GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE
W. M. Bole, Editor O. S. Warden, Manager Leonard G. Diehl, Business Manager
EDITORIAL PAGE

Bible Thought for Today

LOVE MASTER'S FEAR:—There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear. —John 4:18.

WHOLESALE MURDER IN ILLINOIS

THE news from southern Illinois, where a half a hundred men working in a strip coal mine were murdered in cold blood by striking miners or their sympathizers is shocking in the extreme. The undisputed facts read like a dispatch from Russia in the first days of the bolsheviki regime. It is hard to believe that American citizens, naturalized or native, could be responsible for such atrocities, but the facts appear to be well authenticated. These forty or fifty men were not killed in a fight. They were not armed, they surrendered to a crowd of armed strikers or strike sympathizers, were tied together with ropes, conducted out of town and then slaughtered in groups, their bodies mutilated in shocking ways, their pockets emptied, and the victims left lying on the road or in the woods where they were murdered. In some instance they were denied even a drink of water before they died. These murdred men were members of a union, not recognized by the A. F. of L.—the Shovelers' union. They claim that they were sent from Chicago to work at this strip mine without knowing that there was a strike in the district or that their presence would be resented by miners. It appears that a strip mine is not operated through shaft or tunnel, but the coal lying near the surface dug up with steam shovels, and the shovelers' union claimed jurisdiction. The owners of the mine had a few guards and a machine gun, but they were helpless to offer much resistance to 5,000 armed men. They were slain also along with the superintendent and all the men working in the mine. The details of this massacre are shocking, past belief. Women brought their children to see the piles of mangled corpses and boastingly told them that it was the work of their dads. The sheriff and county officers appear to be in complete sympathy with the murderers. No one has been arrested. The sheriff says he needs no assistance. The county attorney says it is useless to call a grand jury. The whole community upholds the murderers, and the governor of Illinois, now on trial for graft, hesitates about sending troops into the county, though he has mobilized a regiment waiting for a call from the local officials which does not come. Meantime, the citizens of that part of the country are boasting of their share in the massacre and telling what they will do to the state troops if they come.

Public sentiment in that county is defiant of law and order. They have defied it on other occasions and no one was punished. The county has the adjective "bloody" affixed to it on account of murder and lawlessness in the past. They are proud of their reputation.

Can the state that produced Abraham Lincoln afford to let so foul a stain rest on its garments? Such outbreaks of bolshevik revolution ought to be nipped in the bud in Illinois, as it was nipped in the bud in Montana. In many respects conditions in "Bloody Williamson county" remind us of condition in Silver Bow county in our own state when Governor Stewart sent the militia to Butte. The local authorities were defied and helpless. Muckie McDonald and his supporters threatened to dynamite the city and loot it if they were interfered with in their campaign. They bragged about what they would do to the farmer militia boys if they dared to come to Butte. Fortunately we had a governor at that time with sand and determination to vindicate the law. He sent the militia to Butte and declared marshal law there. Frank Conley, then states' prison warden, was made provost marshal, and preachers of law defiance fled from Butte like rats from a sinking ship. Some of the leaders were jailed and learned their lesson. The rest fled and hid themselves. Perhaps some went into "Bloody Williamson county" in southern Illinois. Their talk and action indicates the same breed of cats. They will give a like reaction to the same medicine, for no one but cowards would murder unarmed and helpless men and mutilate their bodies as these men did. It takes a coward to do that. They will run like rats to their holes when confronted with anything like equal force. They ought to get their lesson as the Butte crowd did. They would, if they had a man like Sam Stewart in the governor's chair in the state of Illinois.

SAMUEL GOMPERS RE-ELECTED

SAMUEL GOMPERS, the grand old man of the labor union movement, got re-elected the other day as the head of the American Federation of Labor without opposition. At the last election he had quite a fight on his hands, but beat his opponent, John Lewis of the coal miners' organization, by a comfortable margin. Mr. Gompers has had a good many fights on his hands during his long experience as a labor leader. The socialists, the communists, the bolshevists, the I. W. W. and the radicals generally, hate him. Again and again, these more violent and radical elements in trades unionism have tried to displace him as the head of the greatest labor union organization in the world, and without success. During the war he was a tower of strength to the Wilson administration that was conducting that war, and to the country generally. He was wise, patient and patriotic, always. His influence helped to hold the labor unions loyal to the nation during that mighty conflict.

There has been considerable abuse heaped on the head of Samuel Gompers by employers of labor who encountered strikes, and by the conservative and business element. We always thought that was a mistake on their part. Mr. Gompers is intensely loyal to the interests of the wage-earning class. He has devoted his whole life to efforts to improve their condition. He has been their official spokesman and representative often, and the general who conductd their battles. It is natural and to be expected that he sees most questions through their eyes. If it were not so, he would not be continually kept at the head of the greatest labor union organization in the world. It is not to be expected that interests remote from union labor interests or frankly antagonistic to them will always approve of the attitude of Samuel Gompers on public questions that affect them. But we are of the opinion that the "business interests," so-called, of this country who are opposed to the policies of Mr. Gompers and the American Federation of Labor can count themselves lucky that their chief opponents are men of such common sense, wisdom and real patriotism as Samuel Gompers and supporters and associates in the American Federation of Labor. They are the active force that holds back a flood of radicalism that might bring on a crisis in this country. Not that we believe for a moment that any repetition of the Russian revolution could be brought about in this country. There is too much sanity and wealth is too widely distributed in this republic to make that possible. But we might well have an attempt, abortive though it would doubtless prove, to bring about just that thing. Sporadic instances in local communities where many foreign-born workers are, have too frequently given evidence of the fact that a desire to overturn the law and substitute force, exists. Toward all revolutionary tendencies of this sort Samuel Gompers has turned a face of granite. He demands reforms and special privileges and advantages for those he represents—class legislation, perhaps—but he demands it through orderly processes of law. He wants the constitution changed, or new statutes passed, but he would do this through the power of the ballot and not with force of arms or breaking of the law. If union labor had followed his advice more closely in the use of their ballots, they would have had more than they now have lawfully and fairly gained.

The election of Mr. Gompers as president of the American Federation of Labor without opposition to the man, but it is an evidence of this time is not only a compliment wisdom on the part of the members of the organization that might well be copied elsewhere. There is a tendency in our public life to change our leaders often, and we lose in the process a good deal. When we have a senator or congressman or governor or other high official in whom we have confidence, we should keep him as long as possible in his place, even if we do not approve of every single act of his. No doubt some members of the American Federation of Labor do not approve of all the policies or ideas of Mr. Gompers, but they know that he is wise by large experience, that he is loyal and true and tried, and they keep him in his high place from year to year in spite of all the whining and barking of his enemies. In that they are wise.

Nearly one-eighth of the surface of Sweden is covered by lakes.

The Haskin Letter

By FREDERICK J. HASKIN

NEW YORK'S ENOCH ARDEN LAW

New York City, June 22.—Albany which is usually quite over-shadowed by the dazzling personality of its sister, New York City, has recently acquired a brilliant fame all its own. It is the home of the new Enoch Arden divorce law.

As such, it is attracting much attention, distinctly flattering to one whose importance has at times been slighted. People who never heard of Albany before know of its existence now. The desks of officials are piled high daily like those of movie stars, with letters from enthusiastic divorce fans all over the country, eager to know if their matrimonial status may be ended under the new statute, which makes five years' absence a second ground for divorce in the state of New York.

These letters are written upon all sorts of stationery, from the elaborate, monogrammed and faintly scented kind to the cheap scratch-pad variety. About five out of every six are from women, showing that the male sex is more inclined to leave home and forget to send a forwarding address than is the feminine. Many inquiries have also been received from law firms both in and out of the state indicating that numerous divorce suits of the Enoch Arden variety are in preparation.

The first edition of the law in pamphlet form has already been exhausted, and another is now rapidly giving out under the constant demand. Indeed, as one state official dryly remarked, if it keeps up, the new divorce law will rank as "one of the six best sellers of the year."

While some of the letter-writers merely request copies of the law, others seize the opportunity to pour forth all their grievances to Secretary of State Lyons, to whom most of the notes are addressed. Perhaps this is because they think he may be able to offer them legal advice upon their own particular problems. At any rate, they spare no details. One woman confided that while her husband had been gone five or six years, she was very happy to get rid of him and now looked forward to the complete preservation of that happiness by a divorce decree.

One Who Drifted Away

Another woman in asking for a copy of the law casually informed the secretary that her husband, who had been a professional balloonist, performing for the benefit of county fairs, must have "drifted away," as she had heard nothing from him since 1916 when he was in the middle west.

Many of the letters consist of long and eloquent praises of Governor Miller who signed the Swift act, "thus opening an avenue of escape"—as one woman put it "to thousands of helpless women who would otherwise remain tied hand and foot for years." Mr. Swift, who is the author of the law and therefore the real hero of the situation, seems to have been rather overlooked in dealing out the applause. While the law bears his name, one woman evidently assumed that the word "Swift" referred to speed rather than the author, for she wrote for a copy of the "quick divorce law."

Since the law has gone into effect, some puzzling cases have come to the attention of the secretary of state. One man stated that he was a former resident of New York state, but that he had married a Canadian and had been living in Canada for the past seven or eight years. His wife suddenly left home about five years ago and has not been heard from since. The husband, still living in Canada, wants to know if under the new law he can obtain a divorce.

Other inquiries of a complicated nature have aso been received from hundreds of alleged New Yorkers dwelling in other states. Apparently everybody who has ever lived in New York and has since been deserted by a nomadic spouse wants to take advantage of the Enoch Arden feature. Most of the cases, however, are brought by permanent residents here in the state of New York, who have hitherto been handicapped by the stringency of the old divorce law.

The tremendous popularity of the new Swift act is probably due to the fact that it is regarded as essentially fair and just. When one of the partners to a marriage contract suddenly vanishes without warning, leaving no trace, and remains in silent retirement for a period of five years, the deserted partner—most people will agree—is justified in taking steps to end the marriage. In the past, the New York divorce law made no allowances for such a situation. A married woman had to present the court (and at the same time all of her friends and acquaintances) with certain unelevating facts concerning her husband before she could obtain her freedom. This necessity, always regrettable, was also impossible when the husband had completely disappeared. As a result, the Enoch Arden drama occurred rather frequently in family life, sometimes with ugly complications.

An Unusual Case

There is the case of one woman, for instance, who was cruelly deserted by her husband, a young actor of roving disposition, when their baby was only three months old. The young wife herself scarcely more than a child, worked and supported her boy for ten years. At the end of that time she received an offer of marriage from a wealthy business man. She did not know what to do. She had never heard a word from her missing husband, and her friends all assumed that he was dead. So did the man who wanted to marry her. She could not afford to go to some other state and secure a divorce on the grounds of desertion—chiefly because she did not have the necessary money, but also because she could not rely on the patience of her wealthy suitor. As she confided to a friend, "It was a chance that had to be snapped up quickly. And I took it."

Three years later, as they say in the movie captions, the actor husband returned and found his wife happily married to another man, enjoying an attractive home and social position and a delightful baby girl. It was manifestly up to him to melt pathetically out of the picture and in the time-honored Enoch Arden fashion, but he refused to accept the proper cue. Instead, it occured to him that there was a fine opportunity for blackmail. Not long after that, the whole melodramatic story was reported in the newspapers. The wife had finally disposed of her Enoch Arden by shooting him.

The advisability of making a five year period of desertion one of the national grounds of divorce is now being considered by prominent clergymen and other reformers who are interested in securing a national amendment creating uniform divorce laws. If it is ever accomplished, Mr. Swift will appear in future history as one of the greatest liberators of the ages.

IF IN MONTEVIDEO YOU CANNOT ESCORT YOUR WIFE ANYWHERE

Capital of Uruguay Has Odd Ideas About Marital Etiquette.

Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, is one of the most delightful places to visit in South America.

Built on a peninsula, there is always a breeze in Montevideo, even in the warmest weather, and the people one sees on the streets have a comfortable, satisfied look.

There is lot to do. The movies are all over the town, and in the evening the government-owned casinos are the scenes of much gayety and brilliance of dress. The surf bathing is unsurpassed.

If one wishes he may even have a dash of Paris, for the principal thoroughfare—"the Avenue Eighteenth of July"—is lined with sidewalk cafes and has a truly European atmosphere.

Unlike the women of some other Spanish speaking countries, the women of Montevideo go out in the streets. They go about in groups together, but not in the company of men. This would never do.

The Montevideo woman doesn't even go out with her husband. If she wishes to dine in a public restaurant she cannot sit in the main dining room with her lord and master. If she wishes to enjoy his society, they are obliged to engage a private room and thus maintain their dignity.

This custom is carried to such a degree that at the theaters there are separate galleries for the men and the women—regular Quaker-meeting style.

If a man cannot afford the price of a box where he and his wife would not be seen publicly together they must each view the performance from separate levels.

This is the Montevidean idea of giving woman an exalted position.—Temple Manning in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Elks' Convention to Talk Purchase of Flathead Site

At last year's state convention of the B. P. O. E. of Montana, the matter of acquiring a suitable site on the shores of Flathead lake for the use of the order and its members was considered. Several sites had been examined by the special committee appointed for that purpose but the convention decided to accept the offer of the First National bank of Kalispell. The bank's offer was to deed to the Elks as a gift a tract of 20 acres on the west shore of the lake about four miles south of Somers. This is an attractive body of land and the convention was wise as well as fortunate in securing it at no cost. But it has been found to be entirely inadequate for the purposes intended as it has only about 500 feet of lake shore and only three or four acres that are suitable for summer cottages or camping purposes, the balance of the land being quite hilly and mostly void of timbe and of but little value for camping purposes.

Adjoining the Elks' land on the east and south lies Point Caroline, 25 odd acres with 3103 feet of beautiful lake shore (nearly two-thirds of a mile); and not a square foot of land in the entire tract but what is available and could be used for just such purposes as the Elks would desire. The following is a brief description of this land and some of its many advantages and attractions:

POINT CAROLINE, ON WEST SHORE OF LAKE

Point Caroline

Point Caroline lies on the west shore of Flathead lake, four miles south of Somers and one-quarter of a mile from the main state highway, the scenic lake shore drive which skirts the west shore of the lake from Polson at the foot of the lake to Somers at the head of the lake and extending thence onward to Kalispell and Glacier National park. Point Caroline is a beautifully wooded promantory, containing about 25 acres, a natural park with thousands of evergreen trees, large and small, and many deciduous trees and bushes abounding everywhere. It is almost circular in form and slopes from the highest point in all directions towards the lake with numerous shady nooks here and there.

It has long been conceded by people familiar with all portions of Flathead lake shore lands that Point Caroline is one of the best beauty spots and has many natural advantages and attractions not possessed by other locations. With the exception of a narrow neck of land, the point is entirely surrounded by water and has a fine sheltered bay with gravelly, sandy beach lying to the north. This bay is protected from the prevailing south winds and its waters are nearly always calm and usually several degrees warmer than the waters of the main lake, thus making it an ideal, safe place for bathing purposes and affording quiet anchorage for boats. Projecting out into the lake and a quarter of a mile from the main traveled road, Point Caroline is a spot where there is never any dust, where the air is always pure, where there is generally a cool, bracing breeze in the summer time, and where the facilities for boating, bathing and fishing are the best; a spot isolated, yet nearby and convenient, and which abounds in expansive and magnificent views in all directions; easily accessible for autos and boats; the large west shore steamers passing within a stone's throw. A winding road circles the highest portion of this land.

Kalispell Lodge Has Options

The Kalispell lodge of Elks, realizing that the land acquired by the state body was entirely inadequate as to lake frontage, available acreage that can be used and also in other important features, has secured options for the purchase of Point Caroline from the owners thereof for submission to the coming state convention to be held in Kalispell in July.

Point Caroline is the choice spot on Flathead lake and if the options obtained are taken advantage of, the Elks of Montana will have acquired something of which they can well be proud and the future generations of Elks would extol the wisdom of their predecessors in acquiring it, for before many years roll by this beautiful location will be worth many times the price it can be secured for now. The Elks of Montana need this land in addition to what they already have and it is the only land adjacent that would go well with what they now have. If the options are turned down and the sale of lots again resumed, it will probably be impossible ever to secure so good a site. If they should, it would be at a much greater cost than under the present options.

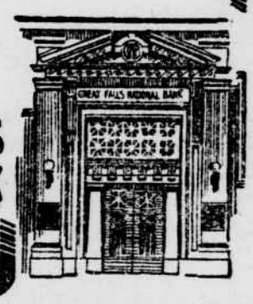
THE DAYS OF REAL SPORT

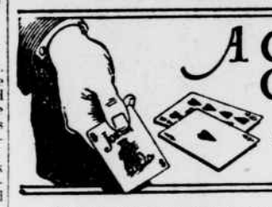
Spent

You cannot hit a target if it is out of range. Your bullets drop, spent, before they reach it.

Spent dollars, like spent bullets, are useless in hitting far away targets. Aim high, save, hit your mark.

The GREAT FALLS NATIONAL BANK
"Strength and Service"
ESTABLISHED 1891





A Column for Card Players and Question Box—

Conducted by Hoyle, Jr.

Address questions about any game to Hoyle, Jr., The Great Falls Tribune. Answers will be mailed promptly. No question answered unless signed with name and address.

Auction Article No. 36

Condensed Rules for Auction Bridge

Partners and Deal—Auction Bridge, as played by four people, requires two packs of cards with different backs. Jokers are not used. One pack is shuffled and spread face down on table, so that players may draw for partners. The players drawing the two lowest cards play against the holders of the two highest. Ace is low in cutting, and, in case of duplicate draws, Spades have preference over Hearts, then Diamonds and Clubs. Holder of lowest card chooses his seat at table, and one pack of cards. Holder of third lowest takes his choice of opponents' seats. Second hand (player at dealer's left) shuffles dealer's cards, which are cut by person at dealer's right. Dealer has privilege of giving the cards additional shuffling before, but not after, cards are cut. Dealer's partner shuffles the "still" deck and places it at his right, ready for second hand to use for next deal. Thereafter, this shuffling of the still deck always is done by partner of current dealer, while deal is going on.

Thirteen cards are dealt, one at a time, to each player, starting with player at dealer's left. Players can not look at their cards until deal is complete. If a misdeal, by reason of a card being faced or an incorrect number being given to any player, same dealer deals again. Deal passes to left.

Bidding—Dealer bids first. He may "pass," or bid one or more in Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts, Spades, or No-trump, which rank in the order named. A bid of one indicates that bidder, to fulfill his contract, must take one odd trick. An odd trick is one trick more than six. A bidder has to take six tricks, or his "book," before he can start to score. Therefore seven, or seven odd tricks, is the highest bid that can be made. Each of the other players may pass, or bid the same number of tricks in a suit which ranks higher, or a larger number of tricks in a suit of lower rank. The bidding goes round until three players in succession pass.

Doubling—Any player may double an opponent's bid; and bidder or partner may redouble or bid something else outranking the doubled bid. By doubling, the opponent indicates that he can "set" the bidder; by redoubling, bidder asserts his confidence in his own make. Doubling and redoubling increases the value of tricks in scoring but not in bidding. For instance, two Spades will overbid two Hearts doubled and redoubled.

The Play—The declarer is the player who first named the winning suit, regardless of any bids or suits named between his first calling the suit and its final bid by himself or his partner. His partner is "dummy." Player at left of declarer leads any card; then dummy lays down his cards face up, and sorted into suits. Dummy thereafter must not touch his cards. Their play is left entirely to declarer. Each player must follow suit led if he can; otherwise trump or discard as he likes. Cards rank from Ace down to Deuce, and trumps always win. In No-trump highest card of suit led wins trick. When there is a trump, highest card or high trump, if trumps be played on trick, wins trick, and the winner leads for next trick. Declarer leads from dummy hand when tricks are taken by card from that hand. First six tricks taken by declarer are his "book." All over the book count toward game. If declarer has bid three, he must win three tricks over his book, or nine tricks.

Scoring—Only the declarer's side can score towards game, and the game score is the only score that goes below the line on the score card.

Below the Line Declarer Scores

for each trick over his book:
With Clubs trump, 6 points.
With Diamonds trump, 7 points.
With Hearts trump, 8 points.
With Spades trump, 9 points.
With No-trump, 10 points.

Doubling doubles these values; redoubling multiplies them by four. Thirty trick points constitute a game, but all over 30 are scored. Draw a line under each game won. Excess points on one game cannot be counted on next. Partners winning two games complete a rubber.

Above the Line Declarers or Opponents Score

for "Honors" as held by them when cards are dealt. The honors are the A, K, Q, J and Ten of a trump suit; or the four Aces when there is no trump.

When There is a Trump

Three honors (simple honors) divide between partners have the value of 2 tricks.

Four honors, divided, have the value of 4 tricks.

Four honors in one hand have the value of 8 tricks.

Five honors, 3 in one hand and 2 in partner's, have the value of 5 tricks.

Five honors, 4 in one hand and 1 in partner's, have the value of 9 tricks.

Five honors in one hand have value of 10 tricks.

When There is No Trump

Three Aces divided between partners count 30.

Four Aces divided count 40.

Four Aces in one hand count 100.

For winning 12 tricks, or Little Slam, there is a bonus of 50 honor points; for Grand Slam, or 13 tricks, 100 honor points.

Declarer also gets a bonus of 50 honor points if he makes a doubled contract, plus a bonus of 50 points for eac htrick by which he exceeds his contract. If declarer redoubles, these bonuses are 100 each.

When opponents "set" the declarer, the opponents score 50 honor points for each trick by which declarer falls short of his contract; 100 for each trick if bid has been doubled; 200 if redoubled.

If declarer fulfills his contract, he scores for every trick he takes in excess of his bid; if he does not make amount bid, he can score only his honors as held. When contract is defeated, nothing is scored below the line.

Penalty for a revoke by declarer is 50 in honor points, which opponents score above the line. When opponents revoke, declarer may take 50 honor points or 2 of opponents' trick for first revoke; each additional revoke by opponents entitles declarer to 50 honor points. Declarer can use tricks taken on a revoke to make good his contract, but cannot use them to obtain additional bonus in his honor score by reason of the bid having been doubled or redoubled; nor can he use them to count Slam or Little Slam not otherwise obtained. A revoking side, whether declarer or opponent, can score only honors as held.

Winners of two games in trick points receive 250 points bonus in honors.

Winning Rubber—At the end of a rubber, the complete score of each side, including the 250 won by one set of partners for winning two games, is totaled, and the side with the greatest complete total of points wins the rubber, regardless of which side won the two games.

Cards are then cut for a new game.

A fact little known by the laity is that most so-called tastes are really "smells."

We have AMYL ACETATE to Destroy Grasshoppers

LAPEYRE BROS. DRUG STORE