

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

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EDITORIAL PAGE

THE DEATH OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Yesterday Theodore Roosevelt, for seven years president of the United States, was laid to rest in the grave he had himself chosen, looking over Oyster Bay. The proclamation of President Wilson, couched in fitting phrase and the flags of the nation at half mast, testified to the sense of national mourning over his sudden and unexpected death. Theodore Roosevelt played a great part in our national history and left a deep mark behind him. Few presidents have excited more bitter and heated criticism and more loyal hero worship than did Theodore Roosevelt. According to American custom, the death of a great man stills all criticism, and leaves only praise as fitting in mention of the dead. The dead statesman and ex-president would in his life time have been the last man to seek to modify the severity of his critics. He delighted in blows, and was himself a savage critic of all those who differed with him. He asked and gave no quarter in political controversy.

The death of Theodore Roosevelt leaves us only one ex-president, and that is Ex-President Taft. Incidentally, it removes a powerful factor in the nearing contest for the republican nomination for president in 1920. There is no doubt that there would have been a great effort by his friends to nominate him for this office, tho we are told by some who were near him that the deceased ex-president did not seek such a nomination and was preparing a statement shortly before his death declining to allow his name to be used in connection with the 1920 nomination of his party.

All such considerations are blotted out now in his death, and friend and foe, critic and admirer, are alike ready to say in the words of the poet, "He was a man, take him for all in all. We shall not look upon his like again."

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Governor Stewart's message to the legislature made a hit with that body, according to all the newspaper reports. Particularly noticeable was the enthusiastic cheers with which they received the statement of the governor that the mountain air of Montana was no place to flaunt the red flag of bloody revolution in, and the implied suggestion that it should be forbidden by law. At that point in his message, we are informed, the members of the legislature gave vent to their approval in the most enthusiastic way.

It is a good omen, for it would seem to indicate that the present legislature has no time for I. W. W. radicals and revolutionists who openly boast that they are rebels against all social laws and leagued to disobey them and treat them with contempt. This class of anarchists have been both numerous and exceedingly bold in Montana at times. On one memorable occasion they openly and publicly proclaimed on the streets of our largest city their intent to disarm the state militia if they dared to show their faces in Butte, and to dynamite the city. It is true that when Governor Stewart accepted the challenge and sent a few hundred militia boys to Butte these braggart dynamiters fled like rats to their holes and their leaders were arrested in their hiding places and sent to prison. But they soon recovered their spirits after the troops were gone and resumed their treasonable talk. They confined their activities to talk, however, except for a few secret and cowardly crimes committed in darkness, which were generally disavowed after the crime was committed by the men who were responsible for it. Then came the war, and these same men challenged Uncle Sam in their old braggart way with treasonable utterances, until Uncle Sam also accepted the challenge and broke up their nests and put the leaders in jail.

Every time the forces of law and order in society grabs these men with a firm hand they subside and protest that they did not mean it. They are not rebels against the law at all when the policeman's hand is on their shoulder. They are merely radical reformers and honest workingmen who have an admiration for government as it is administered in Petrograd or somewhere else. They appeal to the law they denounce for protection.

They have been fairly quiet of late in Montana, but as usual there are signs of reviving activity on their part as public attention gets distracted to new issues and problems. We hope the legislature will put in the hands of the government the state sharp weapons to deal with this class of people, and the way the legislature received the governor's words on this topic encourages us in that belief. Our militia is now disbanded. It was never just the right weapon to use in such cases. It was meant for more serious uses, such as the suppressing of insurrection or to repel invasion of the state. It was not designed as an additional police power. The police power of the state, apart from the armed soldiers, is entirely adequate to deal with these gentry if it is properly organized. The governor's suggestion is for a state constabulary. It does not make much difference what name it goes by, but it is apparent that some force in the state should exist strong enough to compel

respect for law and order in any community where the local authorities are unable to deal with it. It is also a matter of debate just how that force should be organized and how little of a burden can be imposed on the taxpayers thru its organization. Its efficiency is the first consideration, of course. It is better to spend a good deal of money on it than to try to get such a force into existence cheaply at the expense of efficiency. But if the two can be combined, all the better. In that connection, it has been suggested that some use could be made of the game wardens and sheriffs with their deputies in the various counties as a sort of core around which could be built a sufficient force in time of need. Possibly the police force of the cities and the constables of the country could also be drawn on in time of need to reinforce a small central trained body of men who would serve as protectors of law and order in any part of the state they were needed. It is a problem to which the governor has doubtless given considerable thought, and now that he has passed it up to the legislature they will have the benefit of his knowledge and experience in framing the necessary legislation. The subject is important and calls for some action by the legislature. We are in hearty accord with Governor Stewart on the matter and believe that he has the vast majority of our citizens back of him in support, as it would appear is also the case with the legislature.

GOT FIVE OF THEM

The jury in the case of the five socialist leaders who were accused of sedition and conspiracy to violate the espionage act, by delivering public speeches and circulating published articles with the wilful intent of causing insubordination, disloyalty and refusal of duty among the military forces of the United States, and with interference with the recruiting service and the enforcement of the selective draft law, were all found guilty yesterday by a jury in the federal court at Chicago, and will be duly sentenced later by Judge Landis. The five convicted criminals are Victor L. Berger, elected to congress in Milwaukee last November on the socialist ticket; Adolph Germer, national secretary of the socialist party; J. L. Louis Engdahl, editor of the American Socialist, official publication of the socialist party; William F. Kruse, national secretary of the Young People's Socialist league, an organization which testimony showed was largely organized to carry on the work of opposing the war in case the regular socialist organization got broken up by the government; Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker, socialist writer and lecturer, who was formerly director of the literature department of the socialist party, and the author of two much circulated pamphlets, "The Price We Pay," and "Why Should We Fight?" He has been in conflict with the law many times in the past and is a most extreme radical on many subjects not directly a part of socialism.

Those who have followed the evidence in this case as presented in court can have had no doubt of their guilt. They are and always have been a pestiferous bunch whose presence in a federal prison yard will serve the interests of freedom and law and order much more than their liberty would do. They have appealed their case to the United States circuit court, and are out on bail of \$10,000 each at present. Mr. Berger will be entitled to a seat in congress after March 4 of this year unless congress decides that its dignity will not permit a convicted criminal to sit as a member. In the case of a congressman from Utah some years ago who was convicted of bigamy, because as a Mormon years before he had taken more than one wife, and refused to regard the plural wives as mistresses and his children by them bastards, as the law required. In that case, congress felt itself so morally contaminated by the presence of the chivalrous Mormon gentleman who was convicted of the crime of bigamy that they expelled him from congress and declared his seat vacant in order to purify the moral atmosphere of Washington. It remains to be seen if they regard the crime of sedition in time of war more tolerable, or whether they will have no objection to the seating of this kind of a convicted criminal.

The Opinions of Others

THEY'LL FIND OUT BY SPRING.
(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
One of the results of coming out a month in advance is that the December magazines, now on the market, don't know that the war is over.

WANT TO KEEP ON FIGHTING.
(Detroit News.)
Cable reports state that there is a frenzied rush in Germany to get married. Those Teutonic warriors are certainly gluttons for punishment.

BACK ON THE JOB.
(Augusta Chronicle.)
You can't beat Oklahoma for front-page stuff. As soon as the war is over and there is a little space left on the first page, Oklahoma pulls off a cyclone.

AND THE MINT BEGINS TO BLOOM.
(Lexington Herald.)
Now that the Kentucky gentleman is beginning to slip real sugar back into his morning toddy the American peace celebration begins to take on the outlandish attitude of reckless orgy.

HASKIN LETTER

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

FUTURE OF SHIPBUILDING IN AMERICA

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 5.—Just how much may be expected for the future of the shipbuilding industry of this country? How many of the predictions which were so confidently made during the war regarding the development of the American merchant marine are likely to come true?

In the opinion of most shipping men of this city—and, indeed, of shipping men everywhere—much of the answer to these questions hinges on what happens in the next few months. So far, very little light is shed by the press dispatches from Paris and London.

But a consensus of opinion is that the freedom of the seas, guaranteed by a league of all nations, or else the largest navy in the world, are the alternatives for America, if she wishes to get a big share in the world trade.

Philadelphia is now the greatest shipbuilding center of the world. The Delaware has many times been called "The Clyde of America" and the "River Lagan of the New World." It is the most important of the great Harlan and Hollingsworth yards at Wilmington to the younger plants at Bristol both banks of the river present an almost continuous line of ship ways. The waters are noisy with the splashes of launching and the air is filled with the clatter of rivets. At present time there are about a hundred and fifty separate ways in the vicinity of Philadelphia. These represent ten or twelve separate concerns employing in all more than 70,000 workers. Some of these concerns, like Cramp's, existed long before the war and others, like the gigantic plant at Hog Island have been built since it started. But all of the yards were expanded during the war.

These corporations were formed, and their expansions were made, looking further ahead than the end of the war. The eyes of the shipbuilders were on the prospect of a revival of the American carrying trade.

Since Philadelphia is the shipbuilding metropolis of the world, it is likely that the opinions of Philadelphia shipbuilders on the situation are apt to be representative of shipbuilding opinion throughout the country. The conflict of opinion evinced here is also likely to be representative.

The tonnage of the world, shipbuilders say, is now about 10,000,000 tons. The tonnage of pre-war times was 15,000,000 tons. With the necessity for rebuilding the war-devastated countries, and the necessity for replenishing stores which the various blockades have exhausted, there will be a demand for ship bottoms to the extent of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons.

"There is no reason why half of this should not be American tonnage," said a shipbuilder, "and there is no reason why seven-tenths of it should not be built here."

The significance in this statement of five million tons additional would give this country a safe lead among maritime nations. It should be remembered, too, that outside England no other country is prepared to build ships wholesale. The nations of Europe and South America must have ships at any cost, and if they cannot build them, they must have them built. Of course, American shipyards controlled by the Emergency Fleet corporation are now prevented from building for foreign countries, but it is expected this restriction will very soon be lifted.

This is viewing the situation from its most hopeful and, except politically, its most logical angle. There is, however, an opposing view.

A maritime engineer of this city looks for a decided drop-off of American shipbuilding, and predicts that the 50-way yard at Hog Island will be abandoned by the end of summer.

"I confess, I can't see any 'boom,' said he gloomily, "with no sign of let up in overhead expenses. Next to labor, and the biggest items in expense is labor, and, if I know the shipworker, he will not consent to even the mildest scaling down of his wages so long as he's needed; and he'll be needed if we're building ships. Ships of moderate tonnage which cost \$750,000 three years ago, cost \$1,500,000 now. It will take a good deal of world tonnage to make up such a difference. Even the most fervid investors are going to think twice before putting money into ships."

"Another point is the some sort of imperialism proceeds or follows an aggressive foreign trade policy. It was the British colonies and the British navy which gave England the chance for its mercantile marine. After Spain lost her possessions there, even the many of her sailors abroad. The Germans realized this when they started their elaborate colonization schemes in South America and elsewhere. And imperialism now seems doomed."

This man is one of those convinced that Wilson cannot put over his league of all nations and that the freedom of the seas will never be anything more than theoretical.

From all indications he is right in regard to labor. The shipworkers are tightly organized and thoroughly determined to keep all they have gained. His figures as to costs, the rather high, are not exaggerated. Yet his conclusion is open to attack. With time for more thorough organization it is probable that shipbuilders can effect a considerable saving down in what they do, a goodly share of world trade would yield handsome returns.

From a survey of the maritime situation most observers are convinced that an American merchant marine stands a good chance under a league of nations and the freedom of the seas in an entirely literal sense. It has been charged that jealous steamship agencies of a foreign power are now spending a good deal of money in this country to discourage American public opinion against both these projects.

Exclusion of certain nations from the league might lead to new trade alignment and the balance of power might find itself rudely shaken.

Chairman Hurley's recent announcement from Paris, that officers will shortly be opened in every country of the world to boom the cause of American shipping establishes an important fact: It is that the government is by no means convinced that its vision of America the greatest of maritime nations cannot be realized.

TRAVELETTE

By NIKSAH
DOLLAR.
The town of Dollar, which ought by all rights and means to be in the United States of America, is situated in Clackmannanshire, Scotland, which is not far from Devon. It is a village of a few thousand inhabitants, and famous for its rustic beauty, its educational institutions and the famous men who have lived there.

Dollar has absolutely none of the atmosphere of money and money-making that an American would associate with its name, and, indeed, the name is a corruption of dolour, which is the name of the stream from which the village draws its water supply. The Burn of Dollar or Dolour runs thru Dollar Glen or Dolour Glen. This creek of the said name is formed by the confluence of two others, which are appropriately named Sorrow and Care, respectively, while an old ruin of mediæval origin, which stands on an isolated hilltop above the confluence of the two streams, is known as Gloom Castle.

Despite all the depressing place names, the town of Dollar is a cheerful, easy-going place, containing a number of fine homes, for wealthy persons have been drawn there by the excellence of the educational facilities. The most important of these is the academy which is housed in a fine group of buildings of Grecian architecture. It was founded by John McNab just about a century ago. McNab began life as a herd-boy and ended it as millionaire ship owner. Like so many other self-made men he used his wealth to found a school that other youths might not have to struggle so hard as he for knowledge.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

at Great Falls, in the state of Montana, at the close of business on December 31, 1918.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, including redemptions	\$1,404,446.75
Deduct:	
Notes and bills discounted (other than bank acceptances sold)	80,790.00
	\$1,323,746.75
Overdrafts, unsecured	5,428.71
U. S. bonds, not pledged	159,500.00
U. S. bonds, pledged to secure circulation (par value)	150,000.00
U. S. bonds, pledged to secure other liabilities	5,000.00
U. S. bonds, unpledged	4,500.00
Liberty loan bonds 3-1-2, 4 and 5 per cent unpledged	36,100.00
Securities, other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	108,839.99
State of Montana Federal Reserve bank stock	1,000.00
60 per cent of Federal Reserve bank (50 per cent of subscriptions)	6,500.00
Value of banking house	34,588.80
Furniture and fixtures	5,700.00
Real estate owned other than banking house	2,000.00
Reserve with Federal Reserve bank	103,922.53
Cash in vault and not amounting to more than national bank	254,372.52
Net amounts due from banks, bankers and trust companies, other than included above	150,662.21
Exchange for Federal Reserve bank	31,691.81
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of residence bank and other cash	21,291.45
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer and due from U. S. treasurer	7,500.00
War savings certificates and thrift stamps actually owned	912.21
Total	\$2,311,508.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$200,000.00
Surplus fund	29,000.00
Undivided profits less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	5,256.49
Circulating notes outstanding	150,000.00
Net amounts due to national banks	20,268.50
Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies other than included above	146,460.86
Individual deposits subject to check	1,036,861.67
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than money borrowed)	96,947.00
Certified checks outstanding	388.45
Cashier's checks outstanding	26,818.78
Dividends unpaid	8,064.00
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	112,938.41
Other time deposits	438,021.61
Total	\$2,311,508.75

Liabilities for redemptions including those with Federal Reserve bank 80,790.00

State of Montana county of Cascade, ss—
I, L. H. BOOKER, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1919.

JOS. H. DYCHTOWICZ,
Notary Public for the state of Montana, residing at Great Falls, Montana. My commission expires January 12, 1919.

Correct—Attest:
CHAS. D. ELLIOT,
L. H. REIDY,
L. H. HAMILTON, Directors.

United War Work Fund

Payment of Subscriptions Is as Follows:—

December 2, 1918	50%
January 15, 1919	25%
March 1, 1919	25%

The First Installment Is Now Due

Please make payment promptly to S. S. Ford, Treasurer, at the Great Falls National Bank. Payment in full, if convenient, appreciated.

PRESIDENT WOULD BIND HUMANITY IN WEB OF KNOWLEDGE

Scholars Once Were Links in Internationalism, Declares President Wilson.

Turin, Monday, Jan. 6.—From the balcony of the Philharmonic hall, President Wilson spoke as follows:

"It is very delightful to feel your friendship given so cordially and so graciously, and I hope with all my heart that in the peace that is now about to be concluded Italy may find her happiness and her prosperity. I am sure that I am only speaking the sentiments that come from the heart of the American people when I say, 'Viva Italia!'"

At the University of Turin, the president said:

"Mr. Rector, gentlemen of the faculties of the university, ladies and gentlemen:

"It is with a feeling of being in very familiar scenes that I come here today. As soon as I entered the quadrangle and heard the voices of the students it seemed to me as if the greater part of my life had come back to me, and I am particularly honored that this distinguished university should have received me among its sons. It will always be a matter of pride with me to remember this association and the very generous words in which these honors have been conferred upon me.

"When I think seriously of the significance of a ceremony like this, some very interesting reflections come to my mind, because, after all, the comradeship of letters, the inter-communications of thought, are among the permanent things of the world.

"There was a time when scholars, speaking in the beautiful language in which the last address was made, were the only international characters of the world; the time when there was only one international community—the community of scholars.

"As ability to read and write has extended, international inter-communication has extended; but one permanent common possession has remained, and that is the validity of sound thinking. When men have thought along the lines of philosophy, have had religious love, the visions of poetry, have worked out in their studies the permanent lines of law, have realized the great impulses of humanity, they then begin to advance the human web which no power can permanently tear and destroy.

"And so, being taken into the comradeship of this university, I feel that I am being taken into one of these things which will always bind the nations together. After all, when we are seeking peace, we are seeking nothing else than this—that men shall think the same thoughts, be governed by the same impulses, entertain the same purposes, love their own people, but also love humanity above all else, love that great and indestructible thing which we call justice and right.

"These things are greater than we are."

"My friends of Turin: I now have the privilege of addressing you as my fellow citizens. It is impossible at the distance that my voice should reach all of you, but I want you to know that, bringing the greetings and the affectionate greetings of the United States to the people of Italy and the great city of Turin. My sentiments, coming from the heart, is the sentiment of our people. 'Viva Italia!'"

In accepting the freedom of the city of Turin at a meeting in the municipal building, President Wilson said:

"Mr. Mayor: Both on the streets of this interesting city and here you have made me feel at home. I feel almost as if it were the greeting of a people of whom I was indeed a fellow citizen. I am very much honored that this great city, playing so important a role in the life and in the industrial endeavor of Italy, should have conferred this high distinction upon me, and I take the liberty of interpreting your action as not merely as a personal compliment to myself, to whom you ascribe virtues and powers which I feel I do not possess, but as a tribute to the people whom I represent.

"The people of the United States were reluctant to take part in the war, not because they doubted the justice of the cause, but because it was the tradition of the American republic to play no part in the politics of any continent, but as the struggle grew from stage to stage they were more and more moved by the conviction that it was not a European struggle, that it was a struggle of the freedom of the world and the liberation of humanity, and with that conviction it was impossible that they should withhold their hands.

"Their hearts have been with you from the start and then when the time of their conviction came they threw every resource of men and women and enthusiasm into the struggle. It has been a happy circumstance that America should thus be associated with Italy. Our ties had been many and intimate before the war, and now they constitute a pledge of friendship and of a permanent association of purpose which must delight both peoples.

"May I not, therefore, again thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me and take the privilege of greeting you affectionately as my fellow citizens?"

The ceiling of an airplane is the height to which it can safely rise. Also the high-powered scout planes rise to enormous elevations, the more stable training plane seldom gets above five thousand feet of elevation, and it is probable that most of the commercial work of airplanes will be done at that elevation, and lower.

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