

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

W. M. Bole, Editor O. S. Worden, Manager Leonard G. Diehl, Business Manager EDITORIAL PAGE

A Daily Bible Thought

A DAILY PRAYER:—Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me; then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent from the great transgressions. Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer.—Psalm 19:13-14.

The Muscle Shoals Plant

DURING the great world war, and about a year before the armistice, France and England became alarmed over a shortage of nitrates for the manufacture of explosives. These were being used at a rate unheard of in the history of the world. Under these circumstances they appealed to Uncle Sam to start a great nitrate plant to manufacture nitrates by extraction of nitrogen from the air, a method extensively used in Germany. Our government in response to this appeal, selected a site at Muscle Shoals, in the state of Alabama. It takes a vast amount of electrical power, limestone, etc., for the successful working of such a plant. These were present at Muscle Shoals. The government built a 600,000 horsepower development. The total cost of this power plant was estimated at fifty million dollars and seventeen million has already been spent on it. It has been estimated that it will require a further expenditure of about twenty million to complete a dam which Mr. Ford stipulates shall be done, and an indefinite number of millions more to complete the installation of the 600,000 horsepower. When the war was over and it was found that nitrates could be imported from Chile cheaper than they could be produced by this big plant, the government stopped work at Muscle Shoals and abandoned its plans. Naturally this was a great disappointment to people of Alabama, who not only missed the enormous sums spent among them for wages in construction of the plant, but hoped for even greater advantages in cheap power after it was completed. They therefore started a propaganda to get the government to go on with the work and complete it. The Tribune used to receive much of that sort of literature from Alabama. However, Uncle Sam is hard up. The appeals of Alabama for further appropriations was turned down and the government prepared to scrap their plant at Muscle Shoals and get what they could out of the wreck.

Then Henry Ford came to the front and made an offer to lease the plant on a basis roughly speaking of paying the government six per cent interest on the sum it would cost them to complete the plant. The offer of Henry Ford had a magical result. It was like dropping a cake of yeast into warm water. Things began to stir and then foam. The Tribune is now deluged with propaganda to show that Henry Ford's offer is outrageously low. We do not know who pays for this propaganda. There is a rumor going about that the Dupont Powder trust is much opposed to Henry Ford getting hold of the plant and would make a better bid than his rather than see him get it.

We are not competent to express any opinion on the sufficiency of the Henry Ford offer. It may be a generous offer, or a most niggardly one. But we do know that until he made it, no one seemed to consider the Muscle Shoals plant worth anything or of any use, and now a lot of people seem to have discovered immense values in the project.

We are inclined to think that under all the circumstances Uncle Sam had better keep the plant and finish the work himself some time later when he can spare the money better. Hundred-year leases on public utilities like power are not quite in accord with the policy of the government heretofore, which limits such leases to fifty years, with frequent readjustments of rentals to the government and charges to the public. The Electrical World puts emphasis on this phase of the subject when it says: "Mr. Henry Ford's offer for the government hydro-electric

and nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals, Ala., is now receiving close scrutiny and analysis. Apparently the more the offer is studied the less attractive it becomes. It is of no concern to us, however, how much or how little Mr. Ford offers, bad as the showing is. It is enough to know that a private individual is seeking public property for private uses and individual gain. By and large, the water powers of the country belong to the public and should be developed for it either by the government itself or, preferably, by a governmentally controlled body like a public utility corporation. Then every cent expended and every cent earned come under the supervision of the state through its public service commission. Moreover, by this means the quality of the service and the rates to be charged therefor are also regulated. Thus control never passes from the public which, while it gains through the initiative and enterprise of private capital expended for public use, merely pays in return a reasonable and publicly fixed rate on the money invested—no more."

However, if any private individual or private corporation is to get a hundred-year lease on such property we would as soon see such lease in the hands of Henry Ford as any of them. In fact we would far rather see Henry Ford get the plant than to have it pass into the hands of the Dupont powder people, so far as the public interest is concerned.

Buy a Bargain Ship

HERE IS THE chance of a life time for bargain hunters. Uncle Sam is advertising a great reduction sale of wooden ships. There are 205 of these vessels and their average cost to Uncle Sam is \$830,000 each. He has marked them down for this sale to \$2,100 each, about a quarter of one per cent of their cost. You can get a three-quarter of a million dollar ship for the price of one automobile if you speak up promptly. It is the cut price sale of the ages. Who will buy?

Of course there are a few outside considerations besides the price. One of these ships is something like a white elephant. They cost a lot to keep, and there is nothing for them to do. They were built for cargo ships and there are no cargoes for them to carry. And if there were cargoes they could not compete with other types of cargo ships in rates. The price put on them now is a junk price. The Springfield Republican in commenting on the bargain sale, has this to say:

"White elephant" seems an inexpressive term for the wooden war fleet, of which 205 vessels are being sold by the shipping board at \$2,100 each—the bid tendered by the Ship Construction and Trade Corporation of New York. Considering that the cost of constructing them was lately estimated by Chairman Lasker at about \$830,000 each, the board may perhaps be thankful not to have to pay for getting rid of them, yet a quarter of 1 per cent return on the original cost is hardly more than small change.

"The affair cannot be reckoned wholly, however, on a basis of profit and loss, for the ships were built to meet a real emergency; a more serious criticism is to be based on the fact that the long wrangle over wood versus steel so delayed construction that the emergency had passed before the ships were in service. Quick construction was the one argument for building wooden ships as a supplement to the maximum output in steel, and quick construction being frustrated, it is to be feared that practically the whole of the \$230,000,000 spent must be written off as war loss. Yet badly built as the ships may be, \$2,100 each seems a low price."

It seems a long while since the controversy raged over the construction of these ships. Expert opinion was against their construction at all, but the desperate need of any sort of cargo vessel that could be built quickly prevailed over expert advice. In consequence we have another quarter of a billion dollars to charge off as a war expense. Meantime the question is who wants to buy a bargain cargo ship at a quarter of one per cent of its cost—a new ship at that which has never been used or used only a short time.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

The man who flees from temptation generally blazes the trail so he can find his way back!—Wayside Tales.

The Haskin Letter

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

THE COST OF MATRIMONY.

New York, Aug. 22.—What is the price of a "comfortable" marriage? To this question several frivolous answers have been given. Some would come to mind, a serious one is badly needed. Divorce lawyers tell us that most marriages fail because they are badly financed. The family income is insufficient to support the family. "Money," declares one of these busy lawyers rhetorically, "is the rock upon which the majority of marriages go to smash."

"How then," engaged couples will might ask, "can we avoid this common reef of matrimony and its attendant dispositions and bank accounts safety through the storm?" They will might, but do they? The results of a questionnaire recently sent out to 1,000 young men and women living in the Y. M. C. A. in New York would indicate that they don't. "Suppose you wanted to marry someone," this questionnaire asked, "what weekly income would you consider necessary to finance a comfortable marriage?" Then, in parenthesis, the questionnaire reminded that the word "comfortable" might mean the possession of a talking machine, it did not include an eight-cylinder car. The object of the questionnaire was to obtain exact and detailed figures that would be used as a basis in making up standard budgets for the newly married. What did the average person expect matrimony to cost?

Of the 1,000 persons selected, only 200 had given the matter sufficient thought to make their suggestions of value. They were hovering on the brink of matrimony and were intelligently aware of its financial problems. Of the others, the young ladies seemed to feel that the condition of family budgets was rather premature. As one of them explained, "First catch your husband," was her motto. In similar vein one of the young men replied, "I don't want a trouble till trouble bothers you."

Nevertheless, the questionnaire secured a great deal of useful information for the benefit of those who are interested in the relation of money to matrimony. It showed, for one thing, that women are more extravagant than men. They require a larger weekly income as the basis for a "comfortable" marriage than do men, but the men are higher in their estimates of what is necessary in the way of a saving fund. A weekly income of \$71 was the minimum upon which the women thought it safe to get married, but the men felt that a "comfortable" marriage could be arranged on \$50 to \$60 a week.

Budgets According to Sex.

The estimates varied among the men according to their earnings and occupations. Salesmen were inclined to agree with the women that \$70 a week was necessary to support a wife, while professional men felt that \$60 would be sufficient, and clerks felt that \$50 was ample. Clerks are resigned to matrimony on a small salary. Their estimate was lower than that of workmen. The women, on the other hand, showed no class distinctions whatsoever. Regarding the matter of refinement and attractiveness, they were all determined to keep house on exactly the same scale. None was willing to risk her happiness for less than \$70 a week, and one out of every four felt that \$100 a week would be necessary to her peace and comfort. It must be remembered, however, that these estimates are based upon above those existing in other cities. Below are a couple of specimen budgets, showing the different estimates of men and women:

Table with 4 columns: Item, Men, Women, Total. Rows include Shelter, rent, carfare, Food, Clothing, Operating, Savings, Insurance, Advancement, Vacation, Amusements, and Totals.

It is interesting to note that while the women required a larger weekly income than the men, both sexes distributed their incomes practically on the same basis. The only great differences are in food and clothing, the women spending more on adornment and the men more on food.

It is natural that the girls should have ambitions which the men cannot be expected to share," explained a member of the committee which sent out the questionnaire, "and that they should set the expenses of a comfortable marriage somewhat higher. The labor and privations of bringing up a family on a small salary fall more on the wife than on the husband. He earns the salary, but she has to make it stretch, often magically, to cover the cost of groceries, fuel, clothes and other comforts. Then, too, we must remember that abstractly and as a matter of principle, women are extravagant. When a general question is asked before men and women, the men tend to answer it by a figure slightly lower than that on which they themselves would be willing to marry, and the women by a somewhat higher one."

All Believe in Saving.

Both men and women showed a gratifying sense of thrift in declaring saving funds absolutely essential to the comfort of matrimony. The wisdom of such a fund to meet unforeseen emergencies of sickness, accident, and unemployment is only too seldom realized.

Men, the questionnaire replies revealed, place a higher value on this wisdom than do women. While six per cent of the girls were willing to marry a man who had no money in the bank, only three per cent of the men would consider such a risk. Yet the amount required by both sexes is rather lower than might be desired. In most cases it was fixed at \$500, while 13 per cent of the number replying thought \$200 would be enough. Those who went above \$500 usually jumped twofold to \$1,000, while a third group containing many more men than women, declared they would not marry with less than \$1,000 in the bank. Every answer placed great emphasis on the importance of setting aside for savings at least 10 per cent of the income. Evidently experience had shown many of the budgeters the difficulties encountered in performing this task regularly, for elaborate schemes were advanced for doing it. One man, for example, said that he intended to pay all of his household bills by check the first of the month, and that the first check he drew would be for 10 per

cent of his salary, to be deposited hastily in the savings bank. On the subject of savings, though, economic experts disagree. Some hold that disaster swiftly overtakes those who do not regularly save their ten per cent, while others assert that when young people marry on a small income, it is a mistake to save too much in cash. It would be far better in most cases, the latter believe, to put this money into insurance or house furnishings or some other permanent investment. Some savings banks distributing standard budgets for the benefit of their patrons, list "investments, life insurance and household furniture" under the weekly savings item.

This is largely a matter to be decided by personal taste. In fact, the entire budget is something which must be worked out to suit the individual, there being few standard budgets which can be used without at least minor alterations. The important thing is to have some kind of budget, and everybody should have a budget, but it is especially necessary to matrimony, where so much depends upon wise and careful finance.

If engaged couples would spend less time wearing out park benches," said a New York magistrate the other day, "and more time in the public libraries, absorbing a little information on household furnishings or some other permanent falling off in divorce cases, in my opinion."

SKULL FRACTURED AS FARMER PLUNGES IN GRAIN ELEVATOR

Loses Control of Lift While Being Shown Operation; Injuries May Kill.

Special to The Tribune.

Malta, Aug. 28.—Paul Miller's skull was fractured and 48 hours will be required to determine whether he was merely seriously, or fatally, injured when he crashed to the bottom of the elevator shaft in a runaway lift at the Farmer's plant, Saturday afternoon.

Miller, who lives on the farm nine miles southeast of the plant by a miles brother-in-law, who works at the elevator, and while his kinsman climbed the ladder to the top, Miller was to ascend in the lift.

When about thirty feet up, in some unexplained manner, Miller lost control and not having presence of mind to put on the brakes, crashed the entire distance to the floor, gaining speed as he went.

The force of the crash upon reaching the bottom threw him against the grain bin, fracturing his skull. In trying to save himself by the aid of the handrails, his neck and hands were severely burned. Miller is about 24 years of age and has been married but a short time.

C. E. Blankenship dressed his wounds and says 48 hours will determine the extent of Miller's injuries.

Germany Agrees to Furnish Materials for Reconstruction

Wiesbaden, Germany, Aug. 28.—An agreement by which Germany is to furnish materials for reconstruction in the devastated regions of France was reached Saturday in negotiations between Louis Loucheur, French minister of liberated regions, and Dr. Walter Rathenau, German minister of reconstruction.

The plan will be submitted to the respective governments. An official note says the agreement is divided into two parts. The first indicates the general condition of the agreement and provides for the formation of two private societies, one French and one German, to serve as intermediaries between the German industrialists and the French sufferers.

The second part embodies the conditions to be observed in the delivery of the two societies and specifies the conditions of delivery of material to the French.

Two Relief Men Race to Overtake Russ Food Ship

Berlin, Aug. 28.—(By the Associated Press.) A race to arrive in Petrograd in time to meet the first American relief administration ship, which, unknown to the Baltic personnel, sailed Thursday from Hamburg for Petrograd with food for the famine sufferers of Soviet Russia, was started Saturday by two relief administration men.

Donald Lowrie, of Cleveland, a Y. M. C. A. worker in the Baltic states, with Albert Stank as secretary, left Saturday afternoon for Petrograd by way of Revel. As the ship is due to arrive Monday, however, it appears the first American food shipment will arrive before any of the personnel is there to meet it.

New Cut Bank Bridge Finished; Grade Is Cut for Sweet Grass Wood

Special to The Tribune.

Cut Bank, Aug. 28.—The splendid new bridge over the Cut Bank has been completed and with the present approach, the grade on the Cut Bank has been materially reduced. Travel over the pile road across the reservation has worked it down to a smooth thoroughfare and soon the north trail to the park will be in such shape that motor travel to the big resort will be a pleasure. The worst part of the trail at present is a patch of road between Browning and Glacier park station.

SEND TROOPS TO SANJAK

Vienna, Aug. 28.—(By The Associated Press.)—Sanguinary encounters between Christian peasants and Mohammedans are reported from the Sanjak of Novi-pazar, Jugo-Slavia. A detachment of gendarmes and peasants have been surrounded in the village of Komorova 30 of them being killed. The government is rushing troops and mountain batteries to the scene.

MAUDE MOORE ESCAPED WITH AID OF POLICE

Woman Held for Killing Harth Tells Officers of Her Flight.

Tacoma, Aug. 28.—How she escaped from Knoxville, Tenn., by the aid of police officers, one of them a sergeant, who gave her \$1,000 and an automobile, was described Saturday night by Mrs. Helen Stubbs, formerly Maude Moore, convicted in Knoxville, of the murder of LeRoy D. Harth, wealthy automobile dealer, according to a statement given out by the police.

In describing her flight which took place two years ago, Mrs. Stubbs, the police say, declared that Harth was the son of the prosecuting attorney who was to have appeared against her in her fight for life and liberty at the new trial, pending which she was out on bond and therefore friends urged that the best course was to leave the country.

Helped by Friends.

Mrs. Stubbs, according to the police statement, said that "friends" first accompanied her in an automobile to a point forty-two miles east of Knoxville, near Clinton, gave her \$1,000 and then left her to proceed alone.

Shortly after midnight the statement continues, Mrs. Stubbs caught a train from Clinton and rode to Danville, Ky. From Danville she left for Louisville, and then to St. Louis. From St. Louis she traveled by train to Kansas City and from there to Billings, Montana. The next stop in her flight was at Spokane, Wn., and from there direct to Tacoma, where she remained until now.

I knew detectives were on my trail all the time, Mrs. Stubbs is quoted as saying, "but I did not imagine so hotly. If I had thought I was in any immediate danger I would have left the United States. I had planned to go to Honduras, Central America." Letters from Mrs. Stubbs to her mother were received at Louisville from time to time dated in Tacoma and mailed in Los Angeles. Accompanied by her bondsmen, Robert E. Bretter and Edward McNew, of Knoxville, Mrs. Stubbs is scheduled to leave here Monday morning, arriving at Knoxville Friday evening.

Traveled Alone.

"I am confident that I now will be cleared of the charges against me," Mrs. Stubbs asserted.

Asked if her husband would accompany her across the country, she said he would first have to dispose of their home and hotel business in Tacoma. More than \$5,000 was spent by the bondsmen, they stated, in apprehending Mrs. Stubbs, the search extending throughout the United States and a number of foreign countries. Included in this is \$2,000 reward offered by the bondsmen who handed Chief of police Harry D. Smith a check for \$200 to the expenses of Mrs. Stubbs' return to Nashville being deducted.

Half of the \$1,500 goes to Jack Brown, a petty officer of the navy living at Breton and Edgewood streets, the police with the information leading to the arrest. The other half goes to the Tacoma police pension fund.

Son, Alimony, \$10,000 House, for Mrs. Porter in Modified Divorce

Special to The Tribune.

Superior, Aug. 28.—Judge Joseph R. Jackson of Butte, visited Superior a few days ago and issued the final decree in the Porter divorce case tried here over a year ago. On the first hearing of this case, Dr. Enoch Porter of Great Falls, received an unconditional decree and immediately married again, but the first Mrs. Porter, who was away in Colorado when the proceedings were had, came in afterwards and petitioned the court to set aside the decree, claiming insufficient service.

After some conferences, a compromise was arrived at and an amended decree giving Mrs. Porter \$10,000 and a \$10,000 residence in Fort Benton, was entered by Judge Jackson. All parties concerned reside at Great Falls.

Glasgow Calls Rally to Form Trail League

Special to The Tribune.

Glasgow, Aug. 28.—Invitations have been issued to those interested, by the Glasgow chamber of commerce, to a meeting to be held in the city rooms on August 30, for the purpose of forming a North and South Trail association.

The invitations have been directed to members of the city governments, and the commercial clubs of all towns on the route of the present state road between the Canadian line and Miles City, and to county commissioners of each of the counties of Garfield, Valley and Custer, and a full meeting is expected.

Motorcycles 2700 Miles to Oil Fields

Special to The Tribune.

Lewistown, Aug. 28.—After a journey of 2,700 miles by motorcycle, from New York to Lewistown, William F. Foster, formerly connected with governmental offices in the canal zone, arrived in the city ready to inspect the Cat Creek and other central Montana oil fields.

VILLAGES DESTROYED

Madrid, Aug. 28.—Native Moroccan villages along the coast southeast of Melilla have been destroyed by bombardment by the Spanish warship Bonifaz, according to a message from Chafinas Island, off the Moroccan coast, Saturday. The fire from the warship, besides starting flames which burned the villages, caused numerous casualties and forced the Moors to flee to the interior.

SEVEN DAYS IN LIL' O' NEW YORK PRESERVES, RINGS, SCRUB WOMEN

Citizens, Shocked by Series of Unusual Events

By JESSIE HENDERSON Special Correspondent to The Tribune Copyright, 1921, by The Tribune New York, Aug. 28.—There seems no good reason why Mrs. Jacob Winger should not be the happiest woman in town. Not only have the courts ordered her husband to pay the alimony which she demands; but the doctors have also ordered her husband, because of his nervous state, not to talk back to his wife. Put up and shut up, to twist the lamentable vulgarism, appears to be Mr. Winger's lot. Quite otherwise the lot of three average New Yorker if Abraham Michon is elected mayor. Mr. Michon, whose campaign badge is a heart and chaplet, calls himself a Liberal socialist, Landlords and restaurateurs are among those standing ready to tell the world that he is liberal, at any rate, the Michon platform includes free rent for 10 years, three meals a day to all, a four-hour day, and a general moratorium.

Nor does this by any means exhaust the week's merry-go-round of surprises. How did Mrs. Frank Clapper get 210 jars of preserves from the Riverside Drive apartment to an apartment nearby, of their own volition and without the impetus of human hands, so far as the janitor—under \$1,000 in the produce? How, indeed, did Mrs. Frank Clapper get 210 jars of anything into any Riverside Drive apartment? When these have had their mead of consternation, there remain as claimants for notice the bandit-bird that stole the ring, the carrier pigeon in Columbus Circle with a tale of woe from Wyoming, the scrub-women's union, the woman who didn't know the country had gone dry and a half dozen other oddities, jumbled pellmell from the freakish hand of fate. It has been a seven days of incredibilities.

For example, who except a credulous New Yorker would believe the authentic story of the bandit-bird? This bird flew to the Lexington avenue window sill on which Miss Rebecca Bernstein had left a diamond ring fastened to a ribbon; snatched ribbon and ring; and soared defiantly heavenward. But Mrs. Bernstein believes, how about the fact that a policeman pursued the bird from roof to roof, found its nest on top of a fire escape and actually recovered the jewel? It is the last assertion by the police which brings an unbelieving smile to Gotham lips.

Equally extraordinary was the action of a carrier pigeon in fluttering to Columbus Circle among the trolleys and motors, bearing on its leg a message addressed to a guest at a hotel in the vicinity. This bird, it is rumored, was the property of Edmund Heller, the naturalist, was lost in Yellowstone park. Heller has wired saying he never lost and never started the bird on its way. The police now charge that Heller committed but they don't know just what sort of crime.

Nor is a hundred thousand dollar coffin a thing to which the average New Yorker is indifferent. Not even a prince is usually privileged to lay his bones in so magnificent a casket. Yet the Princess De Braganza, a Portuguese heiress, took the half ton of bronze and silver aboard an Italian steamship and will place her husband's body in it when she arrives at Naples. The coffin is the latest in the line shipped from the United States. Which ought to be some comfort, if only to the manufacturers.

There are exactly as many scrubwomen in the country as dollars in the bank for the Braganza coffin and of these scrubwomen over nine thousand clean the floors of New York. House-

Union Leaders Are Keeping Guard to Prevent Walkout

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Railway union leaders kept watch Saturday night to guard against any unauthorized walk-out of shopmen here which it was feared might develop in protest against the recent wage reduction decision of the railroad labor board. While B. M. Jewell, president, and six other officials of the Federated Shopcrafts, rejected altogether the labor board's order cutting overtime pay, they warned the men against quitting work at this time.

That a strike vote was taken by the shopmen several weeks ago in connection with the wage reduction effective June 30 was reported to have been strongly in favor of a walkout.

Ex-Reclamation Head Visiting Daughter

Special to The Tribune.

Bozeman, Aug. 28.—Dr. Frederick Haynes Newell, head of the United States reclamation service from 1907 to 1914, arrived in Bozeman Sunday for a short visit with his daughter, Mrs. James O'Gorman, of this city. Dr. Newell is in the state to collect data on the water flow in the Milk river for submission to the international joint commission at Chicago, September 15. He is at present consulting engineer for the United States reclamation service.

Williams Will Help League in N. Dakota in Recall Fight

Fargo, N. D., Aug. 28.—John Skelton Williams, former comptroller of the treasury, will make speeches for the Nonpartisan league in a recall campaign to be held this fall in North Dakota, the attorney general of the state, William Lemke, announced in a speech here Saturday night. The campaign is one in which the anti-Nonpartisan league of the state will attempt to recall state officers, including Governor Frazier and Mr. Lemke.

TENT DISTILLERY IN MOUNTAINS FALLS INTO SHERIFF'S GRIP

Located Close to Spring From Which Hermit Moonshiner Piped Aqua for Forta.

Special to The Tribune. Kalispell, Aug. 28.—A big moonshine still which was found concealed in the woods four miles up the side from the station of Fielding on the Great Northern railway near the summit of the Rockies was brought in by Sheriff W. B. Martin and Deputy Tom Knutson, who located the still after a climb up the mountain-side. The outfit was housed in a small tent, which had been pitched in an ideal spot near a spring. The water from the spring had been piped into the tent to supply the still and a well-equipped outfit was set up. Two barrels of mash were found, with a still which was found and bran, but no finished liquid was in evidence and the place was deserted. The officers concluded that the proprietor had gone out to market his last batch before starting north. The two men destroyed the equipment, with the exception of the still itself, and the tent, which they packed down the mountainside to the railroad, where they flagged a freight train into Columbia Falls.

When You Eat Butter

Why not insist on the product of some Montana creamery? It is just as good as good and supports your home state.

The American Bank & Trust Co.

Great Falls, Montana

Sex Style Center

Central Ave. Corner 6th St. SUMMER DRESSES Including veil and printed Georgette Former prices up to \$25.00. Special \$9.75

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.

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 Laperre's Drug Store Entrance on Third Street South

NYSIS PERFUME

The Odor Entrancing Lapeyre Bros. Drug Store.

An Electric Range Installation

is now offered YOU at absolute COST on terms to suit your Convenience.

THE MONTANA POWER COMPANY

At Your Service