

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

W. M. ROLE, Editor
O. S. WARREN, Manager



LEONARD G. DIFHL
Business Manager

EDITORIAL PAGE

CASCADE COUNTY AND THE LOAN.

The quota of Cascade county in the fifth and last Liberty bond loan is fixed at a million one hundred thousand dollars, which is \$300,000 less than the last loan. However, we will have to make about the same effort we made in the last loan to put it over successfully. We have the assurance of the secretary of the treasury that this will be the last loan of its kind that the government will ask for. He means by that that it is the last time he will appeal to the patriotism of the people for a so-called popular loan. The government will no doubt need to borrow more money, but it will do so thru the regular financial channels just as it did the other day in borrowing two hundred thousand dollars on short-time paper. They paid the banks five per cent for the money. Of course we would expect the "common scolds" who constitute the perpetual kickers' society to point out that Uncle Sam paid the banks five per cent but only proposes to pay the citizen four and three-fourths per cent. Favoritism and rank discrimination! yells the perpetual kicker. Not all; the four and three-fourths rate is for at least three years and probably four years. The five per cent is for a much shorter time, probably not over six months. If you go to the bank and borrow for six months you will pay a much higher rate for such temporary use of money than you need to do if you will borrow money for four or five years. The rate is really about the same, taking all the advantages and disadvantages of the loan into account. But as we have said before, this loan will not be subscribed on a cold business basis. It is a part of our patriotic debt to the government and we are not going to count pennies with Uncle Sam over it. Still if we were inclined to do so it is the most attractive loan from a strict financial standpoint that the government has offered up to date. The rate is the highest, being three-fourths of one per cent more than most banks think they can afford to pay for money loaned to them by their depositors for a year. The security is absolute as are all government bonds, and the chance that the bonds will sell on the market for less than par in the future is much less than with other bond issues. The privilege of exchanging back and forth during the life of the bond for tax-free bonds at three and three-fourths per cent is calculated to keep this issue at par or better during the three or four years of their life.

It is true that you are doing a Uncle Sam a favor in subscribing for this new bond issue, but it is also true that you are doing a good thing for yourself. That last statement goes double. The bonds are a good investment and bear a good interest rate. That is the first consideration, and the first way in which you do a good thing for yourself. The second way in which you help yourself by buying bonds is that you avoid extra taxation. For fear in mind that if this money is not raised by bond sales it will be raised by taxation. Perhaps some of our readers will say "I should worry about that part of it. I don't pay taxes anyway. Let those who do worry about it." But you do pay taxes. You pay them at second hand if not in the first instance, because taxes are shifted by the taxpayer and go on to the cost of production, so that everyone who buys goods or services pays them in the end and that is all of us. But Uncle Sam does not even have to wait the sure result of such shifting of taxes. He can and he often does tax consumers more directly. The tobacco tax, the tax on beer and liquors, perfumery and many other internal revenue taxes afford illustration of the facility with which he can immediately and directly reach down into the pockets of the people whether they have savings or not and take what he wants by direct taxes on consumption. A tax on sugar, tea and coffee would probably soon reach the four and a half billions this loan is to realize, and the government would have to pay neither principal or interest back to the persons who furnished the money. It will therefore appear that we help ourselves as well as the government when we buy these bonds. We help to keep the cost of living down, and we increase our income at the same time by saving and investing in these gilt edge securities.

If one ponders on the logic of the situation he will see that it is for his interest to get in and drill with the loan committee in putting this last drive over the top with promptitude and enthusiasm. The men who serve on the committees in charge of this drive are the same men who served in the other drives. We cannot conclude this argument fully without taking note of the great service they have rendered the nation, and that means all of us, by their labors given without money or price. They have done an enormous amount of hard work. They have put time into this work that was worth money to them. They have not received a penny in compensation. Their reward has been a consciousness of patriotic duty well done. Let us make their labors as light as possible by cordial cooperation with them. Particularly let us restrain ourselves from kicking, and telling them how this money ought to be raised differently, or how hard up we are, or who has failed to do his duty in the past by subscribing as much as we have. On the contrary let us make up our mind to do the very best we individually can and leave

the other fellow out of sight and to the reproof of his conscience if he has one. And having made up our mind to the largest sum we can possibly invest in this new bond issue, let us sign the pledges with a cheerful face, and no argument about it, and a pleasant word to the solicitor who has taken his time to bring us the pledge cards because he wants to help us do our patriotic duty. Then we will put this last popular loan over with some pep and satisfaction and the record of Cascade county will be complete and a pleasant thing to contemplate in other days. Rally round the committee with a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether and the capstone of our achievement in patriotism in support of our own government will rest in place and make a monument for our children to be proud of.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The back to Europe movement of aliens in this country continue to excite comment in the eastern newspapers, and even anxiety and almost panic in some quarters. One financial journal says that returning aliens will take from us about four billion dollars in cash. That is probably a grossly exaggerated estimate. If the returning foreigners numbered half a million and they averaged to take \$4,000 each with them, it would only come to half that sum, and we would guess that both the number of the emigrants and their savings are considerably overestimated in those figures. Still the fact that aliens are leaving the country fourteen times as fast as they are arriving is a fact of both economic and social interest. It seems that a considerable proportion of them are Italians, though all southern Europe and the Balkans are represented. Many of them will doubtless return after they have seen their families and relatives whom they have not heard from since the war and fear are in financial distress. The Springfield Republican in a well considered and sensible editorial has this to say about the matter:

"Alien immigrants are returning to Europe at the rate of about a thousand a day, while immigration, which averaged about 1,000 a week in December, has dropped to less than 500. That is, about 14 times as many foreigners are leaving America as are coming to it. This rate will probably not be kept up very long, but the situation already invites consideration of what might follow if America should lose its position as a country which attracts rather than repels able-bodied labor.

Just now the exodus tends somewhat to relieve the unemployment situation over here, but a continuation of the drain would have an opposite effect. About 90 per cent of the aliens who have gone back to Europe since the rush began after the armistice are Italians. Most of them are unmarried men or men whose wives and families are in Italy. Immigration officials understand that they don't expect to return. They have been an important industrial factor here, being as a group common laborers, who have done the work which other racial groups have graduated from. Their permanent absence in very large numbers would mean labor readjustments and meanwhile delays in public works and in large building projects.

"The fluctuations of immigration and emigration have always been a fairly reliable barometer of industrial conditions. In the present case political and sentimental conditions might be added. The lull in industry over here probably accounts for a considerable part of the extraordinary emigration of Italians from the United States. On the other hand, the better living conditions, actual and prospective, over there compared with what they have been are inducements to return. The emigrants are taking large amounts of money back with them and with this many will expect to establish themselves comfortably for life. The return movement of population to other countries of eastern and southern Europe will doubtless be stimulated for a time by similar considerations.

"The shortage of labor in Europe, the vast work of reconstruction, already begun, and the invitation of a new democracy in which all shall have a part are great inducements, on paper, to the peoples of Europe to remain in their native countries or to return to them if now in alien lands. But disappointments, collective and individual, are inevitable. It will not be surprising if before long the tide sets this way again. Immigration Commissioner Frederick C. Howe believes that it will. He has recently returned from Europe, where he found evidence of great interest in America and great admiration for it, stimulated by observation of the American soldier in action as well as by the reputation of America as a friend of democracy.

"One thing may be pretty safely taken for granted; that population will flow and ebb between the nations as the conditions in the nations vary. This is not necessarily undesirable; but it is important that good living standards shall be maintained among the newcomers and that the aliens whom we admit shall be treated as potential Americans."

The Opinions of Others

KNOW WHAT HE WAS ABOUT

(Ohio State Journal.)
The vital importance of concluding the peace treaty at once and without any more speeches than necessary is becoming so evident that we are very glad after all that President Wilson concluded not to put any senators on our commission.

JES WHAT WE WANT A KNOW

(Brooklyn Eagle.)
But how can the peace conference be expected to make peace until it has settled such burning questions as prohibition, smoking and gambling.

HE'S NOT BOY TO STOP 'EM

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)
Prince of Monaco also probably believes in the self-determination of people. If they want to beat themselves staking all on the red that's their business.

HASKIN LETTER

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

REDECORATING THE CAPITOL.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—Thirty years of one artist's lifetime were given to the mural decorations in the capitol, and now, a quarter of a century after his death, the results of his labors are so badly damaged that it will take another lifetime to restore them.

Recently the capitol superintendent engaged the New York artist, Charles Ayer Whipple, to restore some of the Brumidi panels in the first floor corridors of the senate side of the capitol, and in the few months since he began the work Mr. Whipple has been so successful that a bill will be introduced at the next session of congress empowering him to complete the restoration of the first floor corridor decorations and in all probability the unfinished friezes in the rotunda.

Brumidi spent the last 30 years of his life, aided by a small army of decorators, at work in the capitol. His work has been declared by artists from all over the world to be truly remarkable and comparable to Michael Angelo's paintings in the Vatican, after which the capitol decorations were modeled. The "Apotheosis of Washington" painted in the dome of the rotunda is generally regarded as Brumidi's best work. It was started at the time the work was completed that the artist had immortalized the faces of his wife, daughters and friends in the painting. Much disturbance was created by the story that he had used the faces of certain leaders of the Confederacy. This story Brumidi denied; but sightseers from the south today insist that they are able to trace likenesses to Lee and Jackson in the pictures on the dome.

The friezes around the middle of the dome were never completed, the artist dying before his work was done. Mr. Whipple hopes to be permitted to fill the vacant place with a symbolic painting of the part played by the United States in the present war, and to show congress what he can do has filled a third of the space with a "sample" painting. If congress authorizes him to finish the friezes, he will paint the sinking of the Lusitania, the spirit of America, and the battle of Chateau Thierry.

"The paintings will symbolize the reason for our entry into the struggle, the turning point toward success, and the turning point toward peace and victory," he declares. For the Chateau Thierry painting Mr. Whipple will go to France and make sketches of the actual scene of the battle.

The sample painting now on the walls of the capitol is declared by visiting artists to be a masterpiece, and the project of completing the work is enthusiastically supported by the majority of sightseers in the capitol. If congress fails to authorize the completion of the friezes, the understanding is that Mr. Whipple will remove his painting and leave the space clear for the artist selected by some future congress to finish the long neglected masterpiece.

Portions of Brumidi's frieze will have to be restored, an open window during a rain storm several feet of the work. Mr. Whipple believes that to finish the work and restore the damaged portions will take several years.

Entirely to restore the ruined mural decorations would occupy the entire attention of more than one artist for the next 25 or 30 years, according to Mr. Whipple, and other artists familiar with the problem.

Thirty years of neglect and vandalism have completely obliterated many of the choicest panels, and have so badly damaged others that they have become mere shadows of the masterpieces they once were. Congressmen have scratched matches on the walls, written their initials across the faces of priceless paintings, and otherwise marred the lifework of one of the foremost artists of the world.

Paint has been chipped off in some places, and has been discolored in others by leaking pipes and dirt. In some portions of the corridors the entire masonry must be replaced, and the paintings will be destroyed in the process. Mr. Whipple proposes to transfer the paintings to canvas before the work is started, and so preserve the originals for reproduction on the new walls.

It was on the mural decorations in the first floor corridors that Brumidi employed the majority of the artists he summoned to his assistance. Each detail has been worked out with the most finished skill and by the leading artist along that line. An Englishman named Jones painted the birds, declared by experts to be the finest bird pictures in the country. Col. Roosevelt was especially fond of the bird paintings, and commented upon their remarkable faithfulness to nature.

It was originally intended to decorate the entire capitol as the first floor of the senate side was decorated, but Brumidi died and another artist could not be found to give his life to the work as had Brumidi.

MISS CARNEGIE TO BE SUMMER BRIDE
This is a new picture of Miss Margaret Carnegie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who is to be married on April 22 to Ensign Roswell Miller of the naval reserves. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's parents in New York city. The bridegroom is the son of the late Roswell Miller, well known railroad magnate.

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Questions and Answers

Q. Who ranks the higher in the American army, General Pershing or General March? E. S.
A. General John Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces in France, and General Peyton March, chief of staff at the war department, are both full generals and of equal rank.
Q. What vegetables shall I plant in the shady areas of my garden? T. D.
A. Areas shaded a large portion of the time should not be selected for a garden. The foliage crops, such as lettuce, parsley and chard, will thrive fairly well when they get three or four hours sunlight a day. Such crops as tomatoes, eggplants, and peppers should have an abundance of sunshine, or at least five or six hours each day.
Q. What became of the Star Spangled Banner which was Francis Scott Key's inspiration in writing our national anthem? Is it well preserved? S. C.
A. The flag is now in the United States national museum, Washington, D. C. During the battle of North Point, in which the memorable song was written, this flag flew over Fort M'Henry. It was struck many times during the bombardment of the fort. A portion of the flag containing one star was shot away.
Q. How long after passing a civil service examination is one eligible for appointment under that examination? T. B. R.
A. A civil service examination is good for one year and if appointment is not secured within that year, the examination must be retaken.
Q. Did the Kaiser give us his rights to the crown of Germany when he abdicated? R. M. C.
A. On November 30, 1918, the new German government published the following, signed and sealed by the Kaiser: "By the present document I renounce forever my rights to the crown of Prussia and the rights to the German imperial crown. I release at the same time all the officials of the German empire and Prussia and also all officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Prussian navy and army and of contingents from confederated states from the oath of fidelity they have taken to me, as my emperor, king, and supreme chief."

Chinook Women Hold War Review Program

Special to The Daily Tribune.
Chinook, April 18.—The Woman's Study club met Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. S. H. Schofield. After the business meeting the roll was called, the members replying by telling of some military training camp. The general topic for the afternoon was "Mobilization of America." "Training the Man Power" was given by Mrs. J. L. Dickson; "Ship Building" was the topic read by Mrs. W. I. Hoover; "Aircraft Building" by Mrs. John Prosser; "Food Conservation," by Mrs. J. R. Smyth and "Red Cross Activities," described by Mrs. E. D. Boyle. The next meeting will be on May 7, and will be with Mrs. A. S. Lohman.

Sheridan County Court Turns Out 33 Citizens

Special to The Daily Tribune.
Plentywood, April 18.—Thirty-three new citizens were made here today. Included among this number were six Austrians and two Germans, whose papers had been held up, pending the conclusion of the war. The hearings were held before Judge C. E. Comer, who was recently appointed judge of the twentieth judicial district. Dan Pearsall, of Seattle, represented the government.

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Boys of Chinook Get Back From the Front

Special to The Daily Tribune.
Chinook, April 18.—Arthur Jepson returned home from France Monday. He first served in a machinegun company, and was afterward transferred to the quartermaster's department. He is looking fine, and has gained over 30 pounds, now balancing the scales at 200 pounds. Charles Brady, who went from the First National bank here at the same time Arthur left, also returned Monday. The boys were gone 10 months, but did not see each other after being assigned, until in January.

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TRAVELETTE

By NIKSAH
ALEXANDRIA.
Alexandria, founded by the world-conqueror, Alexander the Great, is an Egyptian city that is eager to lose its connection with the far away past and become completely modernized. Fate has favored this ambition, for the wonders that Cleopatra knew have been eaten by fire or swept away by the sea. Alexandria is a city of trade and fashion, dominated by prosperous Europeans too deeply absorbed in the stock exchange to be even vaguely interested in the romantic side of their city.
Except for a few visitors who have read a little history and are mildly inquisitive regarding Cleopatra's palace and Pompey's Pillar, the ruins of Alexandria rest peacefully, unphotographed and unchipped by souvenir hunters. One thing against the popularity of Alexandria's ruins is their scantiness. For the most part, they consist of a few carved stones and some "sites."
Take the most famous of the Alexandria wonders, the library that held nearly one million manuscripts, and that was burned down by the conquering Caesar. It was built up again, and new manuscripts collected by Cleopatra and Anthony, only to be destroyed later by the Caliph Omar, who decreed that if these writings of the Greeks agree with the book of God, they are useless, and need not be preserved; if they disagree they are pernicious and should be destroyed. These and a few other facts about the great library are all that remain of it.
Of Cleopatra and her luxurious palace at Alexandria, where she ruled and loved and died, there is no more evidence. Cleopatra is as forgotten in her capital as she had never existed. Alexandria, with its theaters, hotels, and shops, and its wide-awake, determined citizens, lives only in and for the present.

IBSEN TAKES MANAGEMENT OF FARMERS' RETAIL STORE IN SHERIDAN COUNTY
Special to The Daily Tribune.
Plentywood, April 18.—Fred Ibsen of this city, has been employed as manager of the local Farmers' Store, to succeed Chas. Davis, resigned. Ibsen was at one time connected with the Tanner & Best company of this city, and at the present time is engaged in the farm implement business.

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