu lands for them that were non-mineral. No doubt there is some mineral left which escaped the notice of the mineral land commission in this railroad land grant. But a valuation of \$5 an acre on all the land sold by the railroad company on deeds that reserve mineral rights is ridiculous and absurd. The owners of the surface would not pay this extra price, which is more than they paid for the surface in many cases, in order to get a deed covering the reserved mineral. They would not pay half of it, or a quarter of it, as a rule.

As we said in the original article, of which the Leader complains, we think the policy of the Northern Pacific railroad in inserting a mineral reservation clause in their deeds is a poor policy. The reservation is not worth much to them and it gives an excuse for demagogues to hammer them. But to value this exemption at \$5 an acre deserves the title of "robbery" and "hold up," much more than the reservation clause in the deed does.

To return to the statement of the Leader, under the heading "Play the Game Fair," every item of that statement is false. The railroad did not get a strip of land "forty miles wide and 624 miles long in the state of Montana through receiving a subsidy from the state of that amount." It never received any land subsidy from the state of Montana. It did receive a subsidy strip of three-fourths of that amount from the United States, in consideration of certain cash subsidies to be paid the government of the United States in return. These cash subsidies amount to more than the value of the land today. Uncle Sam made a good bargain and the Northern Pacific a poor bargain in this land sale. It was no more "robbery" than any contract for the sale of land is "robbery." Play the game fair, and tell the truth. The truth is that a valuation of \$5 an acre for reserved mineral rights levied against the Northern Pacific on the millions of acres of agricultural and grazing land which they have sold would be an outrage. There is no equity or justice in it. The Leader says that this newspaper is the only newspaper in the state that dares to make such a statement. Very well, we accept that as a compliment. We dare to tell the truth, and it is the truth that such a proposition is without common sense or equity.

The Decline of the Sockeye.

THE price of a can of "tin" of salmon has soared dizzily, but the war had little, if anything, to do with it. Rather must be blamed the increasing coyness of the salmon himself, says the writer. "Time was when a tin of salmon was about the cheapest and most appetizing food a poor man could turn to. Heaven alone knows how many babies have been weaned on tinned salmon in the East End of London, not to speak of the East Side of New York, let sanitary authorities and maternity centers say what they would. But it looks as if in the future the children of the poor must turn elsewhere for vindication of the 'survival of the fittest.' "It is not altogether certain as yet. British Columbia, not to speak of the rest of Canada, expects to find out this year, and is anxiously awaiting the event. For 1921 is a 'fourth' year, as were 1909, and 1913, and 1917 before it. And the fourth year is as important in the life of a Fraser river salmon as is leap year in that of a marriageable maiden. For no cause that anyone, scientist or fisherman, has ever been able to discover with any certainty, every fourth year the run of salmon in British Columbia is larger than in the three preceding years, and it is in the fourth year that cheap tinned salmon becomes possible. "The last place where one would look for race suicide would be in finny circles, but, according to the Manchester Guardian's Montreal correspondent, this seems to be what is happening among the salmon of Canada. "Consider the sad case of the Fraser river sockeye, probably the best known of the salmon family. The waters in which he breeds, by

The Haskin Letter

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

PATHETIC APPEALS FROM AUSTRIA

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.—The post office department has been the recipient of hundreds of letters from postal employes in Austria and Hungary ever since the armistice was signed, and even before that, begging assistance that they might not starve. Realizing the futility of appealing to their own city or national governments for assistance, these people have turned in despair to others in the same business, even though they had been engaged on opposing sides in the greatest clash of arms the world has ever known. "One of these letters, addressed 'Main Post Office, written in laborious English by an orphan girl employed in a Hungarian postoffice, enclosed several stamps of her own country, and asked the postmaster general to buy them from her for the few dollars the stamps represented. Another addressed to the 'Principal of the Post and Telegraph Office,' at Washington, set forth first that only 'want and despair' drove him to writing the appeal for aid. This man said he had been stationed at a point in what is now Jugo-Slavia, and that the Serbs expelled him. He recalled a position in the postal service in Budapest eventually. His small salary scarcely sufficed for medicines for his aged and sick mother, this man wrote: "In my great need," his letter said, "I know of no other way out except America. "From German-Austria a letter came to the postmaster general which after extolling the 'dear fatherland' at some length, said his government was not able to help him or his wife and baby, therefore he was turning to his colleagues in the postal service of the United States. "My wife and my child are ill," he said, "we have little and bad to eat, and on the ready money to buy those things." At the end of the letter this young man asked that he might be recommended for any kind of a job anywhere else, just so there was food available for his ailing baby and his wife. Another cry of distress came to Washington, addressed to the Union of Postal Employees, from the widow of a former Austrian postal employe. Exiled from Marburg when it was incorporated into the new nation of Jugo-Slavia, this woman and her three children fled to Graz, in German-Austria. "Beggars Among Beggars. "With no pension, destitute of all means, having sold all my furniture and articles of value to buy food, completely exhausted by trouble, sorrow and want, I am plunged into the deepest despair," she wrote. "All pensioners get assistance, but we get nothing. We are beggars among beggars." Another appeal, from a man too proud to ask for outright alms, came in a letter which got into the hands of the postmaster general. This man, though for 25 years an employe in an iron works, had been struggling all his life to get a start as a musician. The letter had an enclosure asking that it be forwarded to some orchestra in Washington, and asked for work in transcribing Austrian music. The man said that in his 25 years of work he had managed to save up a little money, but that the whole little saving had been swept away by the war. His children had been without proper clothing for months. "Necessity has already claiming my musical instruments," the letter said, "my sacred possessions from which only the grave should separate me, so I come as a last resort to strangers in a strange part of the world. Here in this

country people are unable to help one another. "These are all fair samples of the begging mail coming from the postal employes alone of the late enemy territory. Another letter, this one from a postal employe in Vienna, gives figures which show with what the poor people of the old empire's capital have to contend. This man, merely a clerk in the Vienna office, with a sick mother and an aged father dependent upon his meagre salary, said it was hardly possible for him to purchase provisions for the family of three, and that buying clothing was altogether out of the question. Old shoes patched up with wooden soles fashioned roughly with a knife have to take the place of proper footwear. Outworn and threadbare clothes must be made to suffice. "Here are some of the current prices for necessities in Vienna, according to this letter a kilogram of fat equal 2-1/2 pounds, costs 300 crowns, normally worth about 60; a single egg is valued at 20 crowns; the price of a kilogram of meat ranges from 200 to 280 crowns. Clothing prices are so far out of reach that only one is quoted. A shirt, the letter said, may not be purchased for less than from 620 to 780 crowns. "America Comparatively Well Off. "America came out of the World war with few bruises in comparison with many of the other belligerent nations. The death toll of American boys is a loss which nothing can replace, and nothing can ever square the accounts for the hundreds of maimed and blinded youths who gave the best of life to halt the Hun. "But today, though American business is not booming as it was at the height of the war, the price of a bushel of wheat, a necessary tax burden to pay the cost of the war, the United States is far better off economically than any one of the principal belligerents in the struggle. A part in the war did not entail sufficient sacrifice in the United States, England, France, Italy or the enemy group of nations. "England, having a tremendous foreign debt in addition to its internal obligations on war bonds held by its subjects, is in such financial condition that appeals have come from London to Washington asking that the British debt to the United States be forgiven. British statesmen, with the Irish in their hands and deep in the whirlpool of after-the-war European politics, only a few weeks ago announced plans for great increases in the English navy, a further addition to Britain's debt. "France is in worse shape than England, still maintaining a great standing army to throw into any adjacent territory in order that the peace terms shall be enforced. Italy is suffering tremendous financial depression caused by its great increase of wealth during the colossal struggle. "But the plight of these nations is anything but dreary compared to the plight in which the Central Powers now are. Germany, the leader of the enemy nations in the world war, is not as badly off as the disintegrated parts of the old Austro-Hungarian empire. Austria itself is treated with bankruptcy, but the worst thing is the terrible aftermath facing every man, woman, and child—the lack of sufficient food to sustain even a normal life. "Weakened by hunger, thousands of the people fall easy prey to disease, the starved bodies of the elderly and of children being particularly pathetic spectacles. Despite the most heroic efforts of the American relief organizations and other helping hands extended from nearly everywhere, the situation is still an appalling one.

DIGEST of the Foreign Press

Compiled and written in the Press Bureau of the Consolidated Press Association, at 4 Place Vendôme, Paris (France), and transmitted directed to The Tribune. French Economic Export on Reparations. A frank statement of the French official point of view on the ever-troublesome reparations question is given in an interview with the Paris correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse (Vienna) by M. Pierre Cheysson, a French economic expert who participated in the reparations negotiations at Wiesbaden and at Paris recently. M. Cheysson says: "The negotiations bring out three questions: First, can France accept payments in kind? Second, to what extent, and third, at what price and with what conditions of payment? "The first question of the broad lines of policy in reparations is a delicate matter for various reasons. Above all, France like the rest of the world is passing through a business crisis; so French business men, who will not willingly forego such a large market as the devastated regions offer. "Another reason is that according to the London agreement Germany must make all payments in cash, and that in billions in cash, i. e., in gold marks. She can then buy raw materials where she pleases and thus follow an economic policy in harmony with the broad lines of reparations. If France is to make so substantial a sacrifice in the interests of the world, prices and conditions of payment offered by Germany must take that sacrifice into account. "The second problem is that of supplies of raw materials. It is not a question of the much-talked about wooden houses, which is only a detail, but in a general way of all materials for construction. Delivery of machines, iron, cement, wire, cars, furniture, wood, glass, cattle, etc., has been discussed. This material is intended for those who have claims for damage. But here we must take into account the conditions that have been proposed by the sufferers concerning their reparations. "Every French claimant has the right, if he so desires, to receive the amount of his damages in cash. He can then buy where and how he wishes whatever he requires to rebuild his destroyed property. The French government has no right to compel to accept an indemnity in kind if he does not want it. "The parliament, in voting this law, kept faith with the traditions of French individualism. France did not want to force on its citizens such and such sorts of houses or machinery, even to the extent of a plow, she desired to pay the sufferers, and prefer differences, in a word the liberty of her people to choose for themselves on this point. Nor did she desire to offer the sufferers simply raw materials. "France is compelled, first of all, to pay the sufferers, and a heavy charge on her budget (from twenty-five to thirty billion francs have thus far been paid to those who suffered damage) is the result. She can offer raw materials furnished by Germany. If these offers are to be accepted, it is necessary that the German price for these materials, delivered, be comparable at least with the prices in the French, English or American markets. NEW "T. B." SERUM. Since the Paris Academy of Medicine made known its opinion that M. Spahlinger's serum for the treatment of tuberculosis is a discovery of the highest scientific importance, he has been overwhelmed with applications for it from medical men throughout the world, to say nothing of sufferers from tuberculosis, says the Switzerland correspondent of the London Observer. But M. Spahlinger has only one small laboratory, near Geneva, and that a building not originally intended for any such use; and the amount of serum which he could produce there would not suffice for the tuberculosis patients of his own country alone, with its population of well under four million. Moreover, M. Spahlinger has not received a penny from any of the patients to whom he has administered his serum; nor has he received anything from any of the medical men to whom he has supplied it. "I have reason to know that at least three governments have already signed contracts with M. Spahlinger," says the correspondent. "For the scientific laboratories in their different countries, but up to the present nothing definite has been arranged by the British government, although negotiations are now proceeding. "If all the particulars concerning the preparation were published, anyone with sufficient capital could set up a laboratory and attempt to make a similar product, which, however, might not be the genuine serum. What M. Spahlinger is trying to avoid is his remedy being exploited by some chemical or other firm, and a bad preparation, which would bring the serum into discredit, being put on the market. His desire is that each government should have its own laboratory for the purpose, that the serum should be administered by recognized medical practitioners only, and should be procurable in each country from the government laboratory only. "The French chemical firm has made M. Spahlinger a very handsome offer for the sole rights of making and selling his serum, but the offer was rejected. "I have had an opportunity of visiting the laboratory where the serum is prepared, and am not surprised that M. Spahlinger's father should have spent about \$250,000 upon it. His chief assistant in his laboratory is his mother, who for the last few years has almost lived there working. I believe, from what I have seen, that she is about eight in the morning till late at night. His other chief assistants are English. Not only are there stables adjacent to the laboratory, with horses and goats for injecting the various vaccines, and experimenting, but there is quite a small zoological garden, with monkeys, guinea pigs, and other animals, all of which must, of course, be fed and constantly looked after. "I have seen M. Spahlinger's patients have hitherto received treatment from him free. HOMELESS BRIDE. A man who, it was stated, married a girl to save her from disgrace, has been summoned before a London court

WIDOW REBUKES BARGAIN HUNTER

LOOKING FOR WIFE Her Opinion Is Woman With 320 Acres of Ranch Doesn't Require Governor's Aid. Special to The Tribune. Billings, Aug. 21.—Christian Her of Finch, Mont., who wrote a letter to the governor asking aid in finding a wife who must be a young widow possessing 320 acres of land, has aroused the ire of Mrs. Mary M. Hyle, of Billings, who, in her letter to the executive, says that husbands are not at all hard to find by young widows owning that much land. "Being a widow with all the qualifications necessary to satisfy the mercenary gentleman from Finch," Mrs. Hyle wrote, "I would like to inform him that it is not necessary for one who is the owner of a ranch to have the assistance of a governor in finding a husband. The woods are full of men. Unless he has extravagant tastes he could be taken care of on a much smaller ranch. "The association elected Judge E. K. Cheadle, of Lewistown, president, and Burton R. Cole, of the same city, secretary-treasurer. A vice president was elected for each judicial district from one to twenty as follows: E. M. Hailed, U. S. Dwyer, Edward Scharnikow, P. A. O'Hara, M. M. Duncan, Fred L. Gibson, C. C. Hurley, L. L. Callaway, R. C. Stewart, H. L. DeKalb, E. J. Baker, C. M. Wiley, O. King Grimstead, L. D. Glenn, J. A. Pennington, Sharpless Wall, John Hurley, Frank Carlton, T. H. Prindham, H. M. Lewis. Road Collision Gets Into Justice Court. Special to The Tribune. Belt, Aug. 21.—Suit has been instituted in the local magistrate's court of Judge Haskins as the result of an accident last Saturday night in which a rack wagon driven by Louis Thompson was knocked off the road and over an embankment by a car being driven by Fred King of Belt. The accident took place on the road between Belt and Armitage and it is alleged that King was traveling at a fast rate of speed and with only one light. King denies that he was traveling fast and says he was driving slowly because the wagon did not move over far enough to let the car pass, the road being narrow at the place where the collision took place. Famous Cow Tires of Record; Seeks New. Bozeman, Aug. 21.—Grace Kolingen, famous cow of the State College Holstein dairy herd here, has averaged more than 100 pounds of milk per day for the past three months and an average of three pounds of butter fat per day. The cow, according to college officials, this year will beat her 1920 record of 25,120.50 pounds of milk and 1701.5 pounds of butter fat. FIREMEN OVERCOME BY MILWAUKEE BLAZE. Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 21.—One fireman was overcome by smoke in fighting a blaze which swept the upper floors of the Ladish Milling Co.'s starch plant Saturday night, and a score of others escaped only when the explosion of a dust pocket trapped them on the roof, which burst into flames a moment later. The loss was estimated by company officials at \$100,000. CAPTAIN KILLED AT SEA IN FIGHT WITH COOK. San Francisco, Aug. 21.—Captain M. C. Carron, of the schooner Christensen, was killed at sea in a fight with his Japanese cook, and the cook in turn killed by officers of the vessel, which put in here Saturday in a leaking condition, members of the crew said Saturday night. The schooner was en route from Gray's harbor to call at once. PLAN TO CHECK BOOZE. Saskatoon, Sask., Aug. 21.—A conference of liquor law enforcement agents of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with United States federal prohibition agents, is to be held here in September to plan an active campaign against international booze running, according to a statement made Saturday by W. J. Bell, of the Saskatchewan liquor commission. for desertion, says the Weekly Dispatch. The marriage took place in January, and they had not lived together. Both were young. The girl had been deceived by a man who refused to marry her. Defendant took up her case, and when she failed to bring about a settlement he chivalrously offered to marry her. He made it clear, however, that he was not in a position to make a home for her, and that fact had never done so. Later the child of the other man was born. The wife declared that the other-wise chivalrous husband had never supported her. "I can work to keep the child, but he must provide for me," she declared. The case was adjourned for the missionary to make inquiries. WONDER WARDROBE. Clothing accumulated by a wealthy recluse, Mrs. Mary Saunders, who was found dying in her house, is to be sold at a four-day auction at Hammonds-worth, Middlesex. The amazing hoard, says the London Herald includes: Four hundred articles of underwear; 500 dress lengths and remnants in cretonnes, chints, tapestry, silk and flannels; 150 blouses; 12 dozen pairs of gloves; 14 dozen pairs of stockings; 250 fancy table tray and sideboard cloths; 12 1/2 dozen aprons; 400 handkerchiefs; 55 pairs of sheets; 217 pillow and bolster cases; 275 towels; 64 damask cloths, and 260 napkins.

Death Claims Second Woman Pioneer at 80

Billings, Aug. 21.—Peter H. Smith, 77, who came to the town tent town of Billings in 1882, died here Friday, following a short illness. He was a native of Denmark and is survived by his widow and two brothers. Mr. Smith's activities in Billings ranged from his first job of hauling water to bank director and leader in civic movements. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers and Traders bank, which later merged with the American Bank and Trust Co. Girls! Girls!! Clear Your Skin With Cuticura. Example each (Apply Ointment, Talcum of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura, Cuticura, Cuticura). Photo Service Superior. Printing, developing and enlarging service of superior character. The most expert—which brings the most expert results. Costs less here than elsewhere and yet you get better results. See that we get your photo work and that you get our photo service. EASTMAN KODAKS EASTMAN FILMS Model Rx Pharmacy. The Retail Store. 312 Central Ave., Great Falls, Mont. "Exide" BATTERIES. We repair, recharge and rebuild ALL makes of batteries. NORTHWEST STORAGE BATTERY CO. 410 First Ave. No. Phone 6969. Mrs. H. S. Holman announces the opening of "The Modiste Shop" second floor Liberty Theater bldg. Exclusive Designing Special Attention to the Stout Figure. Spell it backwards KLIM POWDERED MILK. Pure, fresh milk in powdered form—milk for the entire family FOR SALE AT GOOD GROCERY AND DRUG STORES. Everything in Music and Musical Instruments ORTON BROS. MUSIC HOUSE. LARGEST AND OLDEST IN MONTANA. Representing the world's leading makes of pianos, including the Chickering, Vose, Kranich & Bach, Kimball, Fischer, Apollo Players, etc. Prices the lowest. Terms the easiest. 518 Central Avenue, Phone 5143. NYSIS PERFUME The Odor Entrancing Lapeyre Bros. Drug Store. EDMONSON'S DENTAL SPECIALISTS. Are prepared to care for all tooth and gum ailments in the most modern way known to dental science at moderate fees. X-RAY EQUIPMENT. The Most Modern Offices in the West. DR. E. E. EDMONSON, DENTIST. Over Lapeyre's Drug Store Entrance on Third Street South. An Electric Range Installation. is now offered YOU at absolute COST on terms to suit your Convenience. THE MONTANA POWER COMPANY At Your Service.

Pungent Paragraphs

The Crown of the Nation's Honor. Add sad widows and grass widows; Guu widows.—Toledo Blade. Beauty is knee-deep, as every man can see for himself.—Roanoke Times. Too often the scales of international justice are fishy.—Norfolk Virginian Pilot. "Let the home brew do the working," seems to be the motto of some of our citizens.—Wheeler Intelligence. Eve had her little troubles, but Adam never complained about missing buttons.—Birmingham News. Speaking of disarmament, the worst motto we know is, "Don't give up the ship."—Nashville Tennessean. We have escaped the menace of the mailed fist only to fall victims to the itching palm.—Columbia Record. Duels are fought in Hungary before breakfast. The idea, possibly, of a food conservationist.—Detroit News. Some day Chicago people may see the wisdom of taking the life of all of local politicians.—Toledo Blade. If bootleggers are no longer in fear of the Volstead act, why not drag out the Sherman anti-trust law?—Lincoln Star. For the first time in history, doctors are now willing to take their own medicine. That's the only medicine that has done.—Fort Worth Star-Telegram. Before starting for India to preach prohibition, Pungent Johnson said he hoped to find a good dry one on his return. An intimation that he expects to make a protracted stay in the east.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. When big British publishers and statesmen come to this country and quarrel and scarp and play golf and violate prohibition laws, perhaps it is because they feel that when in America, one should do as the Americans do.—Kansas City Star. YES! Isn't it curious how a woman can call a man dear and then make him cheap?—Wayside Tales.