

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

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EDITORIAL PAGE

OUR SOLDIERS IN RUSSIA

We are not inclined to blame the American soldiers in Russia for demanding that they be sent home instead of fighting Bolshevik troops in the frozen Arctic regions. They enlisted to fight Germany and Germany is fighting no more. Later we were told that certain Bohemian and Slav troops who were prisoners in Russia and trying to get to Vladivostok in order to return to their own country needed our help. They had been our friends and the Lenine government at Petrograd after getting them to surrender a portion of their arms betrayed them to German and Austrian forces which sought to cut them off. The war was still on in France and Belgium then, and the United States, Great Britain and France sent a small force and Japan a larger force to co-operate with these friendly Slavs and aid any Russian movement to overthrow the bolshevik government which was taking its orders from Germany, and prevent food supplies reaching the Central powers from Siberia. They also sent a small force to Archangel on the Arctic sea to co-operate with the anti-bolshevik forces and allies in Siberia. When the armistice was signed on Nov. 11 Archangel was frozen up. An arctic winter was on. It was probably impossible to withdraw these forces until the ice goes out anyway, and they have been fighting all winter under hard conditions, and with forces much superior in numbers. Both Great Britain and the United States announced their intention of withdrawing these northern troops as early in the spring as transports can reach them. We presume the allies will also withdraw their troops from Siberia at the same time. It is officially announced that the French have withdrawn their expedition from Odessa. This is a force that entered Russia from the south through the Black Sea with the same object that was in view when the northern expedition landed at Archangel.

There is no longer any good excuse for allied troops fighting in Russia. This country is not at war with Russia. Neither are any of the allied powers. When Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey laid down their arms the only justification for allied troops in Russia ceased. It is not our job to restore law and order in Russia. It is a job for the Russians. If they can't do it or do not want to do it, that is their business and they can take the consequences. No doubt the Russians who are opposed to bolshevik rule and have suffered from it would be glad to have the allies overthrow their enemies and put another government in its place. That would be a long and costly job, and it would take a large force to do it. It would be an outrage on our soldier boys to ask them to tackle it. We cannot afford to repeat the blunder we made in the Spanish-American war when volunteers who gave their services to fight Spain, were drafted without their consent to fight natives in the Philippines who had rebelled against Spain and ousted the Spaniards, setting up a government of their own. Many of our volunteer troops in the Spanish war felt just as our soldiers now feel in Russia. The job they undertook is done and peace is practically made with the beaten enemy. They want to come home. They have good right and title to want to come home, and the government admits it and says it will bring them home just as soon as they possibly can. Away up in the Arctic circle the facts may not be understood as clearly as they are here. The officers of the little American force there should make it clear to the men under their command that there is no intention to keep them fighting in Russia a minute longer than is necessary to provide means for them to get away. When this is thoroughly understood we are satisfied that there will be no further trouble with them and that they will continue as in the past to valiantly repel any efforts to assault their lines on the part of the bolshevik forces, or any other forces.

We believe that there is a growing feeling in the United States that the Russian problem is not our problem. It may be a French problem, for Russia owes France a vast sum of borrowed gold. It may be a German problem, or a Polish problem, or a Rumanian problem, or a Hungarian problem. All these countries are more or less vitally interested in Russia, because of trade relations or border questions, but the United States has comparatively little interest in Russia, except as a market for our goods, if the Russians have anything to give us in exchange for them that we want. We can therefore well afford to let them settle their own internal political quarrels to suit themselves. The bolshevik government has no credit and no cash. We could not do any business with them except on a cash or goods exchange basis anyway. But we have a great deal of stuff they want very badly and when it comes to making a trade we believe that Uncle Sam can take care of himself all right. Therefore we favor the policy of scuttle in Russia so far as military interference is concerned.

WHAT AILS THE COAST?

California has a lovely climate but not a lovely temperament, according to the Springfield Republican. Perhaps the stern rock-bound coast of Massachusetts is jealous of the Golden Gate coast. Perhaps the Puritanism of Massachusetts Bay and its legacy of spiritualism chafes at the materialism of the land of the golden nuggets. But we have sometimes felt ourselves that the Pacific coast states with their orange groves and vineyards and sunshine have developed an exaggerated ego in their citizens that makes the hopes and fears and interests of other sections of our country seem of slight importance compared with the wishes and welfare of the native sons of California. The occasion for the outbreak of the Massachusetts newspaper in its editorial columns under the caption that heads this article, was a heart rending plea on the part of Hiram Johnson for the bean crop of California which he fears is receiving little attention from the peace conference delegates at Paris. We should not wonder if Hiram had shrewdly guessed right, and the California bean crop is being neglected by Woodrow Wilson for the League of Nations or speedy peace. Now Massachusetts has always felt that when it comes to looking out for the lowly but flamboyant bean the old Bay State is its natural guardian. That may account for its resentment over Hiram Johnson' throwing his hat in the ring as its world champion. Be that as it may the Springfield Republican deals this coward blow at the whole pacific coast and its statesmen, and there are people in Montana who will be dastardly enough to be amused rather than grieved over its indictment. It says:

"Pacific-coast hysteria has been for months a conspicuous phenomenon of the peace-making period. One may do actual injustice to the people of the coast commonwealths in making this observation, which is based in the rhetorical postures and emotions of their United States senators, but those senators, like all politicians, probably believe that they reflect the sentiment of their home folks or that section of home opinion which they desire to please. Poindexter of Washington and Borah of Idaho were the forerunners of the early drive against the league of nations. Phelan of California has lately been functioning in the good old sand lot style against the Japanese, snooping around to find evidence that the Japanese were about to buy up Lower California from Mexico. His cablegrams to the president in Paris on the yellow peril have been, probably, a good investment against the day when he comes up for reelection. Hiram Johnson is not one to allow himself to be forgotten in these circumstances. He is acutely distraught, according to a statement to the newspapers. 'America is neglected.' It has become a reproach to think in terms of America for America first. Concretely, this is the trouble: 'In the state from which I come our bean industry and our barley growers face dire disaster, because they patriotically responded to the demands of the government and are now abandoned while foreign nations have actually profited from their sacrifices. And we are under the spell of a world hypnotism, unconscious of what is transpiring about us. 'Of what importance is the state of the world today compared with the California bean industry? That seems to size up Senator Johnson's Americanism in the present crisis. What ails 'the coast'? Is it a case of seeing yellow instead of red?"

The Opinions of Others

- AT THAT HE'S WELCOME TO JOB. (Dallas News.) President Ebert, of the German republic, is still there. When his salary was set at \$250,000 a year we suspected he would be hard to jar loose.
- THE Highbrow FOR SPINACH. (Louisville Courier-Journal.) Speaker Gillett will wear a full beard. If he came from Kansas it would be called whiskers, but he's from Massachusetts.
- DITTO UNITED STATES SENATORS (Mason Telegraph.) One of the most astonishing things in the world to us is that a guinea never gets nervous prostration from listening to itself.
- ONE THING WE CAN'T SUPPLY. (Dallas News.) The peace convention has decided that Germany shall be victualled at once. But she will have to bear herself.
- MAYBE HE MEANS POLITICS (Philadelphia Ledger.) When Leonard Wood urges his audiences of civilians or of soldiers to "play the game" he doesn't mean bridge.
- WHERE HE'S MUM AS OYSTER. (Toledo Blade.) Mr. McAdoo has endorsed the tentative league of nations, but is showing no enthusiasm over the railroad deficit.
- DOES LOOK THAT WAY. (Chicago News.) The impression is getting abroad from Paris that the French do not like the Germans very well.
- THAT WILL BE NEWS TO CABOT (Toledo Blade.) Apparently the peace conference is accepting the fact that Senator Lodge won the debate.
- COMES OF BEING SIDESTEPPER. (Pittsburgh Dispatch.) Lenine has one quality all premiers may well envy; he is an expert dodger of assassins' bullets.
- HASN'T KAISER AN EXTRA SAW. (Louisville Post.) Bernstorff is still looking around for something to occupy a protracted period of leisure.
- ANOTHER "BURNING QUESTION." (Los Angeles Times.) What will become of all the white aprons that the bar-keeps used to wear?

HASKIN LETTER

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

BEEF FROM DIXIE

Charleston, S. C., April 11.—Prime Mississippi, Florida or Carolina beef will figure on bills-of-fare in the near future as a special appeal to the epicure, much as Canada mutton and Lyonnais oysters do now. For these states, and a number of others in the far south, are going into the cattle and general livestock business on a large scale, and with a view to producing stock of the best grade. Several factors conspire to turn attention to the livestock business in South Carolina just now. The cotton planter is reducing his acreage in cotton because of low prices for that commodity. The cattle tick has been practically eliminated and the quarantine removed from the state. High grade stock is moving freely in and out of it. Part of the growth of cattle-raising business in the south is taking place on the farms, as a part of the general tendency toward more diversified farming; but the big opportunity lies in the enormous areas of cut-over and swamp lands. Few people realize just how great an opportunity this is. South of the Mason and Dixie line in the cotton belt there are now, according to best estimates, two hundred million acres of uncultivated lands. The whole public domain of the United States is only 160,000,000 acres. So that the available range in the south is really greater than the free range of the west. It is also vastly better. Indeed, with the passing of the cattle tick, everything indicates that the time is to become, for a time at least, the great cattle breeding region of the United States. More and more of the better western lands are being reclaimed for agriculture, and the poorer ones are good only for sheep or for nothing. The owners regarded the land as a sort of by-product that they got with the timber. The valuations, and consequently the taxes, were low. It was easy to carry the lands, hoping for a future rise in their value being used for something. The owners regarded the land as a sort of by-product that they got with the timber. The valuations, and consequently the taxes, were low. It was easy to carry the lands, hoping for a future rise in their value being used for something. The owners regarded the land as a sort of by-product that they got with the timber. The valuations, and consequently the taxes, were low. It was easy to carry the lands, hoping for a future rise in their value being used for something.

GERMANY WANTS TO BE RID OF ITS RUSSIAN PRISONERS London, April 11.—The German armistice commission at Spa, a dispatch from Berlin announces, has addressed a note to the allies urgently requesting the removal to Russia of Russian prisoners of war still in Germany. The German standpoint is that the Russians are increasing the spread of disturbances in Germany. The busy business man no longer need linger over such platitudes as "yours of the fifth at hand," and "we are glad to be of service to you in the matter. In fact, he uses his favorite phrases numbered and filed in a small desk catalogue, and dictates his letters largely by talking numbers to his stenographer.

NOTICE OF SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY TO PAY STORAGE CHARGES Notice is hereby given that the undersigned is a storage merchant doing business in Great Falls, Montana, at 2 p. m., at what is known as the Wilber Warehouse, 208 Second street southeast of the city of Great Falls, county of Cascade, state of Montana, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following list of property belonging to the following list of people, for the purpose of paying the amount of storage charges opposite their names and costs of sale.

- Merchandise and household goods for sale: Alexander, G. E., trunk, bundle, \$14.25; Allen, E., trunk, \$15.25; Allen, Z. J., trunk, \$14.90; Anthony, Mrs. J., bundle, 1 handbag, \$4.45; Archer, M., household goods, personal effects, \$70.25; Bowen, V. W., trunk, \$14.25; Breyfus, H. F., 2 barrels cut glass, \$25.50; Brown, J. C., box, \$11.65; Brown, B. E., barrel dishes, box of books, \$25.90; Cameron, John, tool chest, \$14.20; Claim checks, 4187, barrel dishes, \$12.25; Claim checks, 4729, 4728, 4727, 2 suitcases, 1 grip, \$15.10; Clark, E. J., household goods, \$20.25; Connely, Peter, barrel of household goods, \$23.41; Cropper, Frances C., 1 case glass-ware, 2 cases syrup, \$8.83; Dakota hotel, 2 bundles suit case, trunk, \$4.25; Demilade, Ernest, trunk, bundle box, \$29.00; Dickens, R., household goods and personal effects, \$7.25; Doyle, Mrs. Steve, household goods, personal effects, \$121.90; Durst, Archie, tool chest, \$4.00; Bernstein, W. C., 2 bills, box, chain Empire Construction Co., trunk, etc., \$47.75; Ferring, Clara E., piano, \$49.00; Ferris, P. A., trunk, \$11.25; Ferris, Fred, trunk, chair, \$18.80; Frazer, Mrs. Edw., household goods and personal effects, \$32.00; Gallagher, Miss, household goods and personal effects, \$20.60; Gammage, O. C., household goods and personal effects, \$8.15; Glasser Construction Co., stove and pipe, \$6.00; Hammill, B. F., 2 trunks, box, etc., \$1.00; Hansen, Morris, fixtures, \$124.60; Hartford Fire Insurance Co., household goods and personal effects, \$70.00; Harvie, W. T., household goods and personal effects, \$32.50; Heug, C. D., 2 guns, \$11.20; Hendrickson, Miss K., trunk, \$10.90; Hodge, John H., 1 roll bed, \$9.00; Hunter, E. B., trunk, \$17.75; Dietzler, Mr., trunk, \$16.25; Jackson, Mrs., household goods and personal effects, \$76.50; Johnson, Mrs. C. H., pony cart, \$30.50; Joslin, E. R., grip, coat, \$9.10; The above described personal property will be sold pursuant to the provisions of section 5162 of the Revised Codes of Montana, 1907; that all of the said property has been stored with the undersigned for a period of more than 90 days, and the storage on each and every item as here and above set forth, has been due and unpaid for a period of more than 90 days. Dated at Great Falls, Montana, March 29, 1919. L. E. STILES, Auctioneer. S. R. WILBER TRANSFER & STORAGE CO. Merchants. (First publication March 29, 1919).

FIRST WOMAN ON HARVARD FACULTY



Dr. Alice Hamilton. The first woman to hold a position on the Harvard University faculty will be Dr. Alice Hamilton of Chicago. She has been appointed by the board of overseers an assistant professor of industrial medicine in Harvard medical school. Dr. Hamilton obtained her medical degree from the University of Michigan in 1896. She studied at several other universities in this country and in Europe and since 1910 has been investigating industrial poisons for the federal department of labor.

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TRAVELETTE By NIKSAH BERGEN. The old Norwegian port of Bergen is known as the rainy city. Always carry an umbrella in Bergen is the rule widely followed both by inhabitants and strangers. That the umbrella is an accepted part of the Bergen costume is shown by the extravagant old saying that a man once walked in the streets of Bergen without an umbrella, at which sight the horses were so frightened that they reared and shied and even ran away. In spite of its reputation, Bergen has many beautiful sunny days, when the only reason for wearing an umbrella would be to conform to custom.

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