

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1919.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

FIRST GOUGER FINED AND FOOD HOARD RAIDS LAUNCHED

England to Deal With Mexico Under Monroe Doctrine

\$2,385,000 TO BE ASKED FOR WIDE WAR UPON H. C. L.

Palmer Plans to Spend \$1,000,000 on Investigating Profits.

\$200,000 WILL BE USED IN TRUST PROSECUTION

War Department Makes First Cut in Prices to Meet Dealers.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Important new developments in the government's fight to reduce the high cost of living came today.

One of the most interesting was the announcement by Attorney General Palmer that the first federal conviction for profiteering had been obtained.

Palmer remarked: "A few good cases of profiteering in each state will settle that trouble," Mr. Palmer remarked.

Drive or Storage Starts. The department also launched its campaign of seizing stored food hoards, the first raid being made at Chattanooga, Tenn., where 84,000 dozen eggs were confiscated under libel proceedings in the federal court.

There was a report that extensive seizures of eggs, canned food and 27,500 pounds of sugar had been made at Jacksonville, Florida, but this proved untrue.

Palmer Offers Penalties Plan. In order to bring to book persons guilty of raising prices exorbitantly or hoarding food to advance prices, Mr. Palmer submitted to the agricultural committees the draft of an amendment to the food control act, extending its provisions to clothing and containers of food.

\$2,385,000 Asked in Funds. The cabinet officers asked presidential appropriations for congress for the campaign against inflated prices.

Another \$200,000 was asked for anti-trust suits, especially that against the five big packing companies.

To meet reductions recently made by retailers, a new scale of price for surplus food stuffs was put into effect today, by the war department.

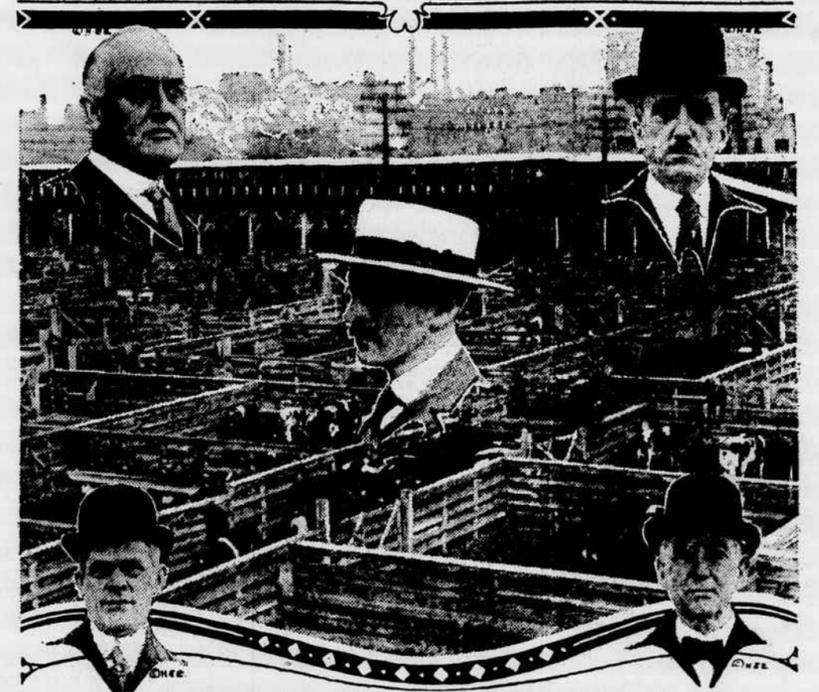
Roast beef was reduced from \$2.13 to \$1.95 per six-pound can; bacon from 35 to 31 cents per pound and No. 3 round-cans of beans from 11 to 9 cents.

NEW GERMAN MERCHANT FLEET URGED BY ERZBERGER AS FIRST STEP IN RECONSTRUCTION

Berlin, Aug. 13.—(By the Associated Press.) "We must proceed immediately to create a merchant fleet and help Germans abroad," said Matthias Erzberger, minister of finance of the German government, speaking before the national assembly at Weimar yesterday.

Herr Erzberger added that a loan soon must be given consideration, declaring that the German nation must raise 25,000,000,000 marks yearly in taxes in order to regain a healthy condition.

GOVERNMENT AIMS TRIPLE BLOW AT CHICAGO PACKERS; CRIMINAL, CIVIL AND "HOARDER" ACTIONS, FEDERAL PLAN



Armour. Below: T. E. Wilson and Edward A. Cudahy. Center: Nelson Morris. View of Chicago stockyards and heads of the big five packing co.

Washington, Aug. 13.—"The agitation against the packers is due to misunderstanding and prejudice, and has been inflamed by the one-sided, extreme investigation of the federal trade commission."

This statement, made by L. B. H. Weld of Chicago, representing Swift & Co., is the big idea which all five of the packers now under fire hope will be accepted as true by the American people.

"We believe," said Mr. Weld, "that the packers sell meat wholesale as cheap as it is humanly possible to sell it. The only way in which it could be sold more cheaply is through the reduction of the price paid for livestock."

The heads of the five packing concerns whom the government is about to prosecute are: Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co.; J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co.; Edward A. Cudahy, president of the Cudahy Packing Co.; T. E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co.; Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors of the Nelson Morris company.

The government's triple blow against the big five packers will be opened in Chicago this month, when evidence gained by the federal trade commission in the course of the exhaustive investigations will be placed before a federal grand jury. The department of justice will seek indictments under both the criminal and civil sections of the Sherman anti-trust law, and will proceed also under the food law of 1918 against the hoarding of food.

In its action under the anti-trust law the department of justice will charge that the power of the big five packers has been and is being unfairly and illegally used to: Manipulate live stock markets; Restrict interstate and international supplies of foods; Control the prices of dressed meats and other foods; Defraud both the producers of food and consumers; Secure special privileges from railroads, stockyards companies, and municipalities; and Profiteer.

Meanwhile Bolsheviki Lose Dubno Fortress and Vinnitza

Washington, Aug. 13.—Material aid for Admiral Kolchak's retreating army in Siberia is being rushed to Vladivostok by the American government. It is said officially that 45,000 rifles and ammunition are already being sent and additional equipment would go forward this week in army transports.

The amount of material ordered to Siberia is not disclosed, but it is said to be fairly large, and to include motor vehicles and medical supplies, as well as rifles and ammunition. The original commitment was materially increased after the recent reverses of Kolchak's army, it was said.

UKRAINIANS REVERSE REDS. Vienna, Aug. 13.—The fortress of Dubno, in southwestern Volhynia, south-east of Lutsk, has been captured from the bolshevik forces by the Ukrainians, according to Ukrainian official reports received here today.

The city of Vinnitza, in the Ukraine, 12 miles southwest of Kiev, has been captured by the Ukrainians.

Ukrainian forces have also been reported to have captured the city of Zhitomir, 100 miles southwest of Kiev.

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Herr Erzberger declared that food-stuff cannot remain unburdened. According to the use of German labor in the reconstruction of northern France, he said this was the only possible means of reparation.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The first heroes of the world war to be reviewed in America by President Wilson, the Marine brigade of the Second division, marched Tuesday over Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the White House.

Thousands lined the historic thoroughfare to witness the parade.

St. Louis, Aug. 13.—Miners employed by companies operating in the Butte district have been requested not to strike in sympathy with unions affiliated with the Metal Trades council.

This announcement is made by the Silver Bow Metal Trades council as the result of a meeting tonight.

Representatives of miners' organizations who were present at the meeting were told they were not desired to strike in sympathy at this time.

Altho the Anaconda Copper Mining company has issued a statement in explanation of its position, James F. O'Brien, president of the Montana Metal Trades council, says he has no reply.

He says the metal trades are out 100 per cent strong, that the strike is being conducted in an orderly manner and that the strikers will not cause any disturbance.

The Silver Bow Metal Trades council and all affiliated unions have opened strike headquarters in this city and a strike committee of seven has been named.

Sentiment Among Metal Trades Seem Ready to Change Vote.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 13.—Governor Frank O. Lowden, tonight, ordered the Tenth Illinois infantry commanded by Colonel O. P. Yeager, of Danville, to Peoria for riot duty.

Peoria, Aug. 13.—Three persons were shot and seriously wounded and a score of other persons received cuts and bruises when citizens, strikers and sympathizers charged upon the Keystone Wire and Steel company's plant in South Barton, a suburb, five miles from the city, tonight.

A handful of deputy sheriffs who have been guarding the plant, where a strike of 800 workers has been in progress for several weeks, fought off the rioters. Late tonight it was believed the worst of the storm was passed.

The seriously wounded are Reuben Sommers and Alvin Sommers, who are connected with the firm, and a night watchman who was shot in the back by snipers.

Police power in the district is vested in the sheriff, who conferred with a representative of the governor's office, tonight, concerning the question of calling out troops.

The first outbreak came when a truckload of strike-breakers were carried to the plant under protection of the deputy sheriffs.

The principal outbreak, tonight, followed the shooting of a woman by a sniper near the plant. She was only slightly injured.

Miners to Ally With R. R. Brotherhoods at Sept. Convention

Hazleton, Pa., Aug. 13.—Alliance of the forces of the United Mine Workers of America and the four brotherhoods of the railroad workers will be perfected at the international convention of the miners in Columbus, O., next month, it was announced here today.

Thomas Kennedy, district president of District No. 7, U. M. W. of A., said the alliance would be a powerful force in the industry.

Wants No Territory. "It is very strange to find Rumania treated as an enemy, not as an ally, and charged with violation of the terms of the armistice which threatened not only Rumania but also the Balkans."

"While we were awaiting the arrival of allied troops, the bolsheviks attacked the Rumanian troops on the Transylvania front. After several days of hard fighting, in which the Rumanians retreated, the bolshevik forces were beaten decisively," the premier said.

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U. S. Transport Adrift 1700 Miles in Pacific, With a Propeller Lost

Los Angeles, Aug. 13.—The United States army transport Sheridan en route from Honolulu to San Francisco, is adrift about 1,700 miles off from San Francisco, having lost a propeller, according to a radio message picked up by the U. S. ship New Mexico here.

Price Fixing Voted by House of Commons Over Bitter Protests

London, Aug. 13.—(By The Associated Press.)—The house of commons, this evening, after heated debate, adopted an amendment to the profiteering bill, empowering the board of trade, after an investigation to fix wholesale and retail prices of the goods of the country.

The amendment was denounced, among others, by Lord Robert Cecil, former minister of war trade, who expressed amazement that the government should accept "an amendment destroying the whole basis of the bill and revolutionizing the trade of the country."

Sir Donald MacLean, a liberal member, also denounced the amendment, characterizing it as "rank socialism of the most muddled kind."

Lumber Profiteering to Be Taken Up by U. S. Rail Administration

Spokane, Aug. 13.—The United States railroad administration will ask the department of justice to investigate alleged profiteering in the lumber industry, particularly yellow pine, according to a telegram received by Secretary A. T. Porter, of the Northwestern Lumbermen's association. The administration also seeks to fix the price of lumber.

RUMANIA PLEADS ROLE OF BUFFER TO BOLSHEVISM

Cannot Understand Why Allies Regard Sacrifices as Offence.

CONCILIATORY REPLY SENT TO PEACE TABLE

Paris, Aug. 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—The inter-allied supreme council was summoned hastily, today, to meet at 2:30, to consider the Hungarian situation.

The action was the result of receipt of the replies of Premier Bratianu, of Rumania, to the notes of the supreme council of the peace conference, concerning the activity of the Rumanian troops in Hungary.

Members of the Rumanian delegation recording the replies, say the notes are of a conciliatory nature. It was not known today when the notes would be presented to the supreme council.

FELT IT WAS AIDING ALLIES. Bucharest, Aug. 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—The only that of the Rumanian government in ordering its troops to enter Budapest, Premier Bratianu explained to the correspondents, was helping the allied armies suppress bolshevism and restore order.

"While we were awaiting the arrival of allied troops, the bolsheviks attacked the Rumanian troops on the Transylvania front. After several days of hard fighting, in which the Rumanians retreated, the bolshevik forces were beaten decisively," the premier said.

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Cone Is Chosen State Commission Market Director

Helena, Aug. 13.—Frank Cone, of Hamilton, was appointed market director for Montana at the first meeting today of the Montana trade commission, created under the provisions of house bill No. 14, the "profiteer" bill introduced by Higgins and passed at the special session of the legislature.

The position carries with it a salary of \$300 a month. The three members of the state railroad commission compose the trade commission under the terms of the new law.

Cone is state senator from Ravalli county. The state market director will be in charge of the field work of the trade commission, which has the power to fix maximum prices and profits on sale of food and other commodities.

The trade commission decided to postpone for the present the selection of other employees necessary to administer the "profiteer" bills.

DROUGHT RELIEF BY BOND ISSUE IS UP IN CHATEAU

Ft. Benton Meeting Proposes Plan in New Law to Voters.

FOODER POSSIBILITY IN THISTLES SUGGESTED

Special to The Daily Tribune. Ft. Benton, Aug. 13.—Voters of Chouteau county will be called upon, at board of county commissioners for the bond issue of bonds in the sum of \$500,000 for the relief of farmers and stockmen of that county under the authority given by the Bolshoi measure, house bill No. 11, passed at the recent session of the legislature and known primarily as the "Bolshevik" bill.

This was announced at a mass meeting held in the court house to consider drought conditions and relief measures, at which about 400 farmers, bankers, merchants, preachers and professional men were present.

The meeting was called to order by H. D. Myrick, of Square Butte, president of the Chouteau County Farm bureau, who presided over the meeting, and with the assistance of A. J. Ogaard, county agent, explained its purpose.

A petition asking the county commissioners to call all necessary meetings and to take all steps necessary to secure relief to residents in need, as provided for in house bill 12, was presented through the audience and was signed by most of the people present.

Among the subjects discussed were sources of supply and prices for feed for livestock, the advisability of shipping livestock to outside points for pasturage, and the shipping in of hay, straw, cottonseed oil cakes and other feed.

An interesting feature of the discussion was the use of Russian thistle as forage. Many farmers related experiments made with this thrifty dry land product, which seemed to demonstrate that the well known pest might at some time be of some value as a dry land forage plant.

County Commissioner H. L. Armstrong, in response to inquiries, stated that the board had decided to call an election for the issue of bonds in the amount of \$500,000, and that plans were being formulated for the use of proceeds of the bonds in the way of furnishing seed grain and feed. These plans had not yet been completed, but would be announced later.

For the purpose of carrying out the (Continued on Page Two.)

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Oil Land Lease Bill Favored in Senate Action; Royalties for State and Reclamation

Washington, Aug. 13.—Favorable report on the bill for the leasing of government owned oil, coal, and sodium lands, for the purpose of stimulating production, was ordered today, by the senate public lands committee. The vote was unanimous.

GREY IS COMING TO WASHINGTON ON OLD SCORES AS AMBASSADOR

Ex-British Foreign Secretary Also to Settle War Problems.

TO MAKE NEW TREATIES AND SMOOTH LOAN KINKS

London, Aug. 13.—Viscount Grey, former British secretary of the foreign affairs, has been appointed the British ambassador at Washington, pending the appointment of a permanent ambassador.

Commander Kenworthy asked why Lord Grey was not appointed permanently. In reply, Mr. Bonar Law said the government would be only too glad if Lord Grey would accept a permanent post, but everyone who knew of the former foreign secretary's disabilities would share in the satisfaction over his present action.

He goes to deal particularly with questions arising out of the peace settlement, said Bonar Law.

MUST NEGOTIATE TREATIES. Washington, Aug. 13.—The selection of Sir Edward Grey for the British ambassador at Washington is understood to have behind it—in addition to the adjustment of questions arising out of the peace settlement, the recasting of old treaties, the negotiating of new ones necessitated by new world conditions and the smoothing out of the complicated financial relations between Great Britain as a result of war loans—the settlement of difficulties with Mexico thru the United States, thus emphasizing recognition of the Monroe doctrine.

There also must be an almost immediate recasting of many existing treaties between the two countries, necessitated by the radical changes following the war. Many of these conventions date back for more than a century and were said by officials to have been applied to modern conditions only by the exercise of the greatest liberality of construction.

The La Follette shipping law swept away completely one treaty relating to the rights and duties of sailors and port authorities, and this never was replaced.

In the early days of the war there were many issues between the state department and the British foreign office, growing out of interference with American commerce by British warships and British orders in council and the many claims for damages by American ship owners and merchants pending when the United States entered the war.

Among these were claims for reparations for the killing of British subjects and for heavy money losses inflicted upon British individuals, preferring to leave to the United States the adoption of measures to meet these conditions. It is believed that the first duties of Viscount Grey will be to attempt a permanent settlement of the British issues with the Mexican government, after reaching a satisfactory understanding with the British before ships.

The suggestion that conditions in Mexico were such as to demand consideration on an international basis grows out of the large interests of foreign investors, and especially British, in that country.

For a number of years the British government has refrained from enforcing demands upon Mexico for reparation for the killing of British subjects and for heavy money losses inflicted upon British individuals, preferring to leave to the United States the adoption of measures to meet these conditions. It is believed that the first duties of Viscount Grey will be to attempt a permanent settlement of the British issues with the Mexican government, after reaching a satisfactory understanding with the British before ships.

Oil Land Lease Bill Favored in Senate Action; Royalties for State and Reclamation

Washington, Aug. 13.—Favorable report on the bill for the leasing of government owned oil, coal, and sodium lands, for the purpose of stimulating production, was ordered today, by the senate public lands committee. The vote was unanimous.

The bill virtually is the same as that passed by both houses of the last congress, but which failed because the senate did not adopt the conference report.

Under the bill, an oil prospector would receive title to one-fourth of the 2500 acres allotted him under his prospecting permit at a fixed royalty of one-eighth of the gross production. Oil land within producing fields would be leased in plots of 640 acres at a royalty of not less than one-eighth nor more than one-fourth of the oil produced. Issuance of these leases would be by competitive bidding, however.

Prospectors would be able to lease a maximum of 2500 acres of coal land on a basis of from five to 20 cents a ton, but provisions authorizing the sale of coal lands were eliminated. Alaska coal land is not affected.

Royalties for the leasing of phosphorus lands would be 2 per cent on the gross value of the output, and for sodium lands it would be one-eighth of the value of the output.

It is proposed that 45 per cent of the royalties received under the bill shall be paid to the states in which the government land is located; 45 per cent to the reclamation fund, and 10 per cent to the federal treasury.

Included in the bill were provisions by which persons having lawful claims to oil lands in the national reserves in California and Wyoming over which there has been much litigation, can proceed with their development.

These provisions are identical with those contained in the bill before the last congress. Chairman Smoot said: "Senator Smoot announced that the bill would be formally reported when the senate reconvenes next Friday, with a view to early consideration."

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