

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

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A Daily Bible Thought

THE LOVE THAT SAVES: For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. —John 3:16.

BATTLING WITH BOOT-LEGGERS

AN Associated Press dispatch from Washington carries the news that O. H. P. Shelley, the Montana prohibition enforcement officer, is at the national capitol in conference with Prohibition Commissioner Haynes concerning ways and means of suppressing the bootlegger. Mr. Shelley says that a very great percentage of the bootleggers in this state are foreigners and he proposes that when such foreigners are caught and convicted they be deported from the United States as undesirable aliens. More-over, Mr. Shelley states that where such bootleggers are naturalized citizens he will take steps to have their citizenship papers revoked and then have them cited for deportation. The thing could be done, we suppose. When an alien breaks the laws of the country that is his host, he is certainly an undesirable alien, and a suitable person to send back to the country he came from. Such punishment would be feared more than a fine or a few months in jail, where they are well fed and made comfortable, with nothing to do but play cards, smoke, and plan new breaches of the law with their jail associates. These deported foreigners do not enjoy residence in the country from which they came, as a rule. Here they are free to hire a hall and tell native-born citizens what a bad government we have and advise them what to do to overthrow it. Back home they have a way of arresting them and making them work hard, or standing them up against a wall and firing a dozen bullets into them. Usually they make them dig their graves first, though, to save time and expense. We note that Emma Goldman and her side partner, Alex Berkman, who tried to murder J. Pierpont Morgan once, and so became a popular hero among our native anarchists, are trying their best to get out of Russia, where we sent them. They do not like it there, we are told. When they were in the United States they were telling people every day what a paradise Russia was for poor men and women to live in under the Lenin government. They made it pay, too. So that when they sailed away to this paradise they carried with them fat rolls of American money. Emma and her male partner were communists also in theory, so they should not have kicked very hard when the Moscow comrades made them share up this American cash. It was very desirable stuff in Moscow at that time. Their comrades loved it. They just ate it up and last no time doing it. But when their American money was gone, Emma and her crowd found themselves less popular. In fact, they had to go to work. No one in Russia would give them gold or good food for mere words, however violent these words were. They are now at Riga trying their best to get out of Russia to any other country in the world. They have made the rounds of every foreign consular office there and no country wants them. Germany, Poland, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Switzerland, Great Britain, France, all have positively refused to give them passports or give them residence in their country. They are sadly contemplating the necessity of going back to Moscow and to work. Emma and her fat lover are reported to have said that the American government and that they are burning up with passionate love for the American people, and the nation where they were fed fat by fools for speaking foul words about the government that gave them such liberty, but Uncle Sam also has hardened his heart against their pleadings for another chance to get at his foolish ones. We think well of the suggestion of O. H. P. Shelley, that alien bootleggers should be deported. It would save us some money also, we guess, because it would be cheaper to pay their passage back to their native land than to feed them in jail and support their families while they are there. The cost of enforcing this prohibition law seems to be growing by leaps and bounds. Pretty

near all the time of our courts, state and federal seems to be taken up with hearing of such cases, and witness fees and expenses must be a pretty big sum. Three millions of dollars was added by the last congress to the original seven million dollars appropriated for spies and other law enforcing machinery by congress, and other millions are needed, we are told. And this brings up another subject that State Prohibition Commissioner Shelley might well consider in recasting his law enforcement methods. United States Judge Bourquin at the recent trial of some bootlegger cases from Havre practically ordered the dismissal of a whole batch of cases that rested on the testimony of federal spies under the orders of the prohibition enforcement officers, because of the fact that these government witnesses admitted that they went on all night drunken debauch with three women in their company in order to obtain evidence against the parties that furnished them with the liquor. The court held that on their own confession they were not in a state to remember much about where they got their liquor, and that such immoral and disreputable conduct on the part of the government's officers would prejudice any jury against their testimony. We hear a good deal of complaint on the same score about a number of these prohibition enforcement agents. Mr. Shelley might well deport a few of his spies as undesirable citizens, if the tales have substance, and when a federal judge brings such charges they certainly ought to cause a revision of the methods and men employed to get evidence. We suppose it is hard to get a man of good reputation and character to do this spy work, but certainly some improvement might be made, and these men ought to be instructed not to use such arguments as they are often charged with doing in order to tempt some man to break the law. We have heard it alleged that in some instances they have even offered to furnish an intended victim with the booze in order to get him to break the law, thus making a bootlegger in order to get a conviction to their credit. Such disgraceful methods of getting evidence as those exposed by Judge Bourquin from the bench ought to be discontinued by the prohibition law enforcers at once. The effect of such methods is to bring discredit on the law, quite as much as to discourage bootlegging.

HARDING COMES DOWN

IT WILL not be necessary for Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and his brother plenipotentiaries to shoot. Like Davy Crockett's coon he will come down without that preliminary. The president after giving out the statement that his understanding of the four power treaty, and its obligation for mutual consultation for defense in the event of any outside nation making war on any of the island "possessions" or "dominions" of any of the four powers which lie in the Pacific ocean, did not include the island of Japan. That raised a sensation, for all the delegates at the conference, including our own, understood that Japan, Australia, New Zealand and all the other Pacific islands held by any one of the four powers were included in the agreement. To this view President Harding now assents in a formal statement. He says his first opinion was given out to newspapermen merely as a personal opinion of his own, and was not meant as an administration opinion or policy. He is willing, therefore, to accept the conference view of what the treaty means, which is that it covers all the islands of the four powers in the Pacific, including Japan. It does not, however, cover Korea, which has been annexed to Japan, or Port Arthur or Manchuria, these not being island possessions but parts of the Asiatic continent. This change of front on the part of President Harding puts the administration back of an alliance with Great Britain, France and Japan to defend the island possessions of each other in the Pacific. That is the real meat of the treaty. Of course, there is no legal obligation on the part of any one of them to do this. It is only implied in the agreement of the four to meet and consult with each other as to what they will do in the circumstances to any disturber of the peace of the Pacific. That is no agreement to fight, of course. The United States could not make such a treaty agreement if it wanted to do so, because congress alone has

The Haskin Letter

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

THE RESOURCEFUL SHOPPER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The outstanding fact about the retail market these days is the variation you can discover in the price asked for exactly the same article at different stores. Some retailers are apparently trying to stand pat on war time prices, while others are trying to build up their trade and hasten the turnover by selling at the lowest prices they can. No doubt, too, the retail price varies widely because the wholesale prices, at which goods now in stores were bought, also vary. Some retailers have goods in stock bought at war time wholesale prices, and they are holding them for a price that will give them at least their money back. Others, who bought more cautiously, have the same articles purchased at somewhat lower rates. Whatever the reasons for this variety of price on the same article, it certainly exists, and it creates an unusual opportunity for the resourceful and determined shopper to find what he is looking for at a low price. Incidentally, the fact that in the same town the same article is sold for three or four different prices shows that most people are not resourceful and determined shoppers. While constantly protesting against high prices they, as a rule, tamely pay whatever the retailer demands, and they make no special effort to patronize the man who offers goods at a low price. They buy where they are accustomed to buying, and would rather pay a few cents or dollars more than walk a few blocks farther. This is undoubtedly much more true of men than of women. Cigarettes at Three Prices Take for example, such a preponderantly male trade as that in tobacco. The most surprising variation is the prices charged for the same article is observable. In this city, for example, there is a certain brand of cigarettes which may be purchased at 17, 18 or 20 cents a box. There are just as many places selling them at one price as at either of the others. But all places seem to be doing an equally good business in them. It would seem that the cigarette-smoker buys where he is accustomed to buying, and that a saving of 15 per cent is not enough to induce him to change his habits. In this case, there is not much to induce the retailer to lower his price. If a low price brought a flood of trade and a high price produced prompt boycott, it is extremely probable that the average of retail prices would fall. In another case a brand of trademarked and nationally advertised khaki trousers, widely used by sportsmen, was priced at three different stores. The prices were \$3.50, \$6.25 and \$7.00. Likewise a large hardware store wanted \$2.50 for a certain hand-ax, which is trade-marked. A smaller place sold the same tool for \$1.65. It is safe to say that many more of them are sold at the higher price than at the lower. Sporting goods are an instructive illustration of the shopping habits of men. These goods are bought almost exclusively by men. There are about 5,000,000 men in this country who go afield, and the industry which caters to their wants is a large one. It supports in a typical city of half a million people, five or six stores devoted exclusively to such goods. The prices charged for these goods vary from 10 to 50 per cent. The leading

store on the principal retail street always gets more for exactly the same article than the little store up a side street. Furniture, for example, which sells for \$5.00 in the fall, but very few are sold in the fall. The average sportsman spends probably less than half again as much as he need spend for his equipment. He is, in fact, about as careful as a small boy in a candy store. His outdoor life represents the big side of his nature anyway. When he sees some shining bit of equipment that he likes in a window he runs in and buys it without question, though he may pay 50 per cent more than is necessary. But a rise of one cent in the price of gasoline will always get a howl of rage out of him, while to mention the prices women pay for clothes in his presence is to inspire a philippic. The women as a matter of fact are much better shoppers than the men, and as a result the prices charged for the things they buy are usually much more uniform than those charged for strictly masculine goods. It has been noted that stores catering to women usually give a good price. That is, there are usually at least three stores in a city which carry women's cloaks, and larger places are likely to have three stores of each distinctive class, or on each principal street. The reason for this is that a woman about to make a purchase will usually price the desired article in at least three places, and then buy in the cheapest market, whereas the man will probably buy in the first place he enters if the salesman there knows his business. Women Determined It is also easy to see that a woman will take more trouble to make her purchases. In department stores the men's furnishings are always on the first floor, while the women's are on an upper floor in search of what they want. But the women's furnishings are always on an upper floor, while the men's are on the first floor. A lot of small articles that every woman needs, so that she will see them and buy them in passing. Despite her greater determination and resourcefulness as a shopper, she cannot be said that the woman comes off much better than the man in the buying of ready-to-wear clothes. On the whole, women are more resourceful than men. She must have the latest thing right away, no matter what it costs. Likewise the merchant must sell the latest thing while it is still in demand, or never. Men's styles in suits change every year, but they are more conservative in their tastes to wear a suit three years old if it is still in passably good condition. Men who buy tailored clothes usually have at the higher price than at the lower. After a year the tailor may introduce some minor changes as a concession to fashion, but the average man is a conservative in this matter. Furthermore, if the price is too high, a man will not buy at all. He will make the old suit do. But not so woman. She must have a new one. There are many different factors in the making of high retail prices, but man's laziness and woman's vanity are undoubtedly two constant ones.

the right to declare war or refuse such declaration. But it does carry a moral obligation to use force if that be necessary as a last resort. Mr. Harding held that this moral obligation existed in article 10 of the covenant of the League of Nations which was in fact couched in very much the same words as article 2 of this treaty, and bound us to consult with the League members in case any nation made a war of aggression against a member of the League. We think Mr. Harding and the republican senators were right in saying that a moral obligation on the United States existed in Article 10. And if such moral obligation existed in article 10 of the League covenant it certainly also exists in this four-power entente Pacific treaty. No doubt Senator Lodge and his associates will be able by hair splitting over words to argue that there is some difference between the two, but to our mind there is no difference and if we adopt this treaty we will do the very thing we refused to do when the heart of the covenant of the League of Nations was up for discussion in congress: viz. article 10 of that document. For our part we are not opposed to the ratification of this latest treaty. Article 2 and its moral obligations do not scare us at all. We feel sure to begin with that no nation in the world today is going to challenge the military, naval, financial and industrial power of Great Britain, France, the United States or Japan, combined in this Pacific entente treaty, by waging aggressive war on any of their island possessions, even as we feel sure that had we ratified the covenant of the League of Nations we would never have been called upon to use military force for its defensive obligations. No nation would be crazy enough to defy the whole world leagued against them in order to invade and conquer another country. The four-power entente treaty will get more votes against it, we fear, since its scope has been made plain. The Japanese haters and the British haters will both be against its ratification on account of its moral obligations toward these countries. But we can see no reason why a democrat who supported the League of Nations should oppose the ratification of this treaty. So we expect a strong democratic vote in the senate for its ratification.

Arrest of Cafe Owner Results in Gambling Charges Special to The Tribune. Harlem, Dec. 22.—Harry Morris, proprietor of the Home cafe was placed under the watch of Friday's police charged with issuing a worthless check and was lodged in the county jail at Chinook. As a result of this action Morris has sworn to three warrants charging R. C. Reed, Bert McGuire and Tommy McGuire with gambling. The three furnished bonds Tuesday in the sum of \$500 each in Justice Ring's court to appear for a hearing later on. According to Morris's statement given to the sheriff he gave his check in a settlement of losses sustained in a poker game, but the following day withdrew his money from the bank where he had his money on deposit. The check was given to a third party who sought to recover the amount of the check. Morris refused to make good and his arrest followed.

Diminutive Heroine Assumes Charge and Extinguishes Flames

Butte, Dec. 22.—Fire broke out yesterday afternoon at the home of J. O'Boyle, Lowell avenue. Mrs. O'Boyle was up town doing her Christmas shopping. In the house her daughters, Dorothy, 8, and Patricia, 6, Betty Thomas, ten year old neighbor say the flames, ordered Dorothy to get a large pan, directed an attack on the flames, instructed an adult neighbor to send in the alarm and had the fire under control when the fire department arrived five minutes later. Patricia had been playing with matches near the bed and a covering caught fire. Betty had the bed clothes safely in the yard when the fire laddies drove up. The little girl, daughter of Mrs. Mrs. Roscoe Thomas, 1734 Lowell avenue is one of the local heroes now.

Kalispell Organizes New National Guard Company of 55 Men

Special to The Tribune. Kalispell, Dec. 22.—The Kalispell company of the Montana national guard was officially organized Wednesday night by Captain Long, representing the adjutant general's office. Fifty-five members succeeded in passing the physical examination and were enrolled and the following officers were elected: Captain, J. H. Wedmann; first lieutenant, Norman Mosby; second lieutenant, Walter Payne; sergeants, Spauling, Le Mieux, Bayne and Brion. The commissioned officers are all ex-service men. Federal inspection by an officer of the regular army is set for January 5.

Campbell's Attorneys Declare but \$11 in Syndicate Treasury

Lowiston, Dec. 22.—In the suit of Gordon Campbell and others against L. C. Stevenson, as a trustee of the Gordon Campbell-Kevin syndicate and others, in which the plaintiffs ask for an accounting, the return of property and the removal of Stevenson as a trustee, Judge Rudolf Von Tobel was engaged at 11 o'clock Wednesday in hearing arguments upon the plaintiff's motion to quash the defendant's application for a receiver and to vacate the order to show cause. In resisting the motion for a receivership Campbell's attorneys claimed there was nothing for such a person to receive, as there was only \$11 in the treasury. Stevenson's attorneys argued that a receiver was necessary until a reorganization could be effected. The matter was continued until February 1, Campbell agreeing to waive until that time \$100,000 claimed as due him for drilling, etc.

Excitement Caused by Reported Finding of Gold in Dakota

Special to The Tribune. Williston, N. D., Dec. 22.—Considerable excitement has been caused at Powers lake by the reported finding of gold. Samples of the ore have been tested by local men who declare that to the best of their knowledge, the stuff is real, and samples are being sent to a government assay office for analysis. The location of the find is being kept secret pending determination of the value of the ore and whether or not it will be worth developing.

KIWANIANS ELECT

Special to The Tribune. Billings, Dec. 22.—Annual election of officers Tuesday of the Billings Kiwanis club resulted in the election of Dr. E. W. Thuerer, president; W. T. Pierce, vice president; Al Bohlander, secretary, and A. Oehler, treasurer.

FLEEING BANDIT SHOT AND KILLED BY BILLINGS POLICE

Dead Man Identified as Earl P. Pike Wanted in Casper, Wyoming.

Billings, Dec. 22.—The bandit who was killed here Wednesday night by Patrolman Frank Floyd following the holdup of H. C. Kogen, a local tailor, was identified Thursday by a former fellow employe of the Mid-West Refining company at Casper, Wyo., as Earl P. Pike. A message from the sheriff at Casper stated that Pike was wanted in that city on a charge of holdup. The shooting occurred on one of the main business streets after Pike and a companion had held up Kogen in the lobby of the building in which his establishment is located. The robbers got two diamonds valued at \$1,000, a gold watch which Kogen says is worth \$200 and about \$40 in cash. One of the diamonds was found in the pockets of the wounded man. Kogen was knocked out and severely beaten, but regained consciousness in time to sound the alarm which sent a patrolman after the bandits. When they refused to stop at the command of the officer, the latter fired, the bullet hitting Pike in the neck. He died a short time later in a hospital. His companion escaped.

Elks Raise Funds to Make Temple of Y. M. C. A. Building

Special to The Tribune. Kalispell, Dec. 22.—Kalispell Elks have completed the arrangements for the purchase of the Y. M. C. A. building for use as a temple, the amount necessary to take over the building, remodel it and furnish it having been raised by the finance committee. The only detail now remaining is to arrange for the exchange of the outstanding bonds of the Y. M. C. A. building for bonds of a similar nature issued by the Elks building association. No difficulty is anticipated in this regard, as the new corporation in addition to the present assets of the newly acquired building, will include their Main street property valued at over \$7,500. The committee has also devised an arrangement whereby the payment of a 7 per cent dividend is assured.

CULBERTSON TEAMS SPLIT BASKETBALL VICTORIES

Special to The Tribune. Culbertson, Dec. 22.—The Culbertson high school boys' and girls' teams played basketball with the Froid high school teams Tuesday night with the following results: Culbertson boys won from Froid by a score of 40-11, and the girls lost to Froid 6-13. This is the second straight victory for the boys and the first game for the girls.

ROTARIANS PAY \$2.

Butte, Dec. 22.—Butte Rotarians assessed themselves \$2 Thursday for a fund for crippled children. A committee will provide medical treatment for needy crippled children in this county from the fund.

Christmas bargains in Pianos and Player Pianos on easy terms at KOPS PIANO HOUSE

508 Central Avenue

HOLLY AND MISTLETOE —twinkling tapers, bells of far and near, voicing the message of peace on earth, good will to men. Christmas is here again. The officers and staff of this bank join in wishing you a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year. The GREAT FALLS NATIONAL BANK "Strength and Service" ESTABLISHED 1891

Bozeman Legion Elects Officers Roseman, Dec. 22.—Gallatin Post No. 14 of the American Legion elected the following officers tonight: W. H. Reif, commander; Chester Roehrer, vice commander; adjutant, Major Erasmus Williams; sergeant-at-arms, R. A. Schyller; captain, Byrie Osborne, and historian, Don Anderson. The Legion, it was announced plans to stage a wrestling match early in January, with "Eagles" Robbins of Three Forks and W. D. Jones, claimant of the light heavyweight championship of Utah as the principals. The match will probably be held during Farmers' week at Montana State college. FANCY BOX CANDY The Classy Kind to Give for Xmas—Prices Reasonable MECCA INN

Squibb's Pure Household Products 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

1,000 Stitches a Minute--If You Want 'em On a Western Electric Sewing Machine Usually Sold for not less than \$60.00 Until December 24 Only \$35.00 FREE to Purchasers: A Twin Socket Plug Attachment There was a little girl whose hair refused to curl Until she bought herself a "Universal." Now she's got such lovely hair She's invited everywhere— Pretty soon there'll be a wedding march rehearsal. REGULAR PRICE \$ 6.75, Until December 24 only - - - \$4.45

885 Royal or Apex Vacuum Cleaner	-	\$39.80
\$13 Universal Parcelator	-	9.40
\$9 Universal Toaster	-	4.95
Parcelator and Toaster for	-	12.80
\$16 Universal Waffle Iron	-	10.55
\$12.50 Majestic Electric Heater	-	8.80
\$12.50 Universal Radiant Grill	-	8.25
\$6.95 Hotpoint Electric Iron	-	4.95

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