

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

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EDITORIAL PAGE

THE MALT LIQUOR LAW.

The late legislature at Helena passed laws which authorize the manufacture and sale of malt beverages having a content of not more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol. The use of malt in brewing is practically impossible with a lesser alcoholic content because fermentation cannot be easily prevented, even if there be none present when the malted beverage is first made or bottled, we are told. But however that may be, an alcoholic content of half of one per cent is absolutely negligible so far as intoxication produced by drinking such beverages is concerned. No human stomach could hold enough to produce a jag, even if one were unusually sensitive to the influence of alcohol. No one but a fanatic on the subject of intoxicating liquors could reasonably be expected to object to the manufacture and sale of such soft drinks. Indeed the bill proposed by the prohibitionists themselves in the national legislature admits of the manufacture and sale of malt beverages containing not more than one-half per cent of alcohol.

It is therefore somewhat surprising that any opposition at all to this legislation developed at Helena. But it did. The legislature very properly, it seems to us, refused to listen to it and passed the needed legislation to enable the men who formerly conducted breweries to remodel their plants and engage in the manufacture of these harmless soft drinks made from malt. It is easy to see how this might mitigate in some degree the financial loss which prohibition brought to the owners of brewery buildings and plants when they could no longer be used to make beer. We can conceive of no sufficient reason why any opponent of the use of alcoholic drinks should oppose this legislation unless he is actuated by a vindictive desire to inflict as much financial loss as possible on the former owners of breweries, or is actuated by the narrow minded prejudices of the old Puritans, who saw evil in any theatrical performance conducted in a theater, though not objecting to the same thing if called "dialogues" and conducted in a church or schoolhouse. The two houses of the legislature saw the matter in this light and passed the laws needed to permit the idle breweries of the state to transform themselves into soft drink factories if they saw fit. In that attitude we feel sure that they correctly interpreted the feeling and wish of the state. The majority voters of this state who voted yes on the prohibition referendum did not so vote because they wanted to inflict financial damage on the saloon men or brewers of the state. They voted as they did because they rightly or wrongly believed that prohibition by statutory enactment would lessen drunkenness and the evils of intemperate use of alcoholic drinks. The local breweries were quite often run by citizens highly respected in their local communities and with a long record of helpfulness and public spirit in upbuilding their communities in material, moral and intellectual ways. It was not to punish them, or as a mark of hostility toward them that most voters cast their ballots for prohibition at the referendum election. Nor did they dream when they cast their vote that anything in the wording of the referendum could be interpreted to apply to beverages concededly non-intoxicating. Indeed no one contemplated such interpretation until Attorney General Ford sprung it on the public and the supreme court sustained his interpretation of the words used in the referendum. It was to cure this fault that the legislature passed senate bill 91 and house bill 430 on the subject. We are informed that Attorney General Ford and a following of professional political reformers who make a living out of such things are agitating and organizing a protest against these laws with a view to getting the governor to veto them. We hope they will not succeed, and we do not believe they will. There is no merit in their contentions as far as we can see, and we feel very sure that the majority of the Montana voters are not on their side in the question. We hope Governor Stewart will sign these bills. Both justice and the public interest will be served by such action. Common sense and good morals endorse them.

Furthermore, without the league what sort of a peace will be possible? As Mr. Wickersham now sees it: "Turkey is to be disposed of. The new 'buffer' states which are designed to stand between Russian bolshevism and the western world—Poland, Rumania, Serbia, Croatia, Slovakia, Greece—must be organized and protected with the power of the league. And beyond lies Russia—vast, cosmic, writhing in social travail and agony. Forces of order sooner or later must emerge and restore a system or systems of government of that territory under which life and property will be protected. The associated powers have failed. Russia in her great hour of need. It is not well imagining to guess that when her storms are over the world may behold a new Russia allied with a new Germany. Against such a contingency the associated powers must be united in the defense of common interests and common ideals. So much for the necessity of a league of nations in which the United States of America shall be a partner."

"As Mr. Wickersham sizes up the situation, after his visit to Paris, Europe cannot stand up unless America stands by. The world will topple over if we retire to our isolation and, like the Chinese, worship at the tombs of the fathers of the republic. And why shouldn't the world topple over in that case? America is now fully half of it, in an economic and political sense. "Mr. Wickersham's trip abroad on the trail of the president was most fortunate. He is for a league of nations, his concluding words being: 'The dream of universal perpetual peace is an ideal which has haunted mankind from the dawn of history. Without being deluded into the belief that it has become a reality, certainly this present generation, which has seen the awful calamity of widespread war, must be willing to sacrifice something of its particular prejudices and desires in the effort to prevent the recurrence in the future of the awful calamities of the past four years.'"

PARTISANSHIP AND WORLD POLITICS.

Ex-President Taft did a great service to the nation and the world when he came out so strongly in support of the constitution of the league of nations as made public in a tentative draft some weeks ago. Not that it fully suits Mr. Taft. He would like to have it clarified in some places and amended in others. So would William Jennings Bryan, who recently gave to the Associated Press, from a sick bed, one of the most logical and convincing arguments we have seen in support of the league. Even President Wilson himself admits that in places the proposed draft of the constitution could be amended with improvement. But all these men are agreed that we had better take it as it stands if desired amendments would open a door to renewed discussion among the powers and perhaps imperil what has been agreed on. The fact that Ex-President Taft took a leading part in advocating such policies did much to prevent the league of nations from becoming a purely partisan matter

in American politics as many republican senators desired to make it. An increasing number of prominent republicans are now following the Taft leadership, and so keeping the question in a non-partisan atmosphere. The latest is former Attorney General Wickersham, and he is the more impressive as he went to Paris bitterly opposed to the views of President Wilson and comes back a convert in large measure. The Springfield Republican tells the story in an interesting article. It says:

"In now championing the constitution of the league of nations George W. Wickersham of New York, former republican attorney general of the United States, subjects the present tentative draft to helpful constructive criticism. He points out articles and clauses needing clarification. Here and there should be amendments. But, on the whole, Mr. Wickersham declares himself in favor of the league. Mr. Wickersham's opinions are most interesting in their evolution. He strongly opposed the president's act in personally going to Paris as head of the American peace delegation. It was in violation of the constitution, he argued, for a president to leave the country, especially while congress was in session. The argument not availing, Mr. Wickersham then went to Paris himself, presumably to watch the president. The president came home. Mr. Wickersham came home. It now looks not as if Mr. Wickersham had captured the president, but as if, in a sense, the president had somehow captured Mr. Wickersham. For, when in Paris in midwinter, Mr. Wickersham was lukewarm as to Mr. Wilson's program concerning the league. It was then his view that peace should first be made and the league left to the cool deliberations of the future and the elegaic poets. But 'a different course was adopted.' Since then Mr. Wickersham has been impressed by several new facts. He came to believe that the chief obstacle to the determination at the outset by the peace conference of the conditions of peace which Germany must accept 'lay in the unreadiness of France to present a tangible statement of her claims against Germany for the destruction of property in the portions of her country which were occupied by the German forces.'"

"Again Mr. Wickersham has been confronted by the fatuity of a return to our traditional isolation. As he says: "Events, however, have proved stronger than theories. The developments in world conditions since the declaration of the armistice in November last have, it seems to me, forced upon the United States the absolute necessity of uniting with the allies for the preservation of the fruits of the victory to which American arms so greatly contributed. Unlike any war in the past, the conflict into which the United States was drawn more or less involved in its onward movement every nation in both hemispheres, and with the practical surrender of the German forces, the world is confronted with a state of social demoralization more far-reaching than any heretofore known."

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LATEST NOTES OF SCIENCE

Rubber boots have been invented with hollows between their outer surfaces and linings which can be filled with hot water to keep wearers' feet warm. To combat an increasing pest the last session of the New Zealand parliament made it compulsory for property owners to destroy a certain portion of the rabbits on their land. To enable motorcyclists to ride when it rains a Wisconsin man has patented a coat large enough to cover a rider and the handlebars, driving mechanism and saddle of his machine. Japan, which is rapidly advancing electrically, now has nearly 700 central station systems, 530 power and light systems, 42 railways and 43 combined railway and lighting systems. The United States produced 477,235 tons of fuel briquets last year, an increase of about 17 per cent from the preceding year and the greatest amount since their manufacture was begun. An Arkansas man has invented a corkscrew mounted at one end of a handle, from the other end of which project headed wires to extract corks that have been pushed into bottles. Chile has created a commission to study the possibility of constructing a longitudinal artery for the transmission of electric power obtained from waterfalls through a long stretch of territory. A nutmeg may be great, but sooner or later it will meet a greater. True friendship between women is a matter of doubt to most men.

HASKIN LETTER

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

THE LOCUSTS ARE COMING

Washington, March 8.—The department of agriculture sounds the warning—an avalanche of locusts may be expected during the last week in May. The 17-year locusts and the 13-year locusts are all turning over in their shells for a last nap under ground preparatory to combined activity this summer. The 17-year locusts, or Brood Texas as they are scientifically known, are by far the larger family and the more widely scattered. For 17 years locusts are all turning over in their shells for a last nap under ground preparatory to combined activity this summer. The 17-year locusts, or Brood Texas as they are scientifically known, are by far the larger family and the more widely scattered. For 17 years locusts are all turning over in their shells for a last nap under ground preparatory to combined activity this summer.

Another delusion is that the locusts dislike or white surfaces will prevent their resting on a whitewashed tree trunk. Observation proves that the cicada is rather averse to the conspicuous whiteness of whitewash. However, if other trees are uncomfortably full, or if no other place is convenient, the locust will, and often does, roost on a tree covered with a thick layer of whitewash. Wait until the locust wave is over to plant your orchards and to prune trees. By leaving trees unpruned, the damage of the locust activities is spread over a greater surface. These are the final warnings of the department of agriculture to people who live in districts where the locusts will appear.

No important is the arrival of the locust tribe that the scientists of the department of agriculture have made a special study of its habits and past appearances. They know exactly where and when the cicada will come out. This year they announce that the locusts will be in evidence in two batches—the seventeen year locusts who will cover the whole of the eastern part of the United States and the thirteen year locusts, who will be confined to the southeast. The exact range of the seventeen year locusts is predicted as follows: "Beginning at the eastern extremity of Long Island, it sweeps west and south to the Mississippi river at Cairo, Ill., and extends as far north as central Wisconsin and as far south as middle Georgia, with some isolated colonies as far northeast as Upper Vermont and one as far west as the boundary line between Iowa and Nebraska. Twenty states are included. There are three regions of greater occurrence, one covering New Jersey, Maryland and eastern Pennsylvania, another covering all of Indiana, the greater part of Ohio and southern Michigan and a third covering the northern part of North Carolina, Tennessee, and northern Georgia."

The thirteen year brood is less to be feared so far as numbers are concerned. It is made up of scattered colonies rather than of the dense swarms that mark the seventeen year tribe. Parts of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee will be affected by the thirteen year locusts. It will be a great year for locusts according to the scientists' prediction. Still there is no cause for worry if precautions are taken. The locusts' vulnerable points are well known; so that if the pests are attacked in time and with the right methods their campaign of destructiveness should be almost entirely defeated.

TOWN OF TURNER IS LOOKING FOR ITS PLACE IN THE SUN

Turner, March 14.—The little town of Turner, in Blaine county, 35 miles north of the Great Northern, is looking for its place in the sun. Plans are under way to build a flour mill. The installation of an electric light plant and the erection of a new theater building of generous size is also being contemplated. The latter building will be used as a combination house for dances, plays, community meetings and moving picture shows. A commercial club has been organized and an earnest effort will be put forth to develop and increase the number of the enterprises in the town. Turner is situated in the heart of the "Big Flat" wheat country.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON MAN TO TALK IN THIS STATE ON AMERICANIZATION ISSUE

Special to The Daily Tribune. Missoula, March 14.—Clark P. Bissett, professor of law at the University of Washington, has accepted the invitation of the State University of Montana to give a series of lectures on Americanization in Montana under university auspices. He will make his address March 21 to April 1.

U. S. RETURNS BINOCULARS.

Special to The Daily Tribune. Havre, March 14.—John H. Berry of Havre has got back a pair of binoculars he lent to Uncle Sam at the beginning of the war. That the navy might be supplied with binoculars, telescopes, spyglasses and other navigation instruments in a hurry the department asked patriotic citizens to lend these articles during the war. Berry has received a letter of thanks from Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy.

HAWAIIAN JAPANESE MAKE RACIAL PEACE PLEA

Honolulu, March 14.—A mass meeting of two thousand Hawaiian Japanese here, Tuesday, adopted a resolution to send a Japanese delegation to Paris to ask that an effort be made to insert a clause in the peace treaty abolishing racial discrimination for the sake of humanity and justice.

CURB ON EXPLOSIVES OFF AFTER SATURDAY

Washington, March 14.—Explosives may be purchased without a license, except by enemy aliens, after March 15, for retaining land, stump blasting and other agricultural purposes, the interior department announced today, in modifying a war time regulation. Enemy aliens are not permitted to manufacture, buy or sell explosives for any purpose.

A Sure Way to Save

Regard the weekly deposit in the Savings Account as a necessity—just as food, clothes, etc., are necessities. Set a certain time to make the deposit in this institution each week. Deposit regularly and your Bank Account will grow surprisingly fast. Savings here earn 4 per cent interest, compounded semi-annually.

Great Falls National Bank

Strength and Service
Established 1891

Suit to Set Aside Purchase on Account of Fan Weed Is Lost
Special to The Daily Tribune. Lewistown, March 14.—The suit of Anthony J. Smith against E. J. Christie to annul the purchase by Smith of the defendant's 480-acre ranch in 1917 for \$33,800 on the ground that the place was infested with fan weed, a fact not known to him until the spring following the purchase, terminated when the plaintiff had concluded his testimony Wednesday in Judge Briscoe's department of the district court. A motion by the defense for judgment was granted by the court. The motion was based upon the ground that Smith had been fully warned as to the fan weed before he made the purchase, as shown by his own testimony. It was contended that under the decision in the case of Power against Turner, reported in the 13th Montana, which fitted this case almost exactly, such evidence precluded a recovery.

Montana Collegians Surpass in Physique Men of Other States
Special to The Daily Tribune. Missoula, March 14.—The physical condition of freshmen and sophomore men at the State University of Montana is above the average of college men of the same age, according to W. E. Schreiber, head of the physical education department. He has completed the examination of the men and tabulated the results. The vitality test of Montana men is 62,618, while the average test of 20,000 men examined at Wisconsin, Yale and Oklahoma universities, Fratt institute and the normal schools of Wisconsin is 61,728. Schreiber says of the result: "It must be remembered that the averages of the Montana men have been made up from only a relatively few men and may be changed by the results of examination of a large number. However, Montana men have reason to be well pleased with the results of their examination."

LEAVITT AT LEWISTOWN.
Lewistown, March 14.—Scott Leavitt of Great Falls, head of the federal employment work in this state, gave an address at the Rotary club dinner Wednesday evening on the relation between employer and employe, in which he discussed general labor conditions in the United States.

RENTALS AND REPAIRS. ALL MAKES. GREAT FALLS TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE. COMPLETE LINE OF BURNHAM'S TOILET REQUISITES. 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.

Montana Floral Exchange. CUT FLOWER DECORATIONS AND DESIGNS. No. 2 Third Street North. Postoffice Box 362. Telephone 6347. M. KRANZ, Prop., Great Falls.

LOTS Industrial Sites, Business Lots Trackage. Residence Lots in all parts of the city—With Water, Sewer, Cement Walks, Boulevards. TERMS 1/3 Cash, 1/3 in 1 year, 1/3 in 2 years 7 Per Cent Interest on Deferred Payments. THE GREAT FALLS TOWNSITE CO. 9 1/2 Third Street South, First National Bank Building.

Rush at Butte to File Income Tax Returns

Butte, March 14.—With but one day remaining for filing income tax returns, the rush at the local internal revenue office is unprecedented. For a week a steady stream of taxpayers has filed past the officials, obtaining assistance and hauling in reports together with payments. About 80 per cent are paying in full when they file. More than 9000 returns were filed here in one day in payment of taxes. This is understood to represent about half who made returns, others giving checks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CASCADE BANK

at Great Falls in the state of Montana at the close of business, March 4, 1919.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$663,816.78
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	475.58
Bonds, stocks and warrants	62,692.68
Banking house furniture and fixtures	5,109.14
Other real estate	61,380.50
	\$733,474.68
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$75,000.00
Surplus fund	28,000.00
	\$103,000.00
Due to banks and banks	146,633.95
Individual deposits subject to check	455,398.78
Demand certificates of deposits	3,009.50
Time certificates of deposit due within 30 days	30,417.09
Cashier checks	22,978.95
Certified checks	247.89
	\$657,873.16
Time certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	270,888.01
Savings deposits subject to check	1,833.39
	\$302,721.40
Total	\$1,060,594.66

State of Montana, County of Cascade—
I, L. M. SHANNON, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. M. SHANNON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March 1919.
(Seal)
Notary Public in and for the State of Montana, Residing at Great Falls, Montana. My commission expires January 25, 1920.
Correct—Attest: CLYDE WILCOX, C. B. ROBERTS, Directors.