

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

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A Daily Bible Thought

BE AT PEACE.—Acquaint now thyself with Him, and be at peace; thereby good shall come unto thee.—Job 22:21.

The Washington Conference.

THE president of the United States objects to the name attached to the international conference at Washington over the question of disarmament and certain Pacific ocean policies. He says that the term will create too large expectations and consequent disappointment to the public when results are learned. He tells us that the meeting in Washington next November is not to consider "disarmament," but to consider the question of "limitation of armament" in the future that is quite another thing. It is a fact, we believe, that the general public has looked forward to this meeting with the hope that its action may be such as to save them the present great expense of maintaining the army and navy in this country, but there is a growing pessimism among the people on this subject. Perhaps they have misunderstood the scope of the conference. Our political correspondent at Washington states that well informed people there are beginning to doubt that much will be accomplished at the conference, and he makes a list of the facts that go to produce that impression. He says that any intelligent discussion of the forthcoming disarmament conference with a view of anticipating results therefrom must be predicated upon a set of facts, succinctly as follows:

- 1. The conference was reluctantly called in response to the demands of public opinion created by Senator Borah and his Democratic and progressive Republican colleagues.
2. The simple question of disarmament has been complicated by the injection of purely diplomatic Asiatic questions which can only operate against speedy and successful results.
3. The record of President Harding as a senator and as chief executive shows him to have been unsympathetic toward disarmament or world peace.
4. The record of Senator Lodge in the senate shows him to have been a jingo throughout his entire career and the antithesis of the spirit which should govern a conference of this sort, particularly in his attitude toward Great Britain and Japan, two of the principal conferees.

The disarmament conference therefore will meet under most unpromising auspices. But these are not the most discouraging features of the situation. The administration having complicated the disarmament programme, complications are beginning to multiply. The Japanese are insisting that the principal far eastern questions which might otherwise come before the conference are already "accomplished facts" and therefore not subject to discussion. Baron Okuma, the former premier and one of the elder statesmen is quoted as saying that if the conference undertakes to discuss the "accomplished facts" Japan should quit the conference. Senator McCumber of South Dakota, the ranking Republican member of the senate committee on foreign relations, has put the question of a league or association of nations squarely upon the administration, in a public statement, as a condition precedent to any agreement for the limitation of armaments, the contention being that any agreement to reduce or limit armaments would be worthless without an organized league or association empowered to use force to carry out the agreement. It is reported that Ireland, Korea, India, Egypt, and possibly Mexico, will make demands for the settlement of their grievances by the conference. It is also reported that South and Central America, which have not been invited to take part in the conference, will have special observers here, as their military establishments might be affected by any hard and fast decision of the conference.

Sensors Borah and Johnson in their demand for open sessions of the conference, a demand which also has been voiced eloquently by Senator Harrison, one of the leading Democratic orators of the senate, are apparently arousing public sentiment in behalf of publicity, which would afford opportunity of

airing many matters which might otherwise not come before the conference. Another advocate of open sessions is Frederic R. Coudert, the great international lawyer, who fears that closed sessions will result in much misunderstanding and distortion in the public press of what takes place behind closed doors.

The opposition to Senator Lodge's appointment as a member of the disarmament conference is widespread, among his critics being prominent members of the Women's Committee for World Disarmament. Aside from opposition because of his well known views on the subject, Senator Lodge is also opposed by leading newspapers on the ground that his appointment to a diplomatic mission is a violation of article 1, section 6, of the constitution of the United States, which prohibits senators and representatives from holding any civil office under the United States, the intention being to protect the legislative branch from executive influence. This matter was thoroughly and convincingly discussed by Senator Lodge's late colleague, Senator Hoar, in protesting against similar appointments by President McKinley. Hopeful as the country is that something in the way of limitations of armaments may result from the conference, it must be admitted that the optimism with which the calling of the conference was received is rapidly changing to a state of pessimism and doubt.

President Harding's address to the Army War college in which he said that there may never be a time without the necessity for armed forces in every government is construed by some to mean that the president is back-pedaling on disarmament, or rather that he is reasserting an attitude he maintained prior to his call for a disarmament conference. It is also taken to mean that the president wants the people to understand they must not expect too much from the coming conference on the limitation of armaments. It is apparent, however, from the great number of questions that are arising in connection with this conference that the people will expect a great deal from it. It is obvious also that these questions have arisen by reason of President Harding's enlargement of the scope of the conference as originally contemplated under the Borah resolution. When he injected extraneous and purely diplomatic problems into the simple problem of a limitation of armaments, he opened the way for the introduction of almost any problem remotely associated therewith. If the increasing pessimistic view of the forthcoming conference shall be justified either by lack of actual results in a reduction of armaments or involving the conference in problems not properly related thereto, the blame will obviously be attached to President Harding's dangerous enlargement of the scope of the conference.

A Pleasing News Item.

FROM all the institutions of higher education in the state of Montana comes the news that a record enrollment is being made, and that more freshmen have registered than ever before in the history of the institutions. This is causing no little difficulty in accommodations for the students because these institutions were greatly overcrowded last year, and the extra buildings provided for by the five million in bonds voted by the people a year ago have not yet materialized. This is due to no fault of the board of education or the office of chancellor. Plans were promptly prepared as soon as the result of the vote was known last November. In fact we believe that in some cases at least plans were prepared before it was known certainly that the bonds would carry. The needed buildings at the university at Missoula, the state college at Bozeman and at other places might now be completed, or so nearly finished as to help out the housing situation materially had it not been for unforeseen difficulties in selling the bonds. In the first place it became necessary to bring a suit before the supreme court at Helena to establish their validity, and when that was done the financial situation in the nation was so unsatisfactory that no one wanted to purchase the bonds at par and the law does not admit of their being sold below par. It took months and some improvement in the bond market before the bonds could be sold at par. While the money is now available and construction work will proceed at once, the new buildings can scarcely be available

What Montana Editors Talk About

Being a Digest of Current Opinion Expressed in Treasure State Press

FAITH IN MONTANA

"Faith, not only in the religious sense, but in the business sense, is one of the most potent facts in the world. Vision without faith is impossible, and without vision business is a dreary life," says the Whitefish Pilot. "The business man who can see around the corner will succeed. He turns today's promise into tomorrow's fruit. But he must have vision, and vision comes only with faith—faith in himself, faith in his business, faith in his community and faith in his state. The Montana business man who is at present looking down a barrel and thinks he sees all the world will have a rude awakening some day. The Montana business man who has his eyes on the tomorrows and can see in his mind's eye the great resources of the Treasure state, from Troy to Miles City and from Dillon to Glasgow, is the man whose business will prosper—he knows that September, 1921, is but one month, and that a business career is a matter of years. By looking to the future he is not afraid of the NOW. He has vision because he has faith—in the Montana of now and the future. Montana is solid. The fellow who discounts its future without faith as a vision of the state you do not have faith and confidence in its future will be the part of wisdom to go to some section of the country that you do have faith in. The years will prove to the man of vision that Montana with its great resources can be banked on. The Montana five years from now will be a more prosperous Montana than at any time in its history. You can't be a bear on Montana and win. If you keep your faith in Montana you can't lose. Don't shake loose from your biggest business asset—faith in your business and your community."

MONTANA'S GOOD SHOWING

"Montanans ought to get a little comfort out of the census showing given out today with regard to illiterates. Our population includes 9,444 persons, 10 years old or older, in which 19.7 per cent are illiterate. That is a good many—it is 2.3 per cent of the population. But when put in the form of comparative statistics the exhibit is gratifying; the percentage reported in the census for 1910 was 4.5. The old records on this point are worth mentioning. They show, for 1910, a Montana population of 376,038, with 457 illiterates, of whom 9,895 were males. For 1920, the totals are 148,509 inhabitants, with 9,544 illiterates. "In fact, Montana's average is good. On the illiteracy test we make a good deal better showing than Connecticut or Massachusetts or Oregon or several other states. We were not quite at par 10 years ago with Colorado or Washington or Illinois. We hardly make as good a record as Kansas or Iowa or Idaho. But we shine when compared with many states. The illiteracy percentage in 1910 was 22 in Alabama, 15 in Virginia and 20 in New Mexico. "Nebraska, Oregon, Iowa, Utah and South Dakota make a good deal better showing than we made 10 years ago, but today's figure from Washington warrants the belief that for the 1920 count we shall show up about as well as the best of them."

LOWER FREIGHT RATES

Montanans may growers are receiving the benefit of a Great Northern railroad reduction of hay rates; po-

during the present collegiate year, and in the face of a greatly increased registration our institutions of higher learning must work as well as they can under a very serious handicap. The great increase in college attendance is not a thing singular to Montana. Neither has it been noted for the first time this year. Ever since the war ended there has been a remarkable increase in the number of young men and women all over the country seeking the advantage of a college education. The action of the government in offering such education as a means of restoring crippled soldiers to usefulness in life does not account for it, because if these were all counted out the increase still remains phenomenal. It covers the whole United States also. Dartmouth has refused admittance to 1500 applicants because of physical limitations making it necessary to hold its freshman class membership to approximately 650.

Harvard is embarrassed by the prospect of having to find accommodations for a record size freshman class of more than 700. Yale's entering class is expected to equal last year's 700. Brown had received credentials from more than last year's 260 before the beginning of formal registration.

These are all New England colleges, but the same story comes from the west and the south. Everywhere they report record registration and in many institutions they have had to refuse applicants for college courses. We have seen various theories set forth to account for the facts, but we are not going to add to these discussions of the psychology of the movement. Whatever may be the reasons why in a period of financial depression and much non-employment, so many young people are willing to get a college education. The fact is a welcome one. It makes for a better citizenship. We cannot have too much education in this country through the will of the majority rules, and the more graduates our institutions of higher learning turn out instructed in the knowledge of the things that make for good citizenship the better we are pleased.

Invented by a San Francisco man, a traffic signal is intended to be suspended over a street intersection and operated electrically by a policeman from a curb.

tato growers of southwestern Montana have been granted reduced rates by the Union Pacific. It is not at all unreasonable to inquire why Montana farmers have not been granted reductions," says the Billings Gazette. "We have large crops in this sizeable territory, and the farmers have been to some extent handicapped in raising them, considering drought periods of recent years. These farmers wish to move their crops as cheaply as possible, and some of them are in a real trouble in moving part of them at all under existing rates. Any grain, vegetables or hay that does not move represents a loss to the railroad, a loss to the farmer and the consumer. "We could do very well in this section with some real reductions on produce rates. We could do very well, for that matter, with general freight reductions. In fact, we have got to have them, and we will, as soon as the roads awake to the fact that their own prosperity depends on it. "But, as an immediate proposition, lower rates on agricultural shipments are the thing, the important, necessary step."

NEWSPAPER INDEPENDENCE

"The Helena Independent recently installed a fine, new Hot newspaper press and in discussing the addition to the mechanical department of his paper, Will Campbell takes occasion to discuss generally the policy which controls the content of the publication," says Col. Tom Stout, in the Lewistown Democrat-News. "It isn't a bad idea for an editor occasionally to discuss with his readers the policy which he encounters and the purposes which he has in mind in pursuing a certain line of action. Editor Campbell does this frankly and, we believe, effectively. The most common complaint against a newspaper is that it is 'controlled' by this interest or that one, swayed in its editorial policy by one prejudice or another, dominated by one or more secret influences. Such charges are seldom true. The public generally will have no difficulty in obtaining pretty accurate information as to the ownership of newspapers and the influences which might have a bearing upon their policies. The stock of the Helena Independent, for example, is held by large local interests in the state. But so far as known, none of those stockholders ever undertake to dictate to Editor Campbell concerning what he shall write. The writer is one of the independent stockholders and we are very frequently pained to observe Bill go off on some editorial tangent but we never regret a speaking word that he writes just as he feels on the particular subject under discussion and that is what the stockholders have him there for. What is the Helena Independent is also true of most other newspapers. We very frequently hear some big-mouthed agitator declaiming about the 'kept' press and the 'kept' editor, speaking in the American press generally. Occasionally some man with more money than sense and who has political or other interests, will try to buy a newspaper but it is exceedingly rare that he does not soon discover that he had been handed a lemon. The great power of the press of this country comes from the fact that it is owned and controlled and edited by men and women of at least average intelligence and patriotism, and, therefore, usually express rather accurately the sentiment of the sentiment on a matter of current interest."

Scientific Facts

To aid in raising sunken steel vessels a New York engineer has developed a suction clamp with a lifting power of 150 tons. A company has been organized in Japan to transport freight by cable lines from mountainous districts to railroad terminals. For holding irregular objects a Minnesota man has invented an auxiliary jaw that can be attached to one jaw of ordinary pliers. Siberia's only higher institution of learning is a technological institute at Tomsk and it has but one middle agricultural school. There is a handle on each side of a new hand bag and when they are brought together for carrying it they automatically lock the bag. Uruguay has two bills passed which are entirely of manganese ore from which it is estimated 80,000,000 tons can be taken by open cuts. Some of the largest Atlantic passenger ships have been equipped with motor life boats that carry radio equipment of 50 miles radius. Experts who have investigated beds of iron ore owned by English interests in Spitzbergen have decided they are the largest in Europe. Steel tips and heel plates that can be made to fit any shoes by slight bending have been invented to add to the wear of workers' footwear. The government of Czechoslovakia has restored to operation a mint that dates back to 1630 and will begin manufacturing fractional currency. An Indiana limestone of inferior grade is made into a form of wool resembling asbestos from which heat insulating devices are manufactured. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec is one of the best places in the world for bee culture, according to American experts who have experimented there. Clockwork mechanism has been invented to be attached to washing machines used in laundries to stop them and drain out the water at set times. Tamatave, the principal port of Madagascar, will be given an electric light system and water supply by harnessing waterfall a few miles away. A woman has developed a collar to be put around a pie while it is baking to make it perfectly round and to prevent its juices running out. An English inventor has developed a motorized car motor in which either gasoline or kerosene can be used interchangeably without adjustment. A finger nail buffer patented by a Chicago woman has holes in each end through which are thrust the thumb and little finger of a hand holding it. Of Norwegian invention is a process for damming shallow streams by laying wire protected canvas pipe across them and filling the pipe with water. On the same principle as the device used in long distance telephony is a vacuum tube amplifier that has been designed to enable the deaf to hear. More than 650 feet high, a reinforced concrete tower built in Japan for a radio station is claimed to be the tallest one piece structure in the world. A shoe shining stand has been designed in which patrons and operators are separated by a screen, the latter seeing only the shoes upon which he works. British experimenters have succeeded in producing cotton in Nigeria and Uganda that successfully competes with American cotton for a number of purposes.

MONTANA IN REVIEW

AN EDITOR'S MISTAKE.

Last week we carried an item stating that Mr. and Mrs. McAllister had been out looking for huckleberries. It should have said that they were picking huckleberries, as they found all they could bring home.—Sanders County Independent-Ledger.

MUST BE OVERSIGHT.

No Republican has been appointed to office in Havre this week.—Hill County Democrat.

OTHERWISE HE WOULDN'T BRAG.

A fellow from Beaver Creek told us he had 50 gallons of moonshine in his granary—probably just the raw material not yet manufactured.—Ekalaka Eagle.

OLD ADAGE TABOOED.

A man and his wife are supposed to be one, but if the matter be judged by the cost of living since 1912, they are about three or four.—Browning Review.

WATER SEEKS ITS OWN LEVEL.

The increase in holdups indicates that falling prices have driven the professional burglar to his regular vocation.—The Valerian.

MEAN TRICK ON SUNBURST.

Some towns down the line with a surplus of dogs boxed up a pair and shipped them into Sunburst by express, C. O. D., \$187. Please do not ship any more. Our dogs are to work at night and day to get enough to eat.—Sweet Grass Advocate.

AND BOOTLEGGING THE STUFF.

If that Missoula sheriff has been disposing of federal seized whisky, we will begin to think the week of prayer conducted by the Missoulian had better be the most rickety chokecherries.—Helena Independent.

TROUBLES OF OUR OWN.

Ugole Sam can't pay so much heed to Upper Silesia as long as he's got that Mingo county contention on his hands.—Butte Miner.

HITCH CONFESSES.

Reformers tell us that cigarettes dull the senses. Whenever you find the Missoulian dull you may know the cause.—The Missoulian.

NO PENNY FOR HIS THOUGHTS.

When asked about the grain yield on his ranch, one day this week, a dry-

lander given to terse statements said: "Unfit for publication."—Cut Bank Pioneer Press.

THE ONE BIG HOPE.

It is reported here that there is to be a big reduction in the prices of all canned goods. A great many country editors will hope that the cut reaches canned editorials.—Big Timber Pioneer.

EXCITEMENT ON BEAVER CREEK.

A fellow from Ekalaka saw a dozen or more snakes in a bunch on Beaver Creek last Sunday. He thought he had 'em bad, but a rural school man told him that they were swarming to go south.—Ekalaka Eagle.

AND THEN SNOW!

Possibly we were too previous in banishing the Palm Beach suit to the campfire chest. You never can tell about our Missoula summer. It may hang around until Thanksgiving.—The Missoulian.

WHITE BLACKBIRDS, WHITE CROWS.

Since our story of the white blackbird, our attention has been called to the fact that there is a white crow in the vicinity, west of Alder—another freak of nature. This is a peculiar coincidence and we are unable to explain but the fact remains that the white blackbird and the white crow have been seen many times in flocks of their own black brothers and sisters.—The Madisonian.

NEED DOCTOR'S CERTIFICATE TO WED IN BULGARIA.

Sofia, Aug. 17.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A bill of a public health law, placed before parliament by the Bulgarian government, requires that all persons desiring to marry shall produce a doctor's certificate showing their state of health.

JAPANESE SEND MILLION HOME FROM HONOLULU.

Honolulu, T. H. Sept. 10.—Japanese residents of the Honolulu postoffice district returned \$1,011,938.83 to Japan during the first year of the territorial postal money order, the annual report of the postmaster here revealed when it was made public recently.

Australia sells land to settlers at 6 1/2 per cent down and long time payments.

The Haskin Letter

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

WHAT IS A CONGRESSMAN?

Washington, D. C. Sept. 5.—Is a congressman a legislator, or is he an errand boy, political agent, sight-seeing guide, employment bureau and general agitator, or is he a postman, or is he? If it be conceded that he is in a part a maker of laws, then how many laws at one time is he supposed to be able to consider and understand, and from what source is he supposed to get his information? He is supposed to be able to consider and understand them? These are questions that a good many congressmen are asking themselves. The number of things that a congressman is nowadays called upon to do, besides attending to legislation, is enough to appal any strong man. Besides that, consider the number of laws to which he is expected to devote his attention. The popular theory of government in this country is that if there is anything the matter with anything or anybody, the remedy is to pass a law about it. We have piled up a mountain of laws, and each year the mountain grows more than it grew the year before. The faster it grows the less consideration is given each of the laws get. The legislators who are supposed to be carefully considering these laws never heard of most of them. "Whether does this process lead?" In devising the American government, it is highly probable that the fathers of the country had no idea of the way in which the functions of non-elected officers of the government would be expanded and degraded. They had the idea in their innocent bewigged heads that congress would meet once a year, each legislator would bring a short one, and that each congressman and senator would devote himself to making laws. Some cynical present-day members of congress, however, are supposed to meet to prevent laws from being enacted—at least too many of them. If this was their purpose, their successors have failed miserably.

As Once It Was.

A senator or a representative was intended in the original plan to be a dignified gentleman who would come to Washington to deliberate over the state of the Union, and after some consultation with his colleagues, enact a few masterly statutes which would lay the foundation for continuing the peace, progress and prosperity of the nation. Naturally, the basis of congress would be the outlet for more or less oratory by gentlemen who felt an irpressible urge in this direction. This was expected, and, as a result, it was really good, applauded and widely quoted throughout the then narrow confines of the new nation. From the very beginning the scope of the duties falling upon the shoulders of those making up the American congress, particularly the lower branch, has increased steadily. The constituents making up many districts have fallen into the habit of using their representatives in Washington for every errand and favor they can think up to ask him. The volume of law enactment takes so much time and has grown to such proportions, too, that rarely indeed can a member find time to attend to any private business or enterprise. The long adjournment of congress from March 4 until the first Monday in December is an almost forgotten thing. In the run of present day affairs and for many years past it has almost always been necessary for the president to assemble the congress in extraordinary session to take up urgent matters which would not wait. In the midst of this rush, the members of the house have to keep in touch with affairs in their home districts in order that they may keep their jobs, as election day for them comes every two years. Particularly at this time, with the inauguration of Republican regime after eight years of Democratic administration, there is a terrific amount of additional pressure on every member of congress. Constituents, usually always "Helongs Republicans, are seeking to dislodge the Democrats holding governmental offices and take the positions themselves. The jobs for the most part are in the hands of the executive departments, there are usually many applicants for each one, and thus the congressman is caught in the jam be-

Like a Locomotive. I've found saving like a locomotive—if you once get off the track it is hard to get back on again. Saving, too, is like a locomotive in that it pulls people where they want to go. You can catch the train for Successville at our savings window. The GREAT FALLS NATIONAL BANK "Strength and Service" ESTABLISHED 1891

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