

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

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

A Daily Bible Thought

JOY FOR WEeping:—His anger endureth but a moment: in his favor is life: weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.—Psalm 30:5.

GHOSTS AT THE CONFERENCE.

THE disarmament conference seems to drag a little. The first enthusiasm caused by Secretary Hughes' frank naval scrapping proposal is wearing away. Accepted in principle as it was by all the delegates, each nation now wants some special advantage not included in the first proposition. Even in the United States there seems to be a disposition to renege on our first offer, and it is now suggested that we should keep three of our best battleships which were marked for destruction and turn them into commercial freight carriers. Of course, they could be readily turned back again into warships in time of need. Japan also wants to keep three more than the Hughes proposition would allow.

The Hearst papers and some Republican newspapers, like the New York Tribune, are also raising the old constitution as a scarecrow and waving it at the conference. They say that Secretary Hughes and the other three delegates have no right to agree to destroying any part of our navy because the constitution places the control of the size of our navy in the hands of congress and not in the hands of the president or delegates appointed by him, with the consent of the senate.

And in this connection the ghosts of the senate debates on the Versailles treaty arise to confront Senator Lodge, particularly his reservation on section 8, of the League Covenant. That reservation got the vote of President Harding himself who was then a senator as well as the vote of a majority of the senate, including nearly all the Republican senators. It is the tenth reservation adopted and it reads as follows:

10. No plan for a limitation of armaments proposed by the council of the League of Nations under the provisions of article 8 shall be held as binding the United States until the same shall have been accepted by congress, and the United States reserves the right to increase its armament without the consent of the council whenever the United States is threatened with invasion or engaged in war.

No doubt the consent of congress could be obtained to the naval disarmament agreement concluded by the conference at Washington, though in view of the fate of the last international agreement made by our government and submitted to the senate as a treaty, foreign nations would be a little suspicious. But it is likely that the foreign nations would accept the principle laid down in the last clause of that reservation, namely that we are at liberty to disregard the agreement and throw it in the ash barrel whenever we think we are "threatened" with invasion. It is apparent that such a condition attached to an international agreement for disarmament makes it absolutely worthless. All the nations involved could rightly claim the same limitation on their agreement. France thinks she is threatened with invasion now. There are plenty of people who think Japan threatens the United States with invasion, and there are plenty of people in Japan who think the United States is now threatening them with invasion. The adoption of that reservation by congress with reference to the naval disarmament agreement if it be made by the Washington conference would make the agreement not worth the paper it was written on.

It is a striking example of how chickens come home to roost and those guilty of it. The effort of Senator Lodge and his Republican associates to discredit the League of Nations for purely partisan ends led them into this trap. They can only get out of it by repudiating and discrediting their own action with reference to the League of Nations. Fortunately, the Democrats are not likely to follow their evil example and insist on attaching any treaty agreement made by the president at the Washington conference. If they did, it would put

the president in a bad hole, for he voted for this reservation No. 10 himself when he was a senator and its adoption would destroy the whole work of naval disarmament in the Washington conference he called. It was to destroy the work of President Wilson in the League of Nations that reservation 10 was conceived and supported by the Republicans. If the Democrats were equally partisan, they would seize this opportunity for revenge, but they won't. They are as much desirous of achieving relief from war burdens as the Republicans—perhaps, a little more so, and they will refrain from following the Republican example.

Senator Lodge and the president will probably sacrifice consistency and eat their words on the League of Nations disarmament proposals when it comes to adopting the Washington disarmament proposals. Perhaps, they will say nothing about their former attitude, and that would be the best way. Perhaps, they will simply say they have changed their mind and that would be all right, too. Perhaps, they will undertake to explain that the Washington conference and its acts are a horse of a very different color from the League of Nations, and that what was sauce for the goose was not sauce for a good gander like their gander. And if they take this line of argument to explain their inconsistency they are pretty sure to end up in a quagmire of absurdity. They had just better repudiate their former principles as expressed in reservation No. 10, and admit that it was political bunk intended to wreck the League of Nations and make its disarmament program futile.

RIDDICK WAS THERE.

AMONG the ninety-four Republican members of the lower house who joined a nearly solid Democratic vote in turning down President Harding's suggestion that the house compromise with the senate rate of fifty per cent super-tax on incomes of over \$200,000 by agreeing to a 40 per cent rate, we find the name of "Riddick." As Representative McCormick's name does not appear among the list of insurgents we assume that he voted with the regulars of the house against the 50 per cent rate. The 50 per cent rate as it passed the senate, carried 201 to 173, with 94 Republicans voting for it and all but three Democrats also voting that way.

This 50 per cent rate is in addition to the normal rate of eight per cent, so that it now makes it the law that 58 per cent in federal income tax must be deducted from any income of over \$200,000. Of course, as President Harding pointed out in his letter to Chairman Fordney which was read to congress just before this vote was taken, no one will pay that rate more than once. They will pull their money out of industrial investments and buy tax-free bonds with it, so that the government will collect no tax at all on such incomes. But then it would also have been the same if congress had followed the president's compromise suggestion of 40 per cent. We fear it would largely have been the case if congress had adopted the advice of Secretary Mellon and fixed it at 25 per cent. The secretary of the treasury told congress that 25 per cent was the extreme of the tax that could be collected by the government from industrial investment capital without driving it into non-taxable securities. He put the limit high, but when he puts the figures at 25 per cent he wanted to go as high as possible in the hope that congress would listen to his advice. As a matter of fact, non-taxable securities now pay from 5 to 6 per cent to the purchaser, and we doubt if industrial investments as a whole, pay much more. Even with a 25 per cent deduction and 8 per cent normal added, we feel sure that it would be a very heavy drift to the non-taxpaying investments. As it stands with a 58 per cent deduction from earnings for the government and in some states a further deduction for state income tax, the man who has his money in industrial securities which furnish pay roll envelopes, and develop the wealth of the country, will get it out as quick as he can and into city, state, school district and federal tax-free bonds which pay no taxes at all and will bring him a better return.

The Democratic party has made a mighty poor showing on this question. It is true that they are in the minority and responsibility attaches to the majority party, in the case the Republican party, for

The Haskin Letter

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

CHINA'S CASE.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—Chaulmoogra oil, which has brought hope to lepers all over the world, may also prove a boon to sufferers from tuberculosis. The germs of the two diseases are now being compared by doctors, and it is believed that injections of the leprosy remedy might possibly have a beneficial effect on tuberculosis.

Accordingly, experiments with this oil are now being made on laboratory animals by government doctors. As yet, they have not reached a stage at which reports of success or failure can be given out.

This is the latest promising study of a tuberculosis remedy. There are many false alarms of infallible cures. There are now more than 500 so-called cures in use which are regarded by experts as valueless, nevertheless, draw \$15,000,000 from credulous sufferers every year.

Despite the ever growing flood of useless cures, the medical profession watches hopefully every intelligent experiment. The established treatment for consumption consists mainly of sufficient sleep in the fresh air, nourishing food, moderate exercise, and mastery of the art of relaxation.

This rest cure builds up the body, the cells are strengthened so that the poison of the germ no longer is able to destroy them. Scars form over the diseased area, and as the body continues to improve in health the spread of the germ is arrested. That is the process takes place if the disease has not gone too far.

Supplementary treatments are always being studied and investigated, however, in the hope of finding some artificial way of destroying the germ of tuberculosis without injury to the patient.

Doctors have long speculated as to whether a tuberculin containing live germs of the disease could immunize a human being. Animals have been so immunized, but the danger of injecting virulent bacilli of tuberculosis into patients at this experimental stage of the theory is regarded as too great.

Scientists are still working on this problem, and one specialist says that it offers at present the only real hope of a specific based on scientific facts.

The latest treatment to be widely accepted by specialists is use of compressed air, or in medical terms artificial pneumothorax. In cases where only one lung is affected, compressed air is being successfully used at sanatoria in this country and in Europe.

For diagnosis and for observation of a diseased part the X-ray has proved invaluable. It has never been successful as a means of treating lung cases, but it has proved beneficial in treating tuberculosis of glands in any part of the body, where the disease is near the surface.

cause these experts use other treatments in addition to the all-important rest cure, many tuberculous patients are persuaded to try out on themselves all sorts of advertised "cures."

So far no drug or combination of drugs has been accepted as a specific remedy for tuberculosis by the medical profession. A member of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has said:

"It is not too much to state emphatically that you cannot buy from any druggist in the United States a cure, or mixture that will cure tuberculosis."

The Journal of the Medical Association at one time urged people to write to it before trying advertised or recommended "cures." These organizations have a number of times pointed out that some of the remedies that promise absolute cure in a few months contain drugs which do not give the patient a false sense of improvement for a while. When the drug loses its first strong effect, the patient is no better than before, and often worse.

Don't trust testimonials! The tuberculosis association shows that testimonials announcing absolute cures by a remedy are often written a few weeks after the cure. The testimonial writers say in the history of his case. The association collected testimonials and newspaper death notices of people who wrote them. It was a gruesome, but impressive collection. It showed articles carried by the newspapers regarding the deaths of the same persons who had shortly before announced that they were cured. Around the words "died of tuberculosis" as they occurred in the articles a heavy black line was drawn.

Some of the "cures" contain no actual harmful ingredients. One well advertised cure for various ills, including tuberculosis, was shown by analysis to be a simple concoction of sugar, salt and water. Others have been recommended by well meaning laymen as a cure for consumption and other foods have their sponsors.

The danger with these remedies is that while they may not be harmful in themselves they may keep the patient from taking the proper treatment. And in tuberculosis every day's advance in the disease means a harder fight to regain health.

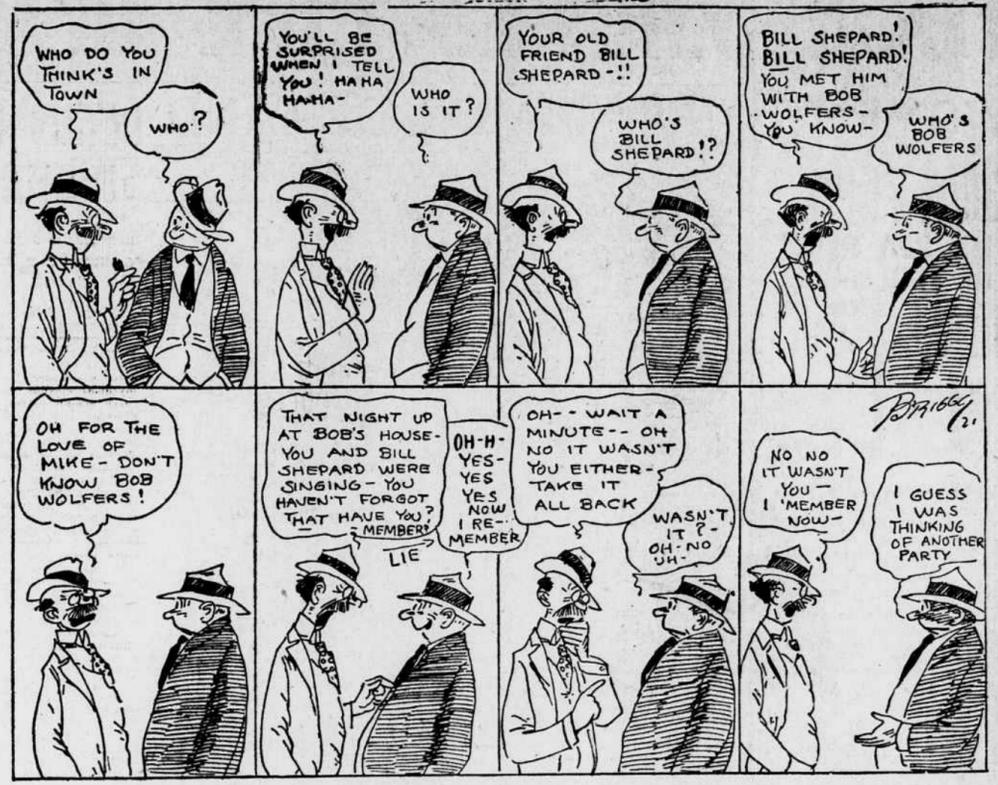
It has been suggested by a Swiss specialist that there should be at least one clinic in a country to protect the public against fakery for tuberculosis. He proposes that organizers of new remedies should be required to submit them to this scientific body for an official investigation. Any useless or harmful concoction would be refused approval, and could not be placed on the market. This would, it is claimed, protect thousands of people who trifle with tuberculosis and "chronic coughs" and put their faith in high sounding labels.

In general, all doctors and associations who work to prevent and cure tuberculosis urge that no one should take any treatment for this disease without the sanction of a reputable physician or clinic. In most of our cities now there are clinics where persons who have symptoms of tuberculosis—persistent cough, loss of weight, lack of energy—can get a careful diagnosis and instructions regarding treatment.

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THAT GUILTIEST FEELING



YELLOWSTONE KANGAROO COURT NOW IS PONDEROUS INSTITUTION

Prisoners Subject to Procedure as They Land in Jail; Fines Go to Swell Tobacco Fund.

Billings, Nov. 27.—When a prisoner is sentenced and enters the county jail to begin serving his term, he is not through with court procedure. Once more he must appear before a judge and once more he is fined. No plea of not guilty may be entered and no oaths are taken.

"John Doe," says the court, "you are found guilty of breaking into Yellowstone county jail without permission of the inmates. You are fined—how much have you got?"

The kangaroo court is called and one rule in every county jail. No body knows where the court originated, although it is generally believed that some prisoner, for diversion hours of the scheme and others carried it with them when they were re-arrested and sentenced.

Sheriffs have found that the kangaroo court attaches hasten him to charges in a better state of humor, and lessens the work of jailers and other employees.

Tobacco for all is provided through fines imposed. It is the utopia of socialism. The fines are commensurate with the amount of money left with the jailer on being searched. If a prisoner has a dollar or two, his fine is light; if he has \$25, many packs of tobacco are in sight. The man with no money works out his fine at the rate of 20 cents a day. The usual rate for break into jail without permission is between \$1 and \$3.

Never Ending System A never-ending system of courts is formed. Always there are prisoners whose terms are nearly ended and always there are newcomers. By a regular election by ballot, a sheriff, a clerk of the court and a judge are appointed. And who better the man who holds a kangaroo in contempt.

Will Tell Young Men of Vocations Open to Them at Present

Special to The Tribune. Bozeman, Nov. 27.—The third young men's vocational conference will be held at the state college here, January 9 to 13, 1922. Young men from Montana high schools will obtain some first hand information on vocations open to young men of today.

Thomas Dowson of Glendive is the state's representative for Boys' and Girls' clubs at the International Stock show at Chicago. Thomas Dowson, who is 16 years old, was club champion at a Southdown ram.

Extension short courses, or farmers' institutes, will be held in various counties of Montana this winter beginning December 27 and continuing to April 1. A short course for bankers is to be one of the features of the annual farmers' week, to be held at the state college, January 9 to 14.

Any Knapp of Custer county won first place in the farm flock egg laying contest, conducted by the Montana extension service. The record of Mr. Knapp's flock shows a profit of \$3.34 per hen. His chickens are Brown Leghorns. Mrs. Horace Key of Yellowstone county was winner of second place, with a profit of \$2.71 per hen.

Cement work is finished on the foundations of three of the new buildings at Montana state college. Work is progressing on the fourth building, the main engineering building. Foundations ready for superstructures include the biology building, gymnasium and engineering shops.

Reorganization Plan of Stockmen's Bank at Browning, Formed at Browning. Special to The Tribune. Browning, Nov. 27.—The stockholders and directors of the Stockmen's Bank of Browning, which closed its doors September 17, are working strenuously on plans for a reorganization, and have submitted a plan to the depositors which seems to be meeting with general approval.

Mosby Oil Reaches First Sand at 790, Taps Oil and Water

Winnett, Nov. 27.—Reports from the well of the Mosby Oil company, of Olympia, Wash., located in the NW-SW-NW of section 21-15-30, Antelope field, are to the effect that the drill went through the first sand at 790 depth, getting a mixed flow of water and oil, with the water predominating. This sand was reached with 15 inch casing, which will be set below the sand and hole reduced to 12 1/2 inches. Drilling will then be resumed.

Midnorthern Spots No. 5 Location on Homestake Property. Winnett, Nov. 27.—The Midnorthern company has spotted location for No. 5 well on the Homestake lease and rigging will proceed at once. Location is the SW-SW of section 10-15-20. This is one forty south and the same distance west from the Nos. 2 and 4 Homestake producers, in the northeast of the same quarter section. The Nos. 1 and 3 of the Homestake are located in the northeast quarter of the same section, 10-15-20. If brought into successful completion the new well will therefore prove up a considerable additional acreage of the Homestake holdings.

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. Phone 6143. 518 Central Ave., Great Falls.

HYDRASTIA CREAM SKIN BEAUTIFIER. Lapeyre Bros. Drug Store.

EDMONSON'S DENTAL SPECIALISTS. Are prepared to care for all tooth and gum ailments in the most modern way known to dental science at moderate fees. X-RAY EQUIPMENT. The Most Modern Offices in the West. DR. E. E. EDMONSON, DENTIST. Over Lapeyre's Drug Store. Entrance on Third Street South.

YOU SAVE Nearly 1/2 at GUY'S DENTAL OFFICE. The Kind that Gives Complete Satisfaction. Ask for Dr. Guy. I am always here to serve you. DR. W.F. GUY, Dentist. Hours: 8:30 a. m.—9:00 p. m. Phone 6697. First National Bank—Take Elevator to Seventh Floor.

ZERO WEATHER HALTS WORK IN ROUNDUP FIELD FOR A WEEK

Impossible to Haul Coal to Big Wall and Howard Coulee Wells, Account of Snow. Special to The Tribune. Roundup, Nov. 27.—A week of below zero weather coupled with about 15 inches of snow prevented any great amount of headway being made in the Roundup field this week. It has been almost impossible to haul coal through the snow to the Big Wall and Howard Coulee wells. The usual rate for break into the Big Wall, the string of 6 5-S casing has parted in two places and this is now being removed. Some delay was caused by inability to secure a casing of the right size, but at the last report the work was well under way and they expected to have all of the casing out, the two defective joints removed and the work resumed. The string again well under way. Only about 25 feet of underreaming remains to be done and then straight drilling will be started again. This well is 2,025 feet deep, but the casing is run from the Embur sand with the Ten Sipes and Amnden within reach, should the first possible horizon prove barren of oil.

Like Soap Creek It is said by some who are familiar with the logs of the Soap Creek wells that so far, the Big Wall has followed the formations in that field very closely, and it is true it should result from the first few days of drilling when drilling is resumed. In the Howard coulee, work has been discontinued until the weather moderates somewhat. The casing, lying on top of the ground for the greater part and as the thermometer recorded 24 below a part of last week, it is useless to turn the water in until the weather moderates and the pipe line is buried below the frost line. This line is a mile in length and extends from the water well which they recently drilled to their location in 13-15-27.

A local report states that the Devil's Basin is shortly to be given a thorough test by means of a diamond drill, which will enable the operators to reach the gas sands at a fraction of the expense incurred in drilling the same depth with cable tools.

Contract For Derrick C. B. Conannon has awarded a contract for a stub derrick over the Monarch well in 16-11-24, which is now down 356 feet, and when this is complete the drilling machine will be installed and the lower sands tested. Work in their No. 2 and 3 wells has been suspended pending the result of this deep exploration. Operating in cold weather, no rigs are drilling in the Devil's Basin, the Montana Central, the last to quit, having reached a depth of about 800 feet when they shut down for better weather. It may be necessary to replace the small rig they are using with a larger one, before their well is drilled to the sands.

Rifles from which life lines can be shot have been developed in England that can be carried by coast guards in their life boats to aid vessels in peril.

COMMISSIONERS EXPLORE TRAILS OF CROW TRIBE

Billings Delegation Goes Over Section of Reservation in Yellowstone County. Billings, Nov. 27.—Trails and possible roadways through that part of the Crow reservation which lies in Yellowstone county, were inspected recently by a party of Billings officials and business men under the guidance of C. H. Asbury, Indian agent, and the members of the party were Lou Chapline, Dominick Phelan and John S. Todd, county commissioners; C. E. Durland, county engineer and W. J. Mulvaney, Otto North, W. M. Wilds and R. W. Stone, members of the board of the Billings Commercial club. J. E. Graham, county engineer of Big Horn county also accompanied the party.

The party first went over that part of the old railroad grades of the Burlington from Toluca to Bowler which is in the county and on the reservation, starting near Coburn, and going to the country southeast from Coburn toward Beauvois creek and the oil fields, following an old trail. According to the commissioners, they went for 21 miles through this section of the county without seeing a person or a house or any other evidences of civilization than what the bushes and five or six stiers. Members of the party were greatly impressed with the agricultural possibilities of this section of the reservation. With its ultimate settlement with the opening of the reservation, Yellowstone county will have added to it a large dry land section which has no competition in the county with the possible exception of the country around Broadview, they believe. Practically all this part of the reservation is rolling land, well watered and of undoubted fertility.

Mr. Asbury was guide of the expedition and the members of the party found the information he gave them concerning the reservation land of great practical benefit. They stated. During the last three years, the Indian department has spent between \$30,000 and \$40,000 on the development of roads in the reservation. So far the money has been expended chiefly in Big Horn county. Recently the department has been assisting in building a road from Pryor Agency to Edgemoor to give the Pryor Indians an outlet to the railroad. Mr. Asbury is desirous of linking up Crow Agency and Pryor Agency with a system of roads that will avoid the mountainous section of the reservation. He believed the Burlington grade can be utilized in the construction of such a road and it is understood is willing to cooperate with the different counties in its construction.

Experiments in legal execution show that a person expecting a shock will resist excruciate and five or six stiers. Members of the party were greatly impressed with the agricultural possibilities of this section of the reservation. With its ultimate settlement with the opening of the reservation, Yellowstone county will have added to it a large dry land section which has no competition in the county with the possible exception of the country around Broadview, they believe. Practically all this part of the reservation is rolling land, well watered and of undoubted fertility.

When the food comes in at meal times prisoners must stay in their cells until meals are served. When a visitor or an attorney comes prisoners must stay in their cells until they leave. Each and every prisoner must not spit on the floor or throw refuse. When the lights are out at 9:30 p. m. each prisoner must retire and silence must be enforced until 6:30 a. m. Prisoners must not shout out of the windows. Each prisoner must bathe and wash his clothes at least once a week. When a visitor or an attorney comes prisoners must stay in their cells until they leave. Each and every prisoner must not spit on the floor or throw refuse. When the lights are out at 9:30 p. m. each prisoner must retire and silence must be enforced until 6:30 a. m. Prisoners must not shout out of the windows. Each prisoner must bathe and wash his clothes at least once a week. When a visitor or an attorney comes prisoners must stay in their cells until they leave. 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