

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

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EDITORIAL PAGE

A Daily Bible Thought

BE CHARITABLE.—Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted.—Gal. 6:1.

CHAIRMAN HULL.

ELECTION of Codell Hull as chairman of the national Democratic committee in place of Mr. White who resigned has started a flood of commendation from Democratic newspapers and individual Democrats. It was a popular selection because Chairman Hull has already obtained a national reputation.

Party leaders are unanimous in approval, and declare that in Chairman Hull the party has the greatest possible individual asset and constructive leadership, and that his election is especially appropriate at this time when taxation and other economic matters are outstanding issues and when the Republican party is leaderless and without a program. They point out that his election not only produces complete harmony within the organization, but that it will tend to harmonize and co-ordinate the various elements in the rank and file, resulting in party solidarity, so necessary to the successful conduct of political campaigns.

What follows may be regarded generally as the Democratic estimate of Chairman Hull; the statement of facts herein is a matter of official record.

Perhaps no other available Democrat could have been selected to direct the national organization who would be so widely approved by the financial, industrial, commercial and general business world as Mr. Hull. For fourteen years he has been a conspicuous factor in legislation touching the business life of the nation, and on all questions of financial, commercial and economic affairs he has always been considered practical and fair by all legitimate classes of business.

As author of the income tax law, declared constitutional and upheld generally by the supreme court, the federal inheritance tax law, legislation to stabilize the value of liberty bonds and of much of the reconstruction legislation following the war Judge Hull has left indelible and valuable contributions upon the federal statutes.

In connection with the framing and handling of legislation since the Democratic party came into power in 1912, Judge Hull has come in contact with all classes of business men throughout the country. In 1917 he presided over the board in the treasury department which prepared the regulations designed to make the war revenue act more equitable and efficient in its administration, eliminating technical and harsh constructions, thus preventing confusion among officials and hardships to the taxpayer. Many of these saving regulations were incorporated in the revenue act of 1918.

As a politician and as a national legislator Judge Hull has never been an extremist, but always progressive. He has always taken into account the social and moral as well as the material welfare of the nation. In his vote and in his public utterances he has never expressed any class or sectional bias. In his long career in congress Judge Hull had not only the respect and confidence of his party colleagues but of the Republicans as well. A prominent Republican congressman recently said that of all the members who were not re-elected at the last election none was so seriously missed on both sides of the house as Judge Hull. "Whenever he spoke," continued this member, "we Republicans all sat up and listened and we took heed, for he always held the view that taxation, the tariff and economic legislation generally were matters that never should be dealt with in a partisan spirit, but should be considered on a scientific basis for the general welfare of the government and the people alike."

Perhaps no finer tribute in epitome could be paid the new chairman than was paid him by Senator Glass, who placed him in nomination: "He is one of the widest and soundest Democrats, a man of almost unerring judgment, a man of great patience and courage, a man of admirable poise, and above all a Democrat grounded in the funda-

mental principles of his party in which in all of my observations I have never known him to deviate a hair's breadth."

An additional tribute was paid him by the Democratic members of the present house in resolutions passed on the day following his election as chairman, which after citing his patriotism, statesmanship, knowledge of political history and politics and his elements of leadership, contained the following:

"Knowing his personal character, unselfish devotion to his country and his ability as a leader disclosed during his long service in this house, with confidence in the success of his leadership, we pledge to him, as to our fellow Democrats throughout the nation, our united support."

The universal character of Judge Hull's mind was effectively displayed in a recent article from his pen on the "Economic Consequences of the Defeat of the Peace Treaty," widely published in the leading papers of the country and incorporated in the Congressional Record. In this great contribution to post-war literature, citing an economic loss of \$40,000,000,000, as one of the results, a veritable cyclopedia of statistics and logically deduced facts, he displayed a grasp and understanding not only of economic conditions and principles but as they exist in this country but as they exist and related to the world at large.

His equipment for the practical work of politics has been tested and proved as a member of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee and as a participant in congressional and presidential campaigns.

Beginning his public life as a member of the Tennessee legislature, he was later elected judge of the Fifth judicial district of Tennessee, followed by his election to congress from the Fourth district in 1906 and his re-election to each succeeding congress except the present one. In the last campaign he unselfishly gave his services to other congressional districts than his own.

He served in the Spanish-American war as captain of Company H, Fourth Tennessee regiment with the same modesty and fidelity as in every other position to which he has been called.

As a state legislator, as a judge, as a soldier, as a congressman, as a political leader and as a man he has always displayed those qualities which command respect, inspire confidence and insure the fealty of his followers.

There is every evidence already that he is going to have the hearty co-operation of members of the national committee and party leaders throughout the country and that the rank and file of the party will follow his militant leadership in the true militant spirit of democracy.

CUTTING DOWN STATE EXPENSES.

A CONTROVERSY is now raging between the Helena Independent and the Helena Record-Herald as to whether the present Dixon administration has or has not cut down the salary list of state employees. In that controversy it seems to us that the Independent gets decidedly the best of it. In a recent issue of The Independent it says:

"About the silliest thing which has been presented for the consumption of the reading public recently, is the statement of the Helena Record-Herald that the Dixon administration would save the state a quarter of a million dollars in the year of 1921, and then it presents figures showing the pay roll at the state house for the first six months of 1921 to be more than half of the pay roll of 1920, according to The Record-Herald's own figures."

"In January The Record-Herald, after considerable labor, told its readers the pay roll at the state house under several Republican legislatures and a board of examiners two-thirds Republican, amounted to \$705,000, exclusive of the highway commission, in 1920.

"Now the Record-Herald promises a quarter of a million dollars saving this year and says the pay rolls for the first six months of 1921 under a solid Republican board of examiners and a legislature Republican in both houses, was \$382,015.

"If it was \$382,015 the first six months of 1921, it will be twice that in the year—in fact, it will be more than double, which to be conservative, would be \$764,030, or \$39,000 more than the pay roll of 1920, ac-

The Haskin Letter

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

DID YOU EVER GROW UP?

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—Scientists, studying the records here of the intelligence tests applied to American soldiers, have reached the conclusion that these men had on an average the intellectual development which is considered normal for a boy 14 years old.

This does not seem very flattering to us as a nation, but it is borne out by Thomas A. Edison, who is well known, has been conducting some intelligence tests of his own on men who apply to him for employment. He expresses himself as amazed at the low average of intelligence which his tests have revealed. He says that not more than two per cent of the adult population can understand a self-evident fact when it is put before them.

These disturbing opinions from high authorities are borne out in a way by the new school of psychologists. Their investigations tend to show that an individual who is not given proper opportunity to develop his mind and personality does remain a child in all those respects in which his development is retarded. They would say that the typical American man of business, while highly developed in his special line, is "infantile" as a whole, because he is undeveloped in so many other ways.

This view, of course, excites the antagonism of every good American, but it is perhaps worth examining just for the sake of understanding a point of view we cannot share. Our education teaches the child a lot of rigid beliefs, instead of teaching him to think. But above all, it bores him. The child's nature is a thing which help any individual to understand and appreciate life—are made inexpressible dull for the youngster. He loses all interest in them.

What, then, is the cause of our failure to bring ourselves to a real maturity? Mr. Edison has the support of the chief experts when he lays the chief blame on education. Our education teaches the child a lot of rigid beliefs, instead of teaching him to think. But above all, it bores him. The child's nature is a thing which help any individual to understand and appreciate life—are made inexpressible dull for the youngster. He loses all interest in them.

Many women are wont to remark that their husbands, brothers, or even their fathers are just big boys, but a good deal of evidence can be brought forward to show that women are on an average even more infantile than men. Men, in order to make a living, have to achieve a certain degree of maturity. They may have boyish habits, but they cannot afford to have the helplessness of children. Women, on the other hand, know that an appearance of helplessness, if accompanied by a certain amount of great asset in the pursuit of a husband. Thus society encourages women to hold onto any infantile traits they may possess. The helplessness, the helplessness, the ignorance, which so many of them affect, are infantile. The woman may use these tricks consciously in pursuit of a man, but the mere fact that she uses them at all is an indication, according to the psychologists, that she has never become fully adult. This prevailing infantility of women is widely recognized in popular slang and popular songs, which reveal far more of our folk-psychology than does our formal literature. "When I get up ladies, get up like babies, I've just got to love 'em, that's all!"

The ladies know that. And it is no trouble at all for them to act like babies, because they have not grown mentally and morally nearly as fast as they have grown physically, say the scientists. It is not possible to summarize here all of the evidence which has been brought forward to prove that the public as a whole has never grown up. Our tastes in reading, movies and the-

ater are especially significant, however. The adult records here of the intelligence tests applied to American soldiers, have reached the conclusion that these men had on an average the intellectual development which is considered normal for a boy 14 years old. Most of our novels and most of our stage plays are fairy tales in effect. That is, they all foster lovely illusions about life, rather than study the truth of it. The American public is nearly always antagonized by any work of art which sets for the truth about life.

"Why write about such ugly things when there are so many pleasant things to write about?" is the formula always used.

"Tell me a nice, pretty story, Daddy," is what the same individual was saying at the age of 10. How much has his point of view changed, asks the psychologist.

Other nations differ from us in all parts of the world most men and women never grow up, but in the highly civilized regions of man there is probably a larger percentage of real adults, as indicated by the much larger number of persons who show a mature taste in literature, drama, art, music, and have a more serious outlook on life.

Education to Blame
What, then, is the cause of our failure to bring ourselves to a real maturity? Mr. Edison has the support of the chief experts when he lays the chief blame on education. Our education teaches the child a lot of rigid beliefs, instead of teaching him to think. But above all, it bores him. The child's nature is a thing which help any individual to understand and appreciate life—are made inexpressible dull for the youngster. He loses all interest in them.

"The moment school is not play, it is an injury," says Mr. Edison. "I don't know quite the age at which a child's mind atrophies, but it is somewhere between 11 and 14, and along most lines it never advances thereafter. A little later the child becomes interested in making money, and that remains the individual's most vital interest all his life. His character and personality mature after a fashion, but these can never reach a full maturity without an all-round mental development. Hence the fact that the grown man so often has the tastes, the viewpoint and the amusements of a high school boy."

It is not possible to summarize here all of the evidence which has been brought forward to prove that the public as a whole has never grown up. Our tastes in reading, movies and the-

ording to The Record-Herald's own figures.

"Where is the \$250,000 saving going to be made?"

"The Record-Herald presented figures in detail to show that the pay roll of 1920 was \$705,000 and these figures were published at a time to show the legislature that the previous administration was spending too much money in state house salaries. The Record-Herald made them as strong as possible and insisted they were absolutely correct and compiled after much work for the information and benefit of the public.

"Now we have the spectacle of that paper trying to pad up its own list to make the 1920 pay roll larger than it really was by inserting in it some salaries not before considered as a part of the state capital pay roll proper. This is a futile attempt to again deceive its readers. If the figures were wrong in January, who is going to believe that any figures compiled by The Record-Herald are correct?"

"The Record-Herald's attempt to point out a quarter of a million dollars saving, makes its own figures look like the explosion of an adding machine on a cold November morning."

"All anyone has to do is to take the figures presented by The Record-Herald and a school child still in the addition class will show in five minutes that there cannot possibly be a saving of a quarter of a million dollars when \$382,015 was spent in the first six months and surely the deserving Republicans are not going to be fired just before Thanksgiving in order to save two months' pay roll."

"To filch one of the most beautiful and sarcastic phrases from the columns of our evening contemporary; an expression so full of meaning and dignity; a group of words conveying the idea of a vacuum in a writer's head, 'it is to laugh, ha, ha!'"

Some wise man once said that figures do not lie, but liars sometimes figure. We are reminded of the story as we read the figures presented by the Helena newspapers in support of their respective sides in this contention. The fact remains however that no one can notice any falling off in the number of employees at the state house, and everyone knows that politics reigns supreme at the state house. Whatever is done there has as its primary purpose votes at the coming election, and business princi-

ples are subordinate to political success. Under such circumstances one can hardly expect any true economy, and our opinion is that if he does not expect it he will not be disappointed.

Bank Reorganization Accepted in Cut Bank

Cut bank, Nov. 15.—The committee selected by the depositors of the Farmers' State bank called second meeting at which it was decided to accept the proposition as suggested Nov. 5 by L. Q. Skelton, state superintendent of banks. The committee is busy getting the depositors signed up, so that the bank can be reopened. The reorganization of the bank depends on a majority of them agreeing to this agreement, and it looks as though the plan will succeed. So many realize the importance of a bank for the city, that extraordinary efforts are being put forth and, with the signing up of the depositors, the greatest difficulty will have been met.

As planned, the old stockholders are to surrender their stock and pay into the bank the cash it represents, thus creating a fund to start with, the balance necessary to be raised by selling stock at \$125 a share, par value. The time set by Mr. Skelton to decide definitely whether the bank would open or not, expires Tuesday but the work is of such magnitude that a few days grace will undoubtedly be granted.

White Sulphur Fire Ruins Business Shops

White Sulphur Springs, Nov. 15.—Fire broke out at 1 o'clock, Monday morning, in a Toggery, the only ladies' furnishing store in town, and destroyed the entire stock. The stock that remains is virtually damaged by smoke and water. The building was owned by Mrs. Richard T. Ringling while the stock of goods was owned by Mrs. Oscar Bing. It was covered by about two-thirds insurance. The building is a complete loss. It was covered by insurance.

WILL PRESENT PEACE FESTIVAL

Lewistown, Nov. 15.—Thursday evening the students of the Junior high school will present a play, "The Red Cross of Peace," under the direction of Miss Lane Bennett. Nearly 100 of the students have completed the rehearsals for this feature.

SNOW BRINGS FERUGS MOISTURE

Lewistown, Nov. 15.—"Snow showers" occurred intermittently Monday and at night, the fall at times being very heavy for a few minutes, and then ceasing entirely. Altogether considerable moisture fell.

2060 CASES HEARD BY CYCLE UP SQUAD IN COVERING STATE

Work of Veterans Bureau Finished in Montana; Helena Soon to Function.

Special to The Tribune. Glendive, Nov. 15.—The "cleanup squad" finished its work of examining world war veteran applicants for compensation for the entire state of Montana in this city Saturday night. The board has now disbanded. While in Glendive, the squad established contact with 143 claimants, of which 68 cases were new claims. Owing to the fact that its authority permitted complete examination, these men were given a final rating. The remainder of the claims were for additional compensation due to increased disability, and claims which previously had been disqualified. The district office which is maintained at present in Helena must also pass upon 52 applications made for vocational training made while the squad was in this city. In this matter, the board did not have final jurisdiction.

Red Cross Helped Much

A. Vieland, who was chairman of the board for Montana, stated that within the past 60 days no less than 2,000 applicants had been acted upon in the state and at no time was there any complaint or criticism by the men. He commended the assistance rendered him and his conferees by the Dawson-Concord-Garfield chapter of the Red Cross chapter while in Glendive, and especially its president, John F. Murphy, and its efficient secretary, Mrs. Catherine Calk McCarty. Their efforts together with the assistance of the commercial classes of the Dawson county high school, made the work much easier and enabled the board to handle its matters with great dispatch.

The board was composed of Andrew McDonald, chairman; Dr. W. S. Anderson, examining doctor; Adam Hallin, secretary; J. A. Conroy, vocational adviser; E. P. Kinch, representing the Red Cross; E. M. Hill, representing the Veterans Welfare commission; W. T. Parker and Miss Nora Howard, the American Legion.

Helena Office to Function Soon

The U. S. veteran bureau is out of the hands of the consolidation of the War Risk bureau, U. S. Public Health service, and the federal board for vocational training by act of the congress. These bureaus formerly constituted the part of the organization of the U. S. treasury department. As a result of the consolidation they are now in charge of a single director who is directing the consolidation of the U. S. offices in the United States. Montana together with Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, comprise one district or region and have their headquarters for this district will be in Minneapolis. There will also be 140 sub-offices in the entire country, and that for Montana will be located in Helena. The manager of the Montana office will be C. Thos. Busha, Jr., who is at present state commander of the American Legion. His official title will be local manager, U. S. veterans bureau. The Helena office will be ready for business about the first of the year. Mr. Vieland will be attached to this office.

Shelby Hunters Bring Elk Back From Trips

Special to The Tribune. Shelby, Nov. 15.—Warren Payton, recently with the state highway commission, left Sunday for Wolf Point, where he is employed by the Great Northern railway.

Joe Frogge and brother, Earl, returned this week from trips through the Dakotas and Idaho by auto. Chris Dodge, who accompanied them, will remain in Idaho.

F. G. Alford, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Pierce and Miss Mathieson returned Thursday from Jennings, Mont., after a hunting trip of four days, bringing back two blacktail deer.

Harry Syster, Ted Boss, J. G. Henderson are home from hunting elk. Mr. Syster brought back a fine specimen. A deer county leopon post was at a dance at the high school auditorium on armistice night. A large number of out-of-town people were present. Music was furnished by the Lethbridge symphony.

Charley MacLead returned from Edmonton, where he spent the summer. R. L. Abell of Browning, is here, fitting up the old postoffice building on the north side for a branch of the Browning Saddlery Co.

Erickson Children Case Is Continued

Special to The Tribune. Lewistown, Nov. 15.—Judge R. von Tolpelt heard further testimony in the case of Mary A. (Chapman) Erickson against W. L. Chapman, in which the latter seeks a modification of a decree of divorce that will give him the custody of the two children. The court continued the matter until further testimony is heard and, in the meantime, ordered the children back into the custody of Mrs. Erickson, pending a final determination of the case.

Seven Made Citizens Out of 15 Applying

Special to The Tribune. Chinook, Nov. 15.—Out of 15 applicants, seven were granted citizenship at the naturalization term of court held here on Friday. They were Joseph Knochek of Leroy, a native of Austria; Friedrich Horn, of Harlen, born in Russia; Boyd C. Murphy, of Turmen; and Rev. J. H. Moffett, of Harlen, who was naturalized by Henry R. Lange, of Harlen, George A. Wroslon, of Harlen, and Dietrich Harder, of Zurich, subjects of Great Britain.

Hunters Get Turkey and Elude Pursuers

Shonkin, Nov. 15.—Two hunters in a Ford roadster stopped long enough to jump out of their car at the bridge across Shonkin creek at the Pat Conolly ranch, crawl through the fence and knock a young turkey in the head with the barrel of a gun and then beat it toward Fort Benton. The poachers were pursued nearly to Fort Benton, but they turned into some side road and made their getaway. The turkeys being very tame, one fell an easy victim to the two sneaky hunters.

BILLINGS BEARING TO GO UPON NATURAL GAS IN ALL SECTIONS

Company Has Laid 21 Blocks of Belt Line Mains, Now Will Tap New Parts.

Special to The Tribune. Billings, Nov. 15.—Billings has reached the stage where it is "rarin' to go" on a natural gas basis. Every part of the town wants to be piped and gas will supplant coal generally as fuel and in many homes will take the place of electricity and oil as the illuminant.

The company is rushing the piping operations and in seven days laid 21 blocks of the eight-inch belt line mains that are to circle the city and feed the old system of mains, as well as the four-inch laterals, which are to supply parts never before served. Work on these, which will aggregate 15 miles, is now under way.

Completion of this system of laterals, involving, as it does, work on the north, south, east and west sides, will hardly be possible before next summer, but work permitting a good part of the extension service system of laterals should be laid by the first of the year. Work will start this week, some of the pipe having already been delivered.

Such splendid progress is being made on the belt pipeline that it now appears that there is no question but what it will be ready to receive the natural gas from the Elk basin field the moment it is brought to the city limits by the Ohio company.

The gas company already has 21 miles of lateral line laid to serve its 2,400 patrons. These laterals consist of an eight-inch feeder line extending clear across the city from its plant, and six and four-inch laterals from this feeder line.

In addition to constructing its extension system, plans for which call for serving every section of the city no matter how remote from its center, the gas company has before it the task of installing pipes from these laterals to the hundreds of householders who heretofore have not used gas, but will take advantage of availability of the natural product for heat and cooking. Then there are a number of present domestic consumers who will find it necessary to install larger pipes from the street mains to their homes because of the fact that original installation was made solely with view to availability for cooking, and use of heating will require larger pipes.

In connection with its plans for extension of service mains, the company will find it necessary to replace a few of the two-inch lines now in use with four-inch pipe. This substitution, however, constitutes but a very small part of the extension service in its entirety.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS HOLD INSTITUTE AT LEWISTOWN

Special to The Tribune. Lewistown, Nov. 15.—Many delegates were in the city attending a Sunday school institute for the Judith Basin country, which closed Tuesday evening. Most of those taking part in the various features of the program were specially invited to attend work from Chicago, including Rev. H. C. Wilson.

METHODIST HOLD PEACE SUNDAY.

Special to The Tribune. Chinook, Nov. 15.—Peace Sunday was observed in the Methodist church here by the Rev. Reuben Dutton, who delivered a sermon appropriate to the day, entitled "Shall America Be First." Solos with peace as their theme were sung by Irwin Dolfe and Miss Leafy Riegel.

A FARMER'S INVESTMENT What is? A Certificate of Deposit. Why so? Because he can earn 4 per cent interest on his money without tying it up for longer than six months. Have you money that you will not need until spring? "C. D." it in the



The GREAT FALLS NATIONAL BANK
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MONTANA SHRINERS GOING TO SHERIDAN MONDAY. Sheridan, Wyo., Nov. 15.—Shriners from Billings and Hardin, Mont., are to come to Sheridan next Monday to participate in a ceremonial to be held here by Kalif temple on that day, it is announced here. A large class of novices will be initiated.

GOES TO CHICAGO WITH STOCK. Special to The Tribune. Chinook, Nov. 15.—B. Flora has gone to Chicago with a shipment of cattle. He expects to meet Mrs. Flora, who has been visiting relatives in Iowa for the past several months, and they will return home together.

Go to Orton Brothers Piano Sale For a real bargain in a good piano or phonograph. All string instruments at half price. Sheet music 5c per copy and up. 518 Central Ave., Great Falls. Phone 6143

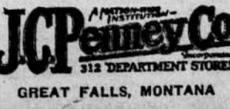
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MEN'S WORK PANTS Heavy Cotton Jeans. \$1.98 a Pair	ALL WOOL UNION SUITS Men's all pure virgin wool, Gray, White or Fawn. \$4.50	CORDUROY PANTS Heavy Olive Drab. \$3.50 a Pair
BLACK SATEEN SHIRTS Men's, Heavy Weight. 89c Each	LAMB LINED Overcoats Moleskin shell, lamb lined body, leather lined sleeves and wombat collar. Belted. \$19.75 and \$24.75	MEN'S WORK SHOES All Leather, Welt Sole, Black or Brown. \$3.98
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