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UNDER PERSONAL DIRECTION OF LEROY V. JOHNSON

SHOWING TODAY ONLY

BEAUTIFUL

MARY MACLAREN



IN

The Weaker Vessel

Here's a picture that's too good to be true—full of types you know, city and country—dramatic to the last notch—yet packed with humor—amusing, but full of thrill—

Hear Roscoe Kernan Play the Organ

Eddie Lyons in a Rip Snorter

ALCAZAR SCENIC

REGULAR PRICES

COME EARLY

Geers and Murphy Win Toledo Honors

Toledo, July 22.—Edward F. "Pop" Geers and Tommy Murphy won the grand honors in the second day of the major circuit racing at Fort Miami this afternoon. Murphy earned the big share of the purse of \$1,000 with Fenesta in the 2:11 trot and the Maumee stake of \$3,000 with Royal Mac. Geers drove Goldie Todd to victory in the 2:00 pace in which four drivers were injured.

Spring Wheat Crop a Failure in Fergus

Lewistown, July 22.—There has been no change in crop conditions during the past week in Fergus county. With the drought continued the spring wheat is a clear failure. Some fair yields of winter wheat are being threshed.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS

McLEAN—Funeral services for J. Edgar McLean, 32 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. K. McLean, of Cascade, were held from the chapel of the T. F. O'Connor company, Tuesday afternoon at 2 P. M. T. O'Brien officiated. Bearers were: Leroy V. Johnson, Charley Krans, Roy Page, C. R. Jardine, E. J. Cleveland and H. W. Benton. Interment was in Calvary cemetery.

DOSWALD—Funeral services for Mrs. Catherine Doswald, wife of Raphael F. Doswald, will be held from the chapel of the T. F. O'Connor company, at 8:30 Thursday morning and from St. Ann's cathedral at 9. One of the fathers from the Cathedral will officiate. Interment will be in Calvary cemetery. Mrs. Doswald was a faithful member of the Sheridan Ladies' Relief corps No. 5 and the ladies are expected to attend the services in a body.

CARD OF THANKS.
We take this means of expressing our thanks and heartfelt appreciation for the many acts of kindness bestowed on us during the sickness and at the time of death and burial of our beloved son and brother, J. Edgar McLean. We especially wish to thank the Rev. M. T. O'Brien for the kindness extended, the men who acted as bearers and all those who sent the beautiful floral tributes. Mr. and Mrs. E. K. McLean and daughter.

T. F. O'CONNOR
UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS
Automobile Service
Prompt attention given to all city and out-of-town calls. Lady assistant.
101 Central Ave. Great Falls. Phone 126.

SEXTON—Saturday - Sunday - Monday

MARGUERITE CLARK GIRLS
A Paramount Picture

GOVERNMENT MARKET CONTROL STANDARDIZED WOOL GRADES

That Is View of Specialists Who Have Studied Effect of War Measures to Stabilize Conditions; Sheep Industry Also Given Good Impetus by Prices.

A keen demand for wool, as well as a stable and active market for mutton, has made sheep farming extremely profitable during the last few years. Prospects appear auspicious for a continuation of this prosperity among those who work with sheep, which are provident producers of both meat and clothing.

Wool marketing practices progressed at least a half decade during the last year because of government control. Uncle Sam was the lone wool buyer who could institute and enforce methods of grading and packing the wool and who could discriminate, often to the extent of outright rejection, against inferior shipments. The consequence was that every grower who marketed his wool through commercial channels was obliged to sell the product on the quality basis. As a direct result of this system the grading of wool was universally improved, "sheep overcoats" being sold largely on the scored basis.

Progress Under War Conditions.
Specialists of the United States department of agriculture estimate that wool marketing has progressed as much during the last year under government control as the business would have developed and been standardized in from five to ten years under normal conditions. As a result of the war, wool marketing in recent years to systematize, regulate, and unify methods of preparing wool for shipment, as well as of selling the product to the trade. In some sections co-operative wool marketing clubs have been organized and have enforced stringent packing and grading regulations to the direct benefit of the individual flock-owner, as when sold on the quality basis the better grades of wool have commanded higher prices instead of being sold in bulk at a flat figure which would be detrimental to the superior qualities. It would have taken many years for this systematization of wool marketing to permeate to every section of the country. One single regulation inaugurated and enforced on account of the war emergency revolutionized wool marketing in a manner which otherwise could have been accomplished only by careful and persistent work in all sections of the country and the promotion and operation of co-operative wool-marketing clubs.

At present in practically every community where sheep are kept speculation is rife relative to the future demand and prices of the various grades of wool. One sheepman is saying to another, "Well, Bill, what are we going to get for our wool this year?" Bills, Tom, and Harry who work with sheep through the United States are concerned about the answer to this query. Some of them think that government control of the wool market still is in domination. Others fear a reaction which will slump the high prices now prevailing. Still other sheepmen are of the opinion that the over wool crops of other countries, which previously have been held in storage due to a lack of shipping as well as blockade of foreign ports, are so extensive as to knock the bottom out of the wool clip of 1919. Furthermore, Uncle Sam has agreed to suspend the government auction of wool during the period from July 1 to November 1, 1919. These auctions have been conducted in the past, but are, as uniformly as possible throughout the country, the surplus stocks of wool which were purchased by the federal government during the war emergency. These sales will be temporarily abandoned in order to dispose of the wool stocks now held by Uncle Sam, which in no respect, exert a detrimental influence on the prices of the current wool crop. This action on the part of the government will make it obligatory for wool manufacturers to purchase the 1919 clip from the producers and wool-marketing clubs rather than to rely on the government holdings, which consist chiefly of low-grade and inferior wools. No demand exists for the low quality or defective wool such as is still in the hands of the government.

No Government Control in 1919.
To quell all doubts in the minds of the skeptical, the writer can say without reservation that the government has absolutely no control over the wool clip of 1919. Furthermore, Uncle Sam has agreed to suspend the government auction of wool during the period from July 1 to November 1, 1919. These auctions have been conducted in the past, but are, as uniformly as possible throughout the country, the surplus stocks of wool which were purchased by the federal government during the war emergency. These sales will be temporarily abandoned in order to dispose of the wool stocks now held by Uncle Sam, which in no respect, exert a detrimental influence on the prices of the current wool crop. This action on the part of the government will make it obligatory for wool manufacturers to purchase the 1919 clip from the producers and wool-marketing clubs rather than to rely on the government holdings, which consist chiefly of low-grade and inferior wools. No demand exists for the low quality or defective wool such as is still in the hands of the government.

Without question there is a recognized shortage of desirable wools in this country, and in view of this scarcity, it follows that the wool clip of 1919 is of choice wool subsequent to the current clip, which portends satisfactory prices to the producers. According to the most reliable opinions of experts on wool marketing it is predicted that the prices for wool during 1919, according to grade and class, will be only slightly less than those dominant during 1918. It is largely a matter of the producers standing pat, marking time, and waiting for the establishment of normal conditions. There is no danger of the prices for the new clip declining as, according to the most recent figures available, the insatiable demand is far in excess of the prospective supply. Normally the United States consumes approximately 600,000,000 pounds of wool in a year, while the present production is barely 50 per cent of that amount. This should explain partially why woolen clothing has advanced from 40 to 50 per cent and in some instances more than 70 per cent over values which were prevalent previous to the war—quality, grade and workmanship being considered.

World Bore of Wool.
The wool warehouse of the world is almost as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard. As a consequence the man with a large flock of sheep today should be the man who will purchase a new automobile tomorrow; that is, unless he wishes to devote all his earnings to the expansion of his flock so that, also he temporarily defers purchase of the machine. The increased earnings from his sheep during another year will enable him to buy a better car. War time conditions obliged producers to market wool according to grade and shrinkage. It is highly desirable that wool growers continue the practice which they followed during the war; namely, to market their carefully graded wool on the basis of merit and quality. If they do so, wool marketing will improve and the sheep owners as a whole will reap more attractive returns.

The flocks or sheep owned by the project farmers of the irrigation belt naturally are small on account of the limited areas on which they are maintained. It is of vital importance that these smaller herds combine in order to gain the greater net profits which accrue from marketing in carload quantities. Co-operative wool marketing associations should grow and bloom throughout the sheep raising belt like wild mustard ruts.

over oats and wheat fields when not properly controlled. A splendid demand and an active market for wool during the last few years, which conditions will be attended by a profitable price should operate not only to increase wool production but also to animate the concentration of quality wool in bulk shipments in order to make the offerings attractive to the best buyers.

Better Wool Preparation Needed.
Up to April 5, 1919, the United States government purchased 614,357,706 pounds of wool, while on the same date it had on hand 343,275,231 pounds of wool. As has been previously mentioned, practically all except the lower grades of wool have been disposed of by Uncle Sam. England has inaugurated a control of the wool market situation and will purchase the clip of most of her colonies for a period of one year subsequent to the termination of the war. Normally the United States ranks as one of the principal wool-producing countries of the world, despite the fact that American manufacturers import an annual amount equal to more than one-half of the home grown clip. Some American wools are equally as valuable as the best foreign wools of any country. On the whole, however, the appearance of American wools compares quite unfavorably with that of most of the foreign wools. The difference is due nearly altogether to the growers' methods of preparing the wool for shipment. Foreign growers, the Australians in particular, maintain a uniformly high standard in the handling of their wools, such as was practiced by the federal government during the period of its control of the wool market. Careful attention to the cleanliness relative to quality and quantity in the bales give graded wools a high reputation that insures their bringing full value when they are sold to the manufacturer.

Chance to Improve Shearing.
Previous to government control of the wool market persons familiar with the buying and manufacturing of home-grown and foreign wool assert that on account of poor preparation American wool is not the grower from 1 to 3 cents a pound less than their actual value. This was due to the failure on the part of the grower to classify the wool by grade, and also to defects from the use of improper twine, branding paints and other causes. The undesirable features which manufacturers have come to look for in American wools constitute a fixed charge which is borne by the grower. There seems to be little doubt that most of the work necessary to place American wools upon a parity with imported wools on our markets can best be done at the time of shearing.

Prevent Methods of Selling too Little to Quicken the Grower with the Manufacturer's Complaints in regard to his Output.
In the range states, where the clips are large, the individual grower may establish for his wool a reputation which will insure its selling price. To establish fully and realize the benefit of improved methods some form of co-operative effort is necessary. Especially is this true in the case of farm wools where the single clip is small and ordinarily the grower has no ready market. A number of uniformed dealers or local buyers and reaches the manufacturers only as a part of an offering made up from a large number of clips, varying widely as to quality and care in preparation. The wool clip of 1919 is a good one, and the sheep owner either in sheds located on the premises of the sheep owner or at plants owned by individuals, who employ shearers and fleece tyers and shear sheep from various owners at an agreed charge, which includes the cost of the wool, should deliver the wool in sacks to his owner. Each individual owner attends to the selling of his own wool. In a few cases manufacturers send their buyers out to purchase wool direct from the growers, and the manufacturer does not come in contact with each other in either case. The former learns about the defects of his wool only by chance opportunity through the speculator or the distant commission agent. During the war, from 1909 to 1917, growers' semi-co-operative selling agencies were in operation in Chicago, with branches in Boston and Philadelphia. The establishment has handled considerable wool, but according to report its growth has been retarded by the war. It has not been realized if growers had adhered to the policy of consigning their wool to it instead of using it as a lever to secure higher prices from buyers in the field.

How Prices Are Reduced.
The value of market wool is determined largely by the yield of clean or scored wool. American wools may shrink from 25 to 80 per cent. Since more than 300 pounds of grease wool may be required to produce 100 pounds of scored wool, the importance of shrinkage in the eyes of the buyer is readily recognized. Shrinkage is due first and chiefly to the oil and dirt present in varying quantities in all natural wool. The weight of the heavy, soggy, greasy fleece can gratify the grower, but the actual commercial value is less than the weight and amount of the clean scored wool. Sand, dust, dirt, burrs and seed lower the yield, as well as affect the value of the clean wool. The sand is due to the storms experienced in some parts of the country. An instance is related of a sand storm making it necessary to suspend operations at a shearing corral for half an hour. At the end of that time the average weight of fleece had increased from 25 to 30 pounds, which was due to the sand which had settled in them.

The value of wool is influenced more or less by its length, and it is classified accordingly. The longer wools are known as "combs" and the shorter wools as "batts." Of late years a class midway between the two has sprung up, known as "baby combing." The combing wools are used in worsted manufacture. Not only is less yarn required, but the resulting fabric is more durable. The stand the combing process and are unfitted for this purpose regardless of length. Only the longer-strain fibers are used in combing wools, and these are placed parallel in the yarn. Clothing wools are used in the manufacture of woollens and felts, the fibers being laid in every direction instead of attempting to arrange them parallel, as in worsteds. Previous to the war the difference in value between combing and clothing wools was from 2 to 6 cents a scored pound in favor of the former. Course, low wools, more or less resembling hair, are classed as carpet wools. A very small amount of these are produced in America, most of those used being imported from Asia. Some Navajo wool is used in carpet manufacture. The factors that determine the length of the wool are not entirely under the control of the flockmaster. The wool does not grow so long on old sheep as it does on young animals, but short pasture and faulty methods of herding tend to decrease the normal length. Some sheep have been bred for longer wool than others.

Paint Branding a Disadvantage.
The practice of branding sheep with paint is very generally established throughout the range country. The brands are usually placed upon the shoulders, side, or back—the most valuable parts of the fleece. Under some conditions it is doubtless necessary to brand. Tar brands should be avoided, and the brands used should be as small as possible. At the present time most of the American dealers recognize no brand as soluble. The damage done by paint can scarcely be estimated, and it is not only the damage to the locks directly affected, but the fibers carrying the paint are more or less mixed throughout the fleece, and it is almost impossible to get them out. The amount of damage done varies with the kind of paint used, and the value of the wool. One of the prominent manufacturing concerns that uses large amounts of Texas wool for fine belts tries by every means to eliminate the paint. The painted wool is separated in sorting, and yet the paint contains so many specks that it is necessary to "hand pick" it. This process costs from 3 to 5 cents a scored pound, and with the quantities handled by this firm in one year the expense amounts to between \$8,000 and \$10,000. This concern will pay one-half to 1 cent extra for wool suitable to its need guaranteed free from paint. Another manufacturer writes: "If the brand marks on a lot of wool were unobtrusively eliminated, the value of the wool would be enhanced its value to about one-fifth of a cent a pound, the usual cost of clipping." It is a good practice to clip off the brands before shearing.

Tags should be removed from the wool and kept separate to that they are not likely to stain the surrounding wool, especially when it is wet, and also discount due to tags. Exposure of the wool to heavy dampness should also be avoided, and the wool should be stored in a dry place. There are numerous instances where wool has been damaged to the extent of from 1 to 2 cents a pound. Burry fleeces should be separated from the others if there are many burrs present, the soft burrs in particular being objectionable. The force of tying the fleeces with sisal twine is constantly regretted. A discrimination in price of from 1 to 5 cents a pound and the refusal of some dealers to handle wool thus put up have not entirely eliminated the practice. The pieces of sisal twine adhere to the wool through the process of manufacture and seriously injure the finished fabric. The large, rough jut twine is also undesirable because of the fibers coming off in the fleece. Growers should insist on having the fleeces in compact bundles which will not open in the ordinary process of packing.

Keep Black Wool From White.
No other of the "off sorts" do more damage by being packed with the other wool than the black fleeces. After wool has been packed in bags for a time the fleeces "freeze" together more or less; that is, locks from one fleece adhere to neighboring ones. A lock of black in any wool intended for white goods is capable of doing untold damage. The only way to be safe is to pick off all the black locks from the adjacent fleeces. Black wool is not especially sought after, and it sells at from 1 to 2 cents a pound less than corresponding grades of white wool. When shearing occurs, blacks should be cut out and sheared by themselves, and their wool packed separately and so labeled. The badly cotted or matted fleeces should be packed separately, because it is necessary to run them through an opener, which is not done with ordinary wool. This necessarily causes the breakage of fibers to increase.

The effects of dipping upon wools are not always the same. In the southwest, where there is considerable sand and dirt in the fleeces, it tends to lighten them, while in the northwest it is said that dipping increases the weight. Most of the dips that have been used do not have any harmful effect upon the wool, but dealers and manufacturers claim that lime-and-sulphur and caustic-soda dips are harmful. However, no tests have been made in America upon the spinning quality of dipped and undipped wool. Packing lamb, ewe, and wether fleeces together militates against higher prices

MAN AND WOMAN, GERMAN SPIES FOR TEN YEARS, ARE SHOT



Firing squad taking German spies, walking between the soldiers, up to wall to execute them. This picture, one of the most striking photos of the war, has just reached this country. It shows a Prussian and his woman companion who had lived for ten years in a Champagne village as a Swiss peasant. Probably the man had fake naturalization papers. During the war they were caught telephoning information to the Germans thru a secret apparatus. Their information led to the death of forty French soldiers. They confessed and were marched to a nearby wall and shot.

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Rules for Woolgrower.
Fundamental rules for the woolgrower to observe in the marketing of his annual wool clip involve adherence to the settled policy of breeding the type of sheep suitable to the locality, as well as the sacking of lamb, ewe, wether, and all buck or very oily fleeces separately. In case the bucks or part of the ewes and wethers have wool of widely different kinds from the remainder of the flock, shearing such animals separately and placing the wool in separate sacks so marked are recommended. Shear all the black sheep at one time, preferably last, and put the wool in separate sacks. Remove and sack separately all tags and then allow no tag discount upon the clip as a whole. Use slatted floors in holding pens. Use a smooth-glazed, light and hard twine. Securely knot the string on each fleece. Turn the sacks wrong side out and shake well before filling. Keep wool dry at all times. Make the brands on the sheep as small as possible and avoid tar brands. Know the grade and value of your wool and price accordingly. Do not sweat sheep excessively before shearing. Keep the floor sweepings out of the wool. Do not sell the wool before it is grown. When all these rules are followed place your personal brand or your name upon the bags or bales.

LAUNDRYMAN KILLED WHEN BOILER BURSTS
St. Paul Building Wrecked by Explosion; 45 Girls Narrowly Escape.
St. Paul, July 22.—Explosion of a boiler at the Banner Laundry here early tonight caused the death of one man and injured several others and completely wrecked the building in which the laundry was located. The explosion occurred ten minutes earlier 45 persons, mostly girls who were at work on the ground floor would have been killed in the wreckage. George F. Maendler, a driver, was killed and two others, W. J. LaFaber and Floyd Maynes, were badly injured. The others who were in the building when the blast occurred escaped with minor injuries, although Kate Gibbons and Floyd Haynes, employed in the laundry were blown thru a window into the street. The force of the explosion wrecked windows in buildings in the vicinity of the laundry. Police and state boiler inspectors have not been able to determine the cause of the explosion.

"Hard Boiled" Smith's Wife Sues for Divorce
San Diego, Cal., July 22.—Suit for divorce was filed here today by Marguerite Michael Smith, wife of Frank H. Smith, known widely through the American West as "Frankie" Smith, lieutenant in the 158th Infantry, "Hard Boiled" Smith, who lost his commission as the result of charges of brutality in connection with the administrative work of prison farm No. 2, near San Diego, in 1917. The suit was filed the same time the suit was filed here, came a message sent by the Salvation Army to Mrs. Smith saying that the former lieutenant had arrived at Fort Jay, New York. The message said: "Frank Smith is temporarily imprisoned at Fort Jay. He is well and will write to his wife." At the time of the suit, Smith was lieutenant in the 158th Infantry for which former national guard organization he had done some recruiting duty before the regiment was sent to Camp Kearney to become part of the 40th division and later to France.

Smith's wife says that she had her not long ago that he had been sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in addition to losing his commission and that this was supported by the fact he was reported a prisoner at Fort Jay.

for wool. Lamb's wool is usually more valuable because of lighter shrinkage and because of the fact that it will spin higher than wool from older sheep. Sewing the bags with sisal or other unsuitable twine also creates a bad impression in the mind of the buyer, as there is always the possibility of the sisal fiber getting into the wool and causing damage. Much wool is lost thru the bursting of the bags. This is caused by the use of poor twine. A stronger twine used for sewing, such as Andover sisal, is recommended for this purpose. Packing dead wool (wool from dead sheep) with good wool is also far too common. The dead wool is worth about half as much as the corresponding grade of good wool. Another nature in bag packing that should be discouraged is the tying of the fleeces together. In many cases the two fleeces are not of the same grade and they must be separated by the grader before being assigned to any pile.

Indications Point to a Majority for the Opponents of the Wage Agreement.
Butte, July 22.—At a special referendum election tonight local unions affiliated with the Silver Row metal trades unions took a secret ballot. The increase offered the labor organizations by mine operators in this district. The Anaconda Metal Trades council, however, accepted the scale by a vote of 249 to 112. Local units of the metal trades council rejected the offer because of the objection to elimination of the seniority clause in the proposed contract. With the exception of the blacksmiths, who voted 151 against and 24 in favor of the increase, the metal trades unions took a secret ballot, the results of which will not be announced until Anaconda and Great Falls are heard from. Whether or not the state metal trades council will reject the offer of the employers will be determined by the vote of the members. The state council will not be influenced by the vote of each union, but by vote of each member of labor organizations affiliated with the councils of Butte, Great Falls and Anaconda. It was declared tonight that sufficient votes against the offer have been polled to insure rejection.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS
HAGGERTY—Edward Haggerty, aged 69 years, of 1014 Third avenue south, died Monday, July 22, at 8 o'clock at the home of the W. H. George Co. and the arrangements of the funeral will be announced later. Mr. Haggerty was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen's union.

DALEY—The funeral of Charles A. Daley, who died at the home 1121 Seventh avenue north, was held at the chapel of the W. H. George Co. at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev. Christopher Keller of the Episcopal church officiated. The interment was in Highland cemetery. The bearers were: F. W. Winkler, Wm. Lemay, A. L. Bester, and Birch Leyer from the Bricklayers union and Matt Krans, W. A. McCumber and C. A. McKiff of the Woodmen of the World, Members of the Bricklayers union and the W. O. W. attended the services in a body.

FOWLER—The funeral of Beverly R. Fowler of 313 Fourth avenue north, who died at the ranch home near Conrad on Sunday, was held at the Presbyterian church in Conrad at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev. Hawkins will officiate. The interment in charge of the W. H. George Co. will be in the local cemetery at Conrad. The services will be under the auspices of Masonic lodge, Mr. Fowler being a member of Cascade Lodge No. 34 of Great Falls.

CARD OF THANKS.
We wish to extend to our friends and neighbors our very sincere thanks and to express our deepest appreciation for the many acts of kindness during the illness and at the time of the death of our dear husband and father, Charles A. Daley. Especially do we wish to thank those who sent the beautiful floral tributes. Also the members of the Bricklayers Union and the W. O. W.—Mrs. Charles A. Daley, and family.

METAL TRADESMEN OF BUTTE REJECT NEW WAGE SCALE

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W. H. GEORGE CO.
Funeral Directors and Embalmers
417 First Ave. North
A name to remember when grief enters the family. The distinct W. H. George company idea attends to every detail. It is soothing to know that there is such an institution in Great Falls. Death comes to us whether we expect it or not. Rich and poor must bow to the hand of fate. Therefore it behooves us to give a little forethought as to whom we wish to care for our beloved ones when they are called. It is the service, consideration and personal attendance given those who have made the funeral home sorrow that has made the funeral home of the W. H. George company a credit to this section of the state.
Day and Night Ambulance
To Both Hospitals
235 Day and Night 235
—PHONE—235