GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

W. M. Bole, Editor O. S. Warden, Manager Leonard G. Diehl, Business Manager

EDITORIAL PAGE

A Daily Bible Thought

INFINITE PROTECTION: —When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee.—Isaiah 43:2.

The Factors of Prosperity

TEN thousand doctors of political science, editors, politicians, professors in political economy, manufacturers, mining magnates, industrial magnates and others have diagnosed the case of sick business, predicted the course of the disease as well as its origin and cure, and made public their prescriptions. They all agree that the ailment is temporary and that the patient will recover. Most of them find symptoms that indicate that recovery is already on its way and the patient will soon be well. It occurs to us that our readers may be interested in the diagnosis of President John G. Shedd, head of the Great mercantile house of Marshall, Field & Co. One reason why his opinions are of interest is that he speaks from the standpoint of the wholesale and retail merchant at one and the same time. He also speaks from the standpoint of the importer and the American capitalist. But primarily he is interested in the question as a business man. There is nothing very new in what he says. It is very much in accord with the views heretofore expressed in these columns. There are factors in the problem of reviving prosperity which Mr. Shedd does not mention at all, but he doubtless refrained from noticing them in order to make his article shorter. Mr. Shedd says:

"My judgment on our future prosperity will be formed on congressional action on three great problems confronting us; namely the tariff, taxes and transportation."

"Returns from the agricultural sections show an assured crop and if the farmers are enabled to earn a fair return through marketing their surplus products abroad, it will mean that a great buying power, now stagnant, will be revived. The Fordney tariff bill is the important factor toward this end, and it is vital that congress be made to understand that a law that prohibits our buying products of foreign manufacturer will make it impossible for Europe to purchase our surplus farm products, raw materials, etc. Europe can only pay in its products; it has not the gold.

"This tariff bill now before the finance committee of the United tates senate contains many provisions destructive to American business, and will impose upon the consumer the burden of higher prices. Chief among its objectionable features is the so-called 'American Valuation Plan.' Upon commodities upon which ad valorem duties are assessed, duties are to be computed, not upon the foreign market value as in all previous acts, but upon the 'wholesale selling price' as which similar domestic merchandise is sold in the principal markets of the United States, or in cases where no similar goods are made in this country, upon the wholesale selling price of the imported article or other like imported articles. The basis of foreign exchange is regarded as the chief reason for this provision.

"The theory that exchange cheapens the product is not in accord with the facts, as in our experience we have paid in these countries where depreciated currency exists, in many instances over two thousand per cent higher cost than those of pre-war times, and on many invoices this rule has been so positive that it is almost a truism.

"The merchant who must buy his wares six months to a year or more in advance and be compelled to make such purchases with no idea of what some American expert or manufacturer thinks should have been paid for the goods, is not only placed in an impossible position but is actually prohibited from trading in foreign goods. It is my judgment that this particular feature of the Fordney tariff bill will be so destructive to the revival of American business that a forceful protest should be sent to Washington.

"The government must economize in its expenditures so that the country can be relieved of many burdens of taxation. Industry and the public at large will be happily encouraged if congress will promptly and ably revise our tax laws effective January 1, 1921. Capital must be encouraged toward business enterprise rather than be forced to seek investments in nontaxable securities. Costs must be reduced so that commodities may be sold at a price within the reach of all of the people.

"Transportation rates must be lowered, and yet the capital employed in our great transportation systems must be enabled to show a profitable return. The rules governing the working hours and pay of the railway workers must be changed so that the tremendous existing waste of man power be eliminated, which in itself would warrant much lower transportation rates and yet permit the railroads to operate on a profitable basis.

"Our crops being assured; controlling most of the world's gold supply; Europe owing us a huge debt that can only be paid, however, by our conservatively purchasing her goods; it is my judgment that the exercise of wisdom by congress in its enactments on the problems of the tariff, taxes and transportation will stimulate business and the early return of prosperity.

"On the other hand, if poor judgment is used in framing the laws on these three great questions, we will no doubt stumble on through a period of uncertainty, business stagnation and unrest."

It will be noted that Mr. Shedd confines himself mostly to congressional action. Wise action there, especially reduction of taxation and the cost of living, will no doubt help a lot, but primarily the problem has to be solved largely by individual action—thrift, saving, and harder work and more production.

The Dye Question

THERE may be two sides to the question of whether it is wise to put an embargo on German dye stuffs at this time. We think there is and we have read rather convincing propaganda arguments on both sides. But we are in full sympathy with one phase of the argument for American dyes as set forth by a committee of the Associated Advertising clubs. A good deal of damage is done the American industry even by its friends through the persistent circulation of the idea that the German dyes are far better than our own, and that dyes that fade and are generally poor are American dyes. No doubt such dyes are cheap and poor, but Germany put out plenty of cheap and poor dyes before the war and doubtless would do it again. We make just as good dyes in this country as are made anywhere in Europe, though perhaps we cannot make good dyes as cheaply as they can be made in Germany.

According to the report of the committee, which has gone deeply into the subject, such trouble as has existed has been the fault of manufacturers in the careless use of dyes, and simultaneously interests inimical to the development of the organic chemical industry in this country, are helping in every possible way to spread the impression that American manufacturers do not know how to make dyes.

"We are convinced from our investigation," says the report of the committee, " that dyes made in America are as good in quality or better than the same kind of dyes which American manufacturers do not now attempt to make.

"We have found that most dye troubles are due to the wrong application of dyes or to misleading information which reaches the public as to the fastness of colors. This misleading information has appeared not only in advertising but largely also in word-of-mouth selling.

"The truth is, that few if any dyes, whether made in Germany or made in America, can be guaranteed for fastness under all conditions of use. A dye may be fast to water and yet not fast to perspiration.

"The dyer should consider it his responsibility to know the uses to which the materials dyed by him are to be put and to impart this knowledge of the conditions under which the colors will serve satisfactorily to the mill man and other distributors of dyed materials who, in turn, should be responsible to the retailer and the public for a correct understanding of the factors surrounding the durability of colors.

"There is no honest reason," the report continues, "why blame for dye troubles should be laid at the door of American dye manufacturers, and the impression that only foreign dyes are fast dyes be allowed to spread. The dye situation, as far as the dependability of dyes is concerned, is no more unsatisfactory now than it was before the war ,when a virtual monopoly of the American dye business was in the hands of German manufacturers. In fact, the quality of dyes now used, and made in America, is much improved over the dyes available even before the war.

The Haskin Letter

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

THE MURDER MARKET

New York City, Aug. 26.—The recent confession of the Italian, Bertolo Fontana, held by the New York police, has served once more to remind us that criminal societies among our foreign born are still very real and lively institutions. During the past few years their activities have been kept so quiet that the public rather got the comfortable idea they had ceased to be a menace. The well-known "Black Hand," after it was introduced into the comic supplements, was regarded as more ridiculous than dangerous. But all along, it seems, the Camorra was keeping up its high, deadly batting average.

The disclosures made by Fontana, the police assert, have shed a brilliant light on more than seventy murders now known to have been committed by the Bonventre band of "Good Killers." Seventeen murders—seven here and 10 in Detroit—are entirely cleared up by the Italian's confession, while it is believed others can now be solved as a result of it. At least eighteen murders committed in the neighborhood of Grand and Chrystie streets here (which, by the way, is i nthe immediate vicinity of the city's police headquarters) during the past year, can be traced to the "Good Killers," it is thought. This jovial band, according to the police, is controlled by a few powerful leaders in this country, who, in turn, receive their orders from the society's headquarters in Sicily.

Fontano's confession is most unusual; indeed, almost unheard of. As a rule, the police can obtain absolutely no information from Italians taken into custody, even though they have been victims of, instead of cooperators with the gang. Recently in Chicago, for example, when the authorities caught the murderers of one Joseph Sinacola, the actual witnesses of the crime—including the man's wife and children—feared to testify. They knew nothing about it, they maintained stubbornly.

In New York the police are constantly picking up murdered Italians whose murderers are shielded by a shroud of silence. If the man is killed by a swift bullet coming through the window, his relatives, who saw it come, will protest that he had no enemies and that he had never received a threat of any kind. They cannot imagine who could have done it. If a man is shot down in broad daylight in the center of the Italian business district, not a soul will be found who will admit having witnessed the crime.

A Valuable Confession.

Yet, once in a long while, the police are able to get hold of a gangster like Fontana, who will give them valuable information. Usually the man is on the point of death or is under a life sentence. One such was an Italian named Lagaputo, who was picked up half dead from a gunshot wound and made a confession while hovering near death in a city hospital. Another was "Ralph the Barber," whose sensational confession implicated dozens of influential Italians of the underworld.

Ralph Daniello, widely known as "Ralph the Barber" was a professional murderer, employed to kill by the "boss" of his district at the rate of $15 a week. Ralph betrayed this boss and several leaders of the band because they failed to keep their promise to him. They had promised Ralph to send his wife and children safely back to Italy so that he could elope to Nevada with another woman. Accordingly, the young murderer eloped, but once in Nevada he learned that his wife and children were right where he had left them. They had not gone back to Italy. In this failure of the "boss men" or padrone to keep their promise Ralph read a sinister sign. He had been in their service long enough to know what happened to a henchman out of favor—he was usually found early some morning with his throat cut.

That did not happen to Ralph. Instead the mother of the girl with whom he had eloped followed them to Reno and had him arrested. This action, the young man believed, had been taken only with the consent of the bosses back home, and he swore he would get even. He would take his vengeance also, he who had for so long a time made vengeance his business. That was in November, 1917. Since then, the police have known a great deal about the men who rule Little Italy.

They know, for instance, that the Italian underworld recognizes no laws against gambling, drug trafficking, white slavery, or liquor selling. These activities are controlled entirely by "boss men" of the district, who earn a luxurious livelihood by licenses and tributes exacted from the owners of such enterprises. Occasionally, they go in fo rblackmailing or kidnapping, but these are usually resorted to in order to terrorize someone who has defied their authority. Through Ralph the police learned that there were three big gangs or "trusts" that controlled all of the Italian colonies of the city. One of them was the Mulberry street or downtown gang, one was the Harlem gang and the third was the Navy street or Brooklyn gang. Each of the first two was ruled by padrones, while the Brooklyn gang had four bosses. These ten men had forty or fifty killers, he told the police, who were each paid $15 or $20 a week. They administered justice by means of these henchmen and never personally participated in the shedding of blood. All of them were engaged in legitimate enterprises of some sort—being either wholesale merchants or importers—bue most of their wealth was obtained through taxes and blackmail.

Kings of the Underworld.

No man could open a gambling house in their districts without consulting them first and paying for the privilege. They encouraged and profited from the sale of illicit drugs, and they even levied a special tax on artichokes, demanding $25 for every wagonload taken by an Italian from the city markets. The controlling ten also granted monopolies on olive oil, ice, coal and wood to certain peddlers of their district, in consideration of specified payments, of course, and once such a monopoly was established no one dared dispute it.

To those who paid their dues promptly the padrones gave their utmost protection, but upon those who failed in this duty vengeance descended. Only two or three reminders were accorded the rebel. After that one of the forty killers was called before his general, presented with a suitable weapon and given instructions. Then it was only a question of time before the offender was graeing his hearth-rug or doorstep, a knife wound in his back or a bullet wound in his forehead.

As a result of Ralph the Barber's confession, seventeen gangsters were indicted for murder, and several men were brought to trial. In many cases conviction failed, because the principal witnesses insisted upon maintaining an obstinate silence, refusing to corroborate Ralph's testimony. Furthermore, the chief offenders—the padrones—were able to leave the country before the police could get on their trail. Nevertheless, the confession had a restraining effect upon the gang activities of Little Italy, and for a time things were remarkably quiet. Then suddenly, with the enforcement of prohibition, an epidemic of "vendettas" started up again.

All the recent Italian murders, which have figured so prominently in the newspapers, are due to feuds resulting from traffic in liquor, the police believe. The chief padrones are fighting for the control of bootlegging monopolies, and there are constant quarrels, constant strategy and constant murder.

"Prohibition is incomprehensible to the Italian of New York," explains one police official. "In his opinion a man can no more be prevented by law from drinking than he can from eating, and he regards water as a liquid to be used only for cleansing purposes. The boss men of the underworld do not regard the prohibition law as a joke, however. They regard it as a godsend. It means huge and easy profits to a man with strong nerves, a hardy staff of killers and a keen appreciation of vengeance."

Fort Benton Schools to Open September 6

Special to The Tribune.

Fort Benton, Aug. 26.—School work for both the Chouteau county high school and the city schools will begin September 6. The Chouteau county fair being scheduled for September 6, 7, and 8, short sessions of school will be held on the forenoons of the first three days, that the pupils may have opportunity to take in the fair.

Prof. Lenning, who has been at the head of the schools of the city for many years, is superintendent of the city schools. The other teachers are: First grade, Gladys Bond; second grade, Sadie Beardsley; third grade, Mrs. J. H. Ashcraft; fourth and fifth grades, Mollie Algeo; sixth grade, Irene Fleming; seventh grade, Irene Cosgrove; eight grade, Lou Calloway.

High school: Principal, F. H. Madison; manuel training and athletics, J. H. Ashcraft; teacher training, Mabel Catlin; languages, Mr. M. L. Grycmacker; mathematics, Estelle M. Hansen; commercial, Esther Jerald; domestic science, Gladys Penn; English and Latin, Lillian Skinner.

Has Finger Cut Again; War Operation Failed

Harlem, Aug. 26.—W. D. Anderson, who has been employed by the Great Northern in charge of the pumping station at Savoy, returned Tuesday from the military hospital at Helena, where he had the end of one of his fingers amputated. He lost the end of his first finger in the service, but owing to the fact that it was not properly attended to afterwards, he has had little use of it and it gave him a great deal of trouble.

SEED LOAN SUITS THREATENED BY U.S. IF FARMERS DODGE

Federal Investigator in State Looking Into Alleged Irregularities.

Special to The Tribune.

Harlem, Aug. 26.—C. T. Forster, inspector for the U. S. department of agriculture, was in this city Monday looking after the interests of the government in the collection of last spring's seed loans. Mr. Forster reports alleged irregularities in connection with the seed loans and prosecutions are likely to follow unless the people who obtained the loans settle as soon as the crop has been harvested and sold.

Any seed loan borrower who diverts the proceeds of crops mortgaged to the secretary of agriculture to other purpose than the payment of seed loans and anyone interfering with a government seed lien is liable to prosecution. The department expects the farmers to pay up the loan from the proceeds of the first sales of grain.

Up to the present time, the government has taken no steps to collect this loan. No list of government seed liens has as yet been made out and filed with the elevators and no notice hase been given the farmers where to pay the loan or how to pay it. According to Mr. Forster, these matters will be promptly attended to now and will be taken care of very shortly.

Threshing in Hill Averaging 20 Bushels

Gildford, Aug. 26.—Threshing operations have begun in earnest in the section to the north of Gildford. The yield is problematical, estimates varying from 8 to 20 bushels an acre. One 80-acre filed, near Fresno, threshed 20 bushels last week, though the average is reported to be about nine bushels in that section.

Threshing rigs will be operated north of town this year by Earl Snow, A. W. Kickbusch, Mann brothers, Howard Watson, Chris Henson, A. I. Standifer and C. J. Wooles.

MINNEAPOLIS SISTER IS GUEST

Special to The Tribune.

Chinook, Aug. 26.—Mrs. Robert Burns and children, of Minneapolis, visited this week at the home of Mrs. Burns' brother, Attorney D. J. Sias.

INDIAN FAIR OPENS AT FT. BELKNAP WITH $1000 IN PREMIUMS

Cowboy Sports and Stunts Being Staged Each Day; Splendid Exhibits.

Special to The Tribune.

Harlem, Aug. 26.—The annual agricultural and stock fair given by the Indians of the Fort Belknap reservation opened at Hays Thursday morning with a good attendance and a fine exhibit in every department. More than $1000 worth of premiums have been hung up this year and there is keen competition in every line. In addition to the exhibition of farm products and stock, a wide variety of cowboy sports and wild west stunts will be staged for the amusement of the visitors each afternoon, and in the evening there will be Indian dances.

The fair this year is being conducted on a more business like basis than heretofore and the premiums are larger than at any other time. Liberal prizes are also being offered for the various sports.

Neglects Goggles, Gas Burns Welder's Eye

Suecitl to The Tribune.

Sand Coulee, Aug. 26.—Neglecting to don his goggles, Harry Thoma, master mechanic of the Nelson Coal Co., undertook to do some welding. There was a gas explosion and Thoma's left eyelid was severely burned, but the sight escaped injury.

CHINOOK FAMILY MOVING TO OAKLAND, CALIF.

Special to The Tribune.

Chinook, Aug. 26.—H. L. Myers left Tuesday for Oakland, Calif., where he has bought a jewelry business. Mrs. Myers and daughter will leave in a week or two to join him and make their home there.

FALLS MEMBER OF FAMILY HAS STORE DURING VACATION

Special to The Tribune.

Chinook, Aug. 26.—J. S. McKibbin left the first of the week on a vacation trip to Glacier Park. Charles McKibbin, accompanied by his family, came from the Falls to look after the drug store during his father's absence.

S. D. COLLEGE REGISTRAR VISITING HOME AT ELLOAM.

Special to The Tribune.

Chinook, Aug. 26.—Miss Viola Robbins, registrar at the state agricultural college, Brookings, S. D., is visiting at her home at Elloam.

STATE DUTY CRIME IN U. S. CITATION ON ITS VETERINARIAN

Judge Bourquin Demands Dr. W. J. Butler Explain Quarantine on Idaho Sheep.

Helena, Aug. 26.—Dr. W. J. Butler, state veterinarian, has been cited to appear before Federal Judge George M. Bourquin, next Tuesday, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

According to the citation served on Dr. Butler, the veterinarian, is accused of violating a federal injunction in quarantining sheep owned by the Woods Live Stock company which were to be shipped from Idaho to Montana. The state law requires that sheep being shipped into Montana be quarantined ninety days.

TO SPEND WINTER IN IOWA.

Special to The Tribune.

Chinook, Aug. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Vanderford and children, of Elloam, left this week by automobile for Indianola, Iowa, to spend the winter.

MOVE TO FORT BENTON.

Special to The Tribune.

Chinook, Aug. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Beaulieu and children left this week for Fort Benton, to make their home. Mr. Beaulieu begins his duties as cashier of the Stockmen's National bank September 1.

GET WORD OF MARRIAGE

Special to The Tribune.

Gildford, Aug. 26.—Announcements were received in Gildford Saturday of the marriage of Miss Gladys S. Emmons and W. Howard Innes, which took place at Portland, Oregon, Thursday, August 11.

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 6143.

J.C. Penney Co. A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION Incorporated 312 DEPARTMENT STORES

PREPARE FOR SCHOOL DAYS

J.C. Penney Co. A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION Incorporated 312 DEPARTMENT STORES

This is the time to get your children's school apparel while you have complete stocks to choose from and the sizes are unbroken. With our low prices and large stocks you will find it a pleasure to outfit the girls and boys for school.

WE BUY FOR LESS WE SELL FOR LESS

YOU SAVE THE DIFFERENCE

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' SCHOOL COATS

Never before has our assortment of misses' and children's coats been so complete. Newest styles in either sailor or regular collar, plain, fancy and plaited backs, in plush, silvertone, duvetyn, velour and tweed.

$6.90, $8.90, $9.90, $10.90 and $12.50

GIRLS' COAT SWEATERS FOR SCHOOL WEAR

In a large assortment of colors, closely knit with fancy striped collars and cuffs. Others have plain collars.

$1.49, $2.49, $2.98, $3.98 and $4.50

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' SCHOOL HATS AND TAMS

Make your selection while our assortment is complete, consisting of blues, browns, blacks and reds, in the newest shapes and styles.

$1.69, $1.98, $2.49 and $2.98

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL HOSE

Fine and heavy ribbed, with reinforced toe and heel.

Black—6 to 7½ .....29¢ and 39¢
Black—8 to 11 .....35¢ and 45¢
Brown—6 to 7½ .....25¢
Brown—8 to 11 .....29¢

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SERGE DRESSES FOR SCHOOL WEAR

Made from a good grade of serge in the middy and belt style. Very neat, well made and elaborately trimmed with braid.

Sizes 2 to 6 .....$2.98
Sizes 7 to 12 .....$3.98

YOUNG MEN'S HIGH SCHOOL SUITS

Young man. You will find a stock of high grade suits in the newest styles, in materials of serge, cassimere and tweeds, with or without the belt.

$17.50, $19.75, $22.50 and $24.75

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES

Solid leather shoes for school wear means longer wear and more comfort. Brown blucher and button scuffer.

Sizes 4½ to 8 .....$1.98
Sizes 8½ to 11½ $2.25

Black button scuffer.
Sizes 5½ to 8 .....$1.89
Sizes 8½ to 11½ $2.25

Brown calf lace welt sole, medium toe.
Sizes 8½ to 11½ $2.98
Sizes 12 to 2 .....$3.25

Brown calf lace.
Sizes 8½ to 11½ $2.49
Sizes 12 to 2 .....$2.69

Gun metal bal, welt sole.
Sizes 8½ to 11½ $2.69
Sizes 12 to 2 .....$2.98

Black kid bal.
Sizes 8½ to 11½ $2.49
Sizes 12 to 2 .....$2.69

Brown calf lace, double welt sole, full vamp, 12 to 2 .....$3.98

GROWING GIRLS' SHOES

In all sizes and widths, black and brown kid, calf skin and gun metal.
Brown calf lace, low heel ...$2.98
Brown calf lace $3.98
Black kid lace $2.98
Gun metal lace $3.50
Gun metal lace $2.98

LITTLE GENTS,' YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES

Solid leather insoles and counters, extra good outer soles and uppers; elk upper and viscolized sole.

Sizes 8 to 12 .....$1.98
Sizes 12½ to 2 .....$2.25
Sizes 2½ to 5½ $2.49

Gun metal blucher, round toe.
Sizes 8 to 12 .....$2.25
Sizes 12½ to 2 .....$2.49
Sizes 2½ to 5½ $2.69

Black chrome tanned upper viscolized sole.
Sizes 8 to 12 .....$2.49
Sizes 12½ to 2 .....$2.69
Sizes 2½ to 5½ $2.98

Gun metal English toe.
Sizes 12½ to 2 .....$2.98
Sizes 2½ to 5½ $3.25

Brown calf English toe, rubber heel.
Sizes 12½ to 2 .....$3.25
Sizes 2½ to 5 ½.....$3.50

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS WITH TWO PAIR TROUSERS

A boy's suit that is made from a good grade of cassimere with two pairs of trousers and has high class workmanship in it is what you will be shown if you visit our boys' suit department.

$6.90, $7.90, $8.90 and $9.90

BOYS' CLOTH HATS FOR SCHOOL WEAR

Fedora and round crown, curled and turn down brim. In a large assortment of colors to choose from.

69c, 89c, 98c, $1.19 and $1.49

BOYS' SCHOOL CAPS

This is just the time the boy needs a new cap to start in school with. We have them in serges, cassimeres, tweeds and worsted. large and small shapes and a large assortment of colors.

59c, 69c, 79c and 98c

BOYS' EXTRA PANTS FOR SCHOOL WEAR

Knee length pants in serge, tweed, cassimere, worsted and corduroy, of unusually good quality, is what you will be shown in this department.

$1.19, $1.49, $1.69, $1.98, $2.25 and $2.49

BOY SCOUT HOSE FOR SCHOOL WEAR

One of the best hose that you can buy. Extra heavy ribbed with reinforced toe and heel.

Sizes 6 to 7½ .....39¢
Sizes 8 to 11 .....45¢

BOYS' SLIP-ON SWEATERS

In fancy stripes and plain colors, closely knit from a high grade yarn. Nothing more serviceable for school wear than a sweater. Sizes 26 to 34.

$2.25, $2.98, $3.50, $4.50 and $4.98