

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

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EDITORIAL PAGE

PARTISANSHIP RUN WILD.

Senate bill No. 96, introduced by Senator Donlan, being the same senator on whose motion a resolution indorsing the principle of a league of nations as a part of the peace conference at Paris was killed the other day, is now before the legislature for consideration. It is generally known as the board of control bill. It may be generally described as a bill to take all power away from the governor of the state and the board of examiners, of which he is a member, and all other state boards and agencies and officers, and make figureheads out of them where the constitution prevents their abolishment. It is thoroughly partisan in its inception and character, and that fact is neither denied or concealed at Helena. If it became a law it would throw the whole state machinery into confusion at first, and end by making all our state institutions partisan and political, and entirely dependent on the result of partisan political elections. Every teacher in our university and colleges, every employe or officer of the agricultural experiment board, or extension service, would find that his tenure of office and the amount of his salary depended on who was elected to the state board of control, and it would naturally throw every employe of these state institutions, from the insane asylum to state university, into the political arena to protect his own interest. Under a very thin disguise of increasing efficiency and economy in state affairs, this bill is thoroughly and absolutely political in its character and objects, a fact which its authors scarcely seek to deny. In the corridors of the statehouse and the lobbies of the hotels at Helena the republican members of the legislature frankly tell you that it is a purely partisan measure, designed to strip the present democratic governor, Sam Stewart, of all power and weight in the government, and vest his powers in a board of reliable republican politicians. Many of them will admit to you privately that it is a bad bill and will have a bad effect on the state institutions, and then they will add that it will be made a republican caucus measure, and a test of party fealty, and so they will have to vote for it or get out of their party.

The present legislature is in some respects a good legislature. It is made up of a reputable class of men as a rule, but for downright narrow-minded partisanship we think we have never seen a worse one. Men of education and culture and business standing who ought to have some mind of their own seem willing to let a man like Ed Donlan of Missoula lead them around by the nose and fear to resent it while privately admitting that they don't like it. It is less understandable when one considers that the great republican majority in both houses is largely due to the fact that many of these republican members are there because they got a large number of democratic votes because their opponents had Non-Partisan league indorsements. One would expect this fact to make these men less partisan and more independent, but it apparently had no such influence but the contrary. In many cases the Non-Partisan league members show more independence of their leaders than do the republicans. It is on the whole one of the most strongly partisan legislatures we have ever seen meet in Helena, though elected at a time when partisan politics was at a low ebb on account of the war, and confronted with reconstruction problems that especially call for independence and wisdom instead of partisan advantage.

And all the concentrated power and essence of partisanship has been drawn on to produce this Donlan bill. It is the flower of the plant. It is a most exceedingly bad bill, exceedingly detrimental to the state, and one that we do not believe could be put thru the legislature on its merits, but will be forced thru, if it passes at all, under the whip and spur of a republican party caucus. In that case doubtless the governor would veto it, as it is his duty to do, and the partisan authors of the bill will try to pass it over his veto. They may fail there, though they have the necessary party majority in both houses to do it if they can whip them into line. But we anticipate that some of them will be hearing from their constituents as soon as these realize just what the bill means. At present they are not awake to its sinister intent. But they will be in time, we are sure, and this article is written with the intent to cause inquiry regarding this bill and its purpose on the part of the farmers, the wage earners, the taxpayers and all other classes of citizens who have no political axe to grind and who would be injured by the passage of this bill if it became a law.

THE I. W. W. AT BUTTE.

The committee of the legislature who went to Butte to investigate into industrial conditions there made a report to the legislature which very justly and forcibly characterizes the activities of the alien and native revolutionists who have shut down the leading industry of the state temporarily thru terrorism and fear, and may not improbably shut it down for a long time to come by their violence. For it should not be forgotten at any time that the financial interests of the copper producers in this state and elsewhere would be better served in all probability

by ceasing production for six months or a year. In Arizona they have announced such a shut-down for at least six months in the face of a similar strike.

While the reports of the legislative investigating committee very properly denounces the I. W. W. leaders as responsible for present conditions in Butte it would seem that their proposed remedy is to pass their troubles on to the federal administration at Washington and "let George do it." They propose a joint memorial of the state legislature to Secretary of Labor Wilson asking him to do what he is doing, that is deport all aliens he can get proof against as revolutionists plotting against the government. That seems to us a weak conclusion to draw from the premises stated by the committee. It is all right as far as it goes, but it does not go very far. The secretary of labor at Washington will naturally respond by saying, Sure, Mike, or words to that effect. I am doing all I can to rid the country of these parasites. What is the state of Montana doing to help me. Have you any laws against sedition in your state? If you have, are you enforcing them? If not, why not? It appears to us the legislature and the state of Montana might find itself in a bad hole in answering these questions. Is there any lack of laws with teeth in them to rid the state of these evil-minded persons and prevent their shutting down our great industries by fear of violence? If so the legislature is clearly to blame for the lack. If we have such laws is there any lack of enforcement by the law officers of the state? If so the legislature ought to impeach such officers and remove them. Why does it not do so if these are the facts? If we cannot enforce the anti-sedition laws of the state because the courts will not help us the legislature can change the courts by impeachment proceedings also if they be state courts. If the trouble is in the federal courts we can ask our senators at Washington to give us like relief.

It is all right for the Montana legislature to ask the federal administration to help it out of a bad hole, but it should remember that God helps those who help themselves, and get active in removing the menace themselves. If it be true that many thousands of miners and others find themselves out of employment thru no wish of their own and no wish on the part of their employers, but solely thru fear of violence and danger to life and limb from a comparatively small bunch of desperate characters who announce themselves as rebels to the laws of society and revolutionists, people may well ask us if Montana citizenship has degenerated to such a degree that they are willing to sit down and holler for help from the federal government without trying to help themselves. We do not for a moment believe that this is the case. We don't think the legislature thinks so either. But we would like to see them do something besides memorializing the government cabinet officers to help them in order to prove it.

And action needs to come in prompt style. A few days more of present conditions in Butte means forced shutting down of many industries all over the state which directly or indirectly depend on the running of these mines at Butte. It means adding to the list of unemployed in this state a force as large as the total number of men Montana sent to the war. If by sluggishness and apathy, or fear, this result comes about, the legislature will not escape some share of the blame. And don't forget that once these industries are shut down it is likely to prove a much more difficult task to get them started up again than it was to get them shut down, for conditions in the copper business are abnormal just now, and a long-continued shutdown is by no means improbable. It might be forced on the companies that produce copper without any assistance from I. W. W. leaders and alien revolutionists. The willingness of the company to keep on producing copper at the scale provided by agreement is based to a considerable extent on considerations other than their financial benefit in such policy.

The Opinions of Others

The Holy Land is much holier than it was.—Greenville Piedmont.
It seems that the only use of the consumer is to be consumed.—Florida Times-Union.
Any peace that favors Germany will be one that passeth understanding.—Philadelphia Inquirer.
Money still talks, but contact with the high cost of living seems to have given it throat trouble.—Arkansas Gazette.
When we recognized Poland's independence we didn't mean that she should be too darned independent.—Greenville Piedmont.
The former kaiser is suffering from ear trouble. No wonder, with the staff that continuously reaches his ears.—Nashville Banner.
And apparently the kaiser is better off with the blues in Holland than he would be with the Reds in Berlin.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.
Giving the men a part of the profits has proved the greatest investment ever made by the Ford company," says an advertising manager. Perhaps it will do no harm to cut this out and show it to the boss.—Boston Globe.
Well, just as the kaiser expected and prophesied more than a year ago, German ships are landing troops in New York.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.
The kaiser is said to have aged ten years since he fled to Holland two months ago. It is much too fast. Somebody ought to put an end to it.—Kansas City Star.
This is the first time our executive has been abroad, but not the first time the country has been without an executive.—Greenville Piedmont.
The German sailors are said to be taking a neutral attitude during the present trouble in Berlin. They don't want to mar their war-record evidently.—Syracuse Herald.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Continued From Page Five.)

take the responsibility and that this tutelage should be accepted by them as mandatory on behalf of the league.

TURKS ALLOWED CHOICE
The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish empire, and which are a stage of development that their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized, subject to the rendering of advice toward development and assistance by a mandatory power until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal condition in the selection of the mandatory power.

REGULATION OF AFRICA
Other peoples, especially those of central Africa, are at such a stage that the mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory, subject to conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience, religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications of military or naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes, and the defense of the territory and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the league.

RULING PACIFIC ISLES
There are territories, such as south-west Africa, and certain of the South Pacific Islands, and certain of the islands of the western Pacific, whose sparseness of their population, or their small size or their remoteness from the centers of civilization or their geographical contiguity to the mandatory state, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the law of the mandatory state as integral portions thereof, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interest of the indigenous population.

MANDATORY REPORTS
In every case of mandate, the mandatory state shall render to the league an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control or administration to be exercised by the mandatory state shall, if not previously agreed upon by the high contracting parties, in each case be explicitly defined by the executive council in a special act or acts.

The high contracting parties further agree to establish at the seat of the league, a mandatory commission to receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory powers, and to assist the league in ensuring the observance of the terms of all mandates.

WORLD LABOR BUREAU
Article 20—The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend; and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of labor.

FREEDOM OF COMMERCE
Article 21—The high contracting parties agree that provision shall be made by the league to insure the freedom, security and maintenance of freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all states-members of the league, having in mind among other things, special arrangements with regard to the territories of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1919.

TAKES OVER BUREAUS
Article 22—The high contracting parties agree to place under the control of the league all international bureaus already established by general treaties or by special treaties, such as the International Bureau of Intellectual Property, the International Bureau of the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the International Bureau of the Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, and such other international bureaus to be constituted in future shall be placed under control of the league.

MUST RECORD TREATIES
Article 23—The high contracting parties agree that every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any state member of the league shall be forthwith registered with the secretary-general, and, as soon as possible, published by him, and that no such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

COVENANT SUPREME PACT
Article 25—The high contracting parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations, inter-se, which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engaged that they will not hereafter enter into any engagement inconsistent with the terms thereof. In case any of the powers signatory hereto should be subsequently admitted to the league, before becoming a party to this covenant, have undertaken any obligations which are inconsistent with the terms of this covenant it shall be the duty of such power to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

AMENDMENTS
Article 26—Amendment to this covenant shall take effect when ratified by the states whose representatives compose the executive council and by three-fourths of the states whose representatives compose the body of delegates.

SEDITION CHARGE IS NOW DISMISSED
County Attorney Tells Court He Is Unable to Secure Evidence to Convict.

Frank May, John Sakis and Mike Luce, arrested at Sand Coulee last summer on charges of sedition, will not be required to defend themselves in district court. An order has been issued for the dismissal of their cases, this action being taken by the court on the motion of Attorney H. G. Bennett, who announces he was unable to secure sufficient evidence to justify him in taking the defendants before a jury.

PRACTICAL HINTS FOR THE FARMERS

I. D. O'Donnell Talks About Money Making From Keeping Stock on the Land.

In the February issue of the Reclamation Record there is an article by I. D. O'Donnell, of Billings, under the head of "Hints from a Practical Farmer," which, while written from the standpoint of one operating an irrigated farm and growing sugar beets contains a lot of practical thought for the farmer generally and it is reproduced here for the benefit of those who are interested in farm management. It is as follows: "I promised the editor of the Reclamation Record that I would send in some monthly notes on the farm, but I find it so busy that I cannot do so. I find the best I can do will be to recite things about a month or so after they have happened. These items, for example, are being written on January 9 and the reader will not see them until February 9. However, I am going to give you the results of what I am doing on my own farm and some of the pointers may be of value for your work next winter."

Sheep Feeding.
"Just finished a hundred days' feeding of 2,200 lambs on the farm. These lambs came from the range September 30, weighing 67 pounds, at 14 cents per pound. The weight was taken just as they left the mountains and by the time they got to the farm there was a considerable shrinkage, which took a week or 10 days to catch up.

"They were good-grade lambs, with a sprinkling of black faces. They were run for 30 days on a dry pasture, which I rented near the farm. This pasture was mixed range grasses. The pasture cost me \$400 and a herder at \$90 per month and board. During the 30 days 25 lambs were lost by dogs, coyotes and mice.

"They were turned on beet tops and alfalfa pasture November 1; also had some stubble. There were 175 acres of beet tops and 100 acres of alfalfa pasture. The beet tops were light, or about two-thirds of a good crop. The alfalfa pasture was light third cutting. The stubble, on account of the hail, was good.

"The lambs cleaned up all the beet tops and stubble; a little alfalfa pasture. They were well yarded in the field and plenty of straw was used for bedding all the time. Had no grain or hay. Had been deep snow or severe weather I would have fed hay. The fact is I fed just what I had and did not run any risk feeding \$3 grain.

"These lambs were weighed out on January 8, and after deducting a 4 per cent shrinkage gave an average weight of 86.65 pounds, or practically a 20-pound gain, and sold at 15 1/2 cents a pound at the farm. Too much was sold when they were bought, but they sold for a good price on the present market.

"In my farm accounting I charge \$10 per acre for beet tops and \$5 per acre for alfalfa pasture; feeding, salt, and interest on the investment brot the total cost to practically \$25,000, and the total returns were just \$50,000, and the total returns were just \$25,000. Fifteen sheep died on the beet tops and alfalfa.

"This same feeding could be worked out on a small farm with 50 head or 500. Or it is the same story that I have told at so many farm meetings, namely, that, after I have marketed all my grain, sugar beets, hay, etc., I can pick up another \$10 per acre by having stock on the farm.

Hogs.
During all the time the above lambs were making good, I had some 125 hogs, sows, and fall pigs loose on the farm digging out any and everything the sheep could not get. They too, for two months have not been fed any grain and are doing well.

Manure.
We also have our troubles and this particular time it is our chickens. Our coop is built of stone, with thick single walls of sandstone and it gathers dampness—so much so that every winter I lose quite a number of my chickens. Just as soon as I can get to it we will have a dry chicken house, and the stone building will be turned into a hog house or something it is suited for. This may be the "flu."

Breeding Ewes.
Our breeding ewes were brot in from the pasture on January 1 and put in yards, where we are feeding them the bean straw; and how they do go for it! Will soon add some pulp or straw to grain to these rations in preparation for lambing in March.

Fall Plowing.
As the fall was favorable we got a nice lot of fall plowing done—in fact, just got the regulation amount. We expect to seed 320 acres in the spring and have just half of it fall plowed. The balance, 160 acres, is sugar-beet ground, and will only need disking, leaving 80 acres for spring plowing.

United War Work Fund

Payment of Subscriptions Is as Follows:—

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

The Second 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.

RUMNEY RANCH IS CHANGED BY DEAL

C. W. Cleveland who owns a big ranch in the Judith Basin has purchased the Rumney ranch near Cascade. The ranch consists of 1,200 acres of fine bottom land adapted to diversified ranching. Mr. Cleveland will go into the hog business on a large scale. It is not known the price paid but understood to be close to \$50 per acre.

FEW ATTEND MEETING

Very large delegation at the meeting of the development league men at Helena yesterday. According to advices received here however, the gathering was a successful one and the local delegates did not consider it necessary that a large representation attend. Among those from Great Falls were A. J. Breitenstein and R. S. Skinner.

SALE OF SAWMILL

Sealed bids, marked outside "Bid, Indian Sawmill," and addressed to the Superintendent, Blackfeet Indian School, Browning, Montana, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., Pacific time, Wednesday, April 16, 1919, for the purchase of a sawmill located near the outlet of Two Medicine Lake, on the Blackfeet Indian reservation.

This sawmill consists of a 70 horsepower fire box boiler, 69 horsepower motor crank engine, saw husk, 20-foot log-carriage with two head blocks, saws, pulleys, belts and other appurtenances, three saw edger, log jack, lumber carts, 24-inch surfacer and matcher, 28-inch cut-off saw, etc. The shed and all appurtenances will be sold with the mill. Bidders must rely upon their own examination as to the condition of the equipment, which no guarantee is made as to completeness or efficiency of the mill. The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. A deposit, in the form of a certified check, cashiers' check or draft, for 10 per cent of the bid, is required with the bid. These deposits will be returned to bidder if his bid is rejected; if bid is accepted, the check will apply on the purchase price of the sawmill.

For further information, address the undersigned. All prospective bidders are urged to examine the equipment, which is situated about five miles from Midvale on the Great Northern railway.

HARVEY O. POWERS, Superintendent, Browning, Montana, Feb. 11, 1919.

MUSTEROLE Lapeyre Bros. PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE

When in the City, Eat at the Gerald Cafe A First-Class Restaurant with First Class Meals. Private Boxes for Ladies WILLIAM GRILLS, Proprietor 217 Central Ave., Great Falls, Mont.

LOTS Industrial Sites, Business Lots Trackage Residence Lots in all parts of the city—With Water, Sewer, Cement Walks, Boulevards THE GREAT FALLS TOWNSITE CO. 9 1/2 Third Street South, First National Bank Building