

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

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EDITORIAL PAGE

STRENGTH
AND SERVICE
ESTABLISHED 1891

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Are up-to-the-minute
—Comprehensive, constructive banking
service to fit YOUR individual needs.

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Strength and Service
Established 1891

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BUSINESS SYSTEMS
INCOME AND EXCESS PROFITS TAX RETURNS

TRAVELETTE

By NIKSAH

MUSTANG HUNTERS.
Along in the eighteen-seventies the region of western Kansas and eastern New Mexico was the range of great herds of wild horses which no one claimed. There are still some old-timers living who remember the days when hunting these wild horses was a very remunerative business.

Caruso Has \$84,000
Contract in Mexico;
May Forfeit \$300,000

New York, Sept. 4.—Enrico Caruso, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera company, and Mrs. Caruso, arrived here Wednesday, from Italy on the Italian vessel Guleppi Verdi.

American Bank & Trust
Co. of Great Falls

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Silver Bow Board Cuts
Off Deputy Officials

Butte, Sept. 4.—In an endeavor to reduce county expense the Silver Bow commissioners propose to discharge one-third of the deputy county officials, dismiss the county attorney's dry squad and install time clocks in all offices. Such action will save \$10,000 a year, the commissioners declared.

Spal - Bor Insect Powder

EXTERMINATES ALL INSECTS
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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
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HASKIN LETTER

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

A SENATORIAL DIARIST.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—A book that describes intimately the official and personal life of a United States senator, throughout the war and the six or seven years preceding it, cannot fail to be a work of great interest now, and of constantly increasing value as time goes on.

Such a book, unknown to the public and even to many members of the senate, has been written—and it is still being written—by senator Henry Fountain Ashurst of Arizona, one of the younger members of the upper house of congress.

The journal contains other interesting private comments on politics by one who is in them. In one passage he has some good advice for presidential candidates, and in another some very cogent suggestions on how to hold the presidential job after you have got it.

Commenting on the defeat of Hughes in 1916 he says that if Hughes had just stayed out of California and kept his mouth shut, he would have been elected. "Hughes in 1916 and Blaine in 1884 were secure while within their own fortifications," he says. "All they had to do was to wait for election day, think little, remain silent, and each would have been elected. To think but little and say nothing is the best advice I could give a presidential candidate."

There certainly appears to be something in the senator's suggestion that prosaic men are seldom re-elected to office, no matter how worthy. Here is a man who has slant on national politics. Whatever else the public gets, it must have entertainment.

The diary contains an especially good picture of W. J. Bryan who crops up again and again in one capacity or another. While the peerless leader was secretary of state, the senator took dinner with him.

"Several times during the dinner," he records, "some of us were in grave peril. It was the fact that morals would find lodgment in our throats and we had nothing to wash them down with, but when the repast was finished Bryan was forgiven for lack of liquid refreshment, as he brought us each one in a box, and each box marked 'liquid of peace.'"

A characteristic entry is that of the day when Arizona was admitted to statehood. He begins by comparing the present day Arizona with that of pioneer days, showing what progress the state has made; but he soon runs off into a description of the desert.

"The desert has the regal and sensuous poppy, the scarlet glory of blossoming cactus, the pungent odor of wild sage," he writes, "trying to describe the fascination which the desert has for his mind. 'But the desert is cruel—her heated sands and scorching winds, her blazing and stifling furnace of sun, her merciless fall of heat, her poisonous reptiles, her scarce and alkaline waters, her bitter dust, her deceptions and her everlasting sameness of topography bring awful thirst, confusion, exhaustion, delirium and death when the canteen leaks, the trail is lost, or the horse plays out.'"

The senator has in an unusual degree the devotion to the soil that produced him which is characteristic of so many westerners. He writes wittily of personal history, of events, his pictures of social and political life in Washington, and his characterizations of his contemporaries. But doubtless the public will have the whole book in due course, and meantime, more power to the senator's elbow.

This is not a fair account of the senator's diary, for it is too short to include any of his analysis of great questions, his lucid accounts of events, his pictures of social and political life in Washington, and his characterizations of his contemporaries. But doubtless the public will have the whole book in due course, and meantime, more power to the senator's elbow.

Philipsburg Rancher Is Slashed With Razor
Special to The Daily Tribune.
Butte, Sept. 4.—John McDonald, 23, a rancher of Philipsburg, is in a hospital in Anaconda receiving treatment for a slash across his face which he received when he was assaulted by a negro in Anaconda Sunday night.

Eastern Hay Prices High, Agents Report
Special to The Daily Tribune.
Lewistown, Sept. 4.—The hay and feed meeting held at Lewistown Saturday under the auspices of the farm bureau, Joseph Vanek of the hay committee, reported that on a trip east he found hay everywhere but that farmers and dealers were not anxious to sell and most of them wanted about \$25 per ton at the loading point.

Cut Bank Torn Up by Improvement Work
Special to The Daily Tribune.
Cut Bank, Sept. 4.—The excavation for the new \$30,000 store building erected by Deere Bros., to be used as a bakery is nearly completed and work on the building will begin immediately. This work will be done by the city improvements that have now reached the business portion of the city, has put the streets in a bad condition, dirt being piled high on the sidewalks in front of the business places, but this will be of short duration as the piping of the sewer is being done and already a portion of the ditch has been covered. The two Miracle company of Great Falls, which has both the sewer and side walk contract, is busy on both jobs and expects to complete the work by the first of November. Several teams are engaged in grading the street and the foundation for the cement walks has already been laid near the depot.

Pondera County Births.
Special to The Daily Tribune.
Conrad, Sept. 4.—A girl was born Saturday night to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hoover of Manson.
A girl was born Sunday to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Billing of Brady.

\$2,298,136 IN STRONG BOX.
Helena, Sept. 4.—The quarterly report of the state treasury shows a balance on hand of \$2,298,136.90. Disbursements during the quarter were \$1,916,968.32.

AN IDIOTIC SUGGESTION.

The response of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska to the proposal of Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, that the United States reject the terms of the allied peace treaty and negotiate a separate peace with Germany, stamps the Pennsylvanian's suggestion as the most idiotic that has been made in opposition to President Wilson's advocacy of the league of nations covenant and his plea for an early ratification of the peace treaty by the United States senate.

The existing treaty holds Germany for heavy indemnity, provides for a reparations commission and compels Germany to accept full responsibility for the damage caused by the war. Senator Hitchcock says that without the support of the other nations the United States cannot force upon Germany a separate peace which will cover these points. He also asserts that a separate peace would destroy the hold which this country now has in the matter of German property seizures in the United States. The treaty as it stands makes all such seizures valid unless actual fraud can be shown.

"Is any one insane enough," asks Senator Hitchcock, "to suppose that Germany will voluntarily make that concession to us if we lose the hold upon her which this treaty gives us?"

Even graver than these things, however, would be the position which America would occupy with the allied and associated powers should we reject the treaty and negotiate a separate peace with Germany. We would be open to the charge of having been untrue to our pledges and promises, false to our friends, blind and deaf to our obligations to those who really bore the brunt of the war for long, weary months while we were getting ready.

It is unthinkable that Senator Knox's suggestion should appeal to either the majority in the senate, whether they be republican or democrat, or to the American people.

NATION-WIDE SALVAGE.

Otto H. Kahn, New York banker, basing his observations upon the results accomplished by the army salvage bureau in England and France during the war, suggests that a federal salvage bureau in the United States, the functions of which should be mainly informative and advisory would contribute notably to reducing the high cost of living and that it would inculcate into the American mind habits of thrift and industry.

In speaking of the accomplishments of the salvage bureau of the army he says that it really "created" rather than saved, and he believes that its methods practically and systematically applied in everyday life would lead to the conservation of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of materials in many lines which would add greatly to the national wealth.

Mr. Kahn's suggestion is most interesting. It needs no investigation to ascertain that the American people are prodigally wasteful. If a small percentage of the things which are now consigned to the junk heap and the garbage can could be turned to some good use, it only stands to reason that the results would be noticeable once the people as a whole came to bear in mind that what is worth saving should be saved.

It is a new field, but one which should appeal to the average American who at the present time is feeling the pinch of the high cost of living and wondering how he can make his old suit and his old shoes last him another season.

The Opinions of Others

MOTHER'S TURN NOW
(Kansas City Star.)
Father, dear father, has been home ever since the clock struck (July) 1, and is still wondering when mother and the girls will find time to stay at home an evening or so and produce that entertainment they promise.

THE CRUEL WORLD!
(Detroit News.)
Negro haters in Texas beat a Detroit for sympathizing with negroes down there and put him on a train for St. Louis. By getting off the train, however, he will be able to avoid the maximum punishment.

A RANSOM BAIT?
(New York World.)
Behind the offer of \$10,000 a night for 10 nights of Caruso in the city of Mexico is doubtless the fine German hand seeking to draw our own Gatti-Casazza into complications over the border.

MOUNTAIN LAND IMPERILED
(Boston Transcript.)
If many more Germans elect to make their homes in Switzerland, the two peoples will become so sadly amalgamated in certain localities as to make it difficult to tell which is Swiss.

BANK ON WHAT IS
(Houston Post.)
Secretary Baker thinks an army of 570,000 is too large, but backs the experts. Stay with the experts, Newt. This is no time to trust to good congressional judgment. It isn't there.

FERTILE MOTHER EARTH!
(Pittsburgh Gazette.)
Careful cultivation of a garden may yield more than vegetables if the 2,400 quarts of whisky dug up in a West Virginia garden may be taken as an index of the products of the soil.

FOURTH OF JULY STUFF
(St. Louis Globe Democrat.)
Mr. Wilson may merely smile and chat with the visiting senators, but ditto-graph and moving picture records of his conference with Senator Borah would be interesting.

SAVE FUNERAL COSTS NOW
(Chicago News.)
According to representative morticians the high cost of funerals is to be still higher next year. Better die now and save what you can!

WHERE GERMANY WINS
(Rochester Herald.)
English officials having been ordered out of Mexico, it may be that Germany has won one victory, at least.

THE BLOCKADE OF RUSSIA.
Without doubt one of the most serious situations which awaits the ratification of the peace treaty is that of Russia. Without a blockade having been declared against that nation, one is virtually in effect. American and other exporters are shut off from access to the trade marts of that country as completely as though we were ourselves at war with her, and on the other hand the millions of people there are shut off from those things of which they are sadly in need.

The Springfield Republican in discussing this phase of the matter says that the needs of Russia after being shut off for five years from any source of supply are so great that the people are ready to buy on almost any terms that might be offered. Its plea is as much in behalf of the western manufacturers as it is of Russia, for it says that country is not in danger of starvation so much this year as last, because the wheat fields of Siberia have been opened to it. It says:

The channels of trade cannot be opened to anything like their full capacity till the blockade of Russia is removed. It is an unavowed blockade, but none the less a real one. Russia's access to the sea is scanty enough at best, and now all the ways are stopped. Even if the Russians should push Kolchak across Siberia they would find a Japanese fleet at Vladivostok. Even if they should regain Archangel they would find the Arctic patrolled by unofficially hostile warships. At this moment, while it is protested in the house of commons that there is neither war nor blockade, a British fleet is sinking Russian ships in the Gulf of Finland and by one account bombarding Kronstadt.

This is a nation of 85,000,000 people, in great need of what western countries want to sell and able to pay in what Russia produces, cut off from the commerce of the world. Putting politics aside, and looking only at economic needs, it can be seen that this continued unofficial blockade is a terrible handicap not merely to Russia but to the western nations which are trying to get business under way, yet are mortally afraid of importing goods. There is no such fear in Russia; its need after five years of isolation are so great that it is ready to buy on almost any terms, and in its vast natural resources it has means of payment which business men find satisfactory. The great Russian co-operative societies, also, which are nonpartisan and flourish both in soviet and nonsoviet Russia, provide an agency through which business can be resumed without delay.

The United States government is understood to have held consistently to the view that the blockade of Russia was but an incident of the war with Germany and that when the war ended there was no excuse for blockade. From Paris it has been reported that this view has been pressed upon the peace conference by the American delegates, but thus far no formal action has been announced. Time presses, and as Mr. Wilson says, "We cannot afford to lose a single summer's day." Hardly any one thing would do more to promote prosperity and to mitigate the winter's suffering than to permit and aid the exchange of goods between eastern Europe and the rest of the world. Russia is not in such danger as last year of starving, because it has a splendid wheat harvest and has gained access to the rich grain fields of western Siberia. But its needs are very great and of a sort which would make the opening of trade stimulating to industry both in Russia and in western countries, including the United States. After a year nobody is able to explain why there should be a blockade, and no government dares to admit that there is one. Under these circumstances it seems clear that the time has come to make freedom of trade a fact. To continue the blockade of the largest country in Europe would be a grave responsibility.

This is a feature of the matter to which few citizens have given little thought. Many in passing are prone to believe that Russia will remain in the turmoil which possesses it at present for years to come and will offer little field for American-made goods. Trade experts, however, even now look upon it as perhaps the greatest foreign field, because of its size and population and because of the isolation of the war period which has reduced its stocks and stores to almost nothing.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

By the time that President Wilson concludes his speaking trip the public should be well informed regarding the peace treaty and the league of nations covenant upon which he will make 30 set speeches and probably as many extemporaneous addresses. Many thousands will hear the president speak and millions will read his speeches with the deepest interest.

So far the opponents of the treaty have had more of the center of the stage than its advocates and with the result that the voting citizen who goes to the polls every so often and sends a representative to congress and then forgets about it until next election, has been muddled by seeing men whom he supposed to be leaders and men of brains diametrically opposing each other upon a subject of vast importance. It makes him wonder whether he voted right the last time.

The Tribune is of the opinion that the president's trip will do much to clear away the smoke. The fight against the treaty has been political and not based upon merit. It is high time that the president take his case directly to the people. That is what he is doing and we predict that it will be with excellent results. Not even the republican old guard will care to stand out against the crystallized sentiment of the American people which is bound to follow Mr. Wilson's discussions and explanations of the peace treaty terms and the merits of the league of nations covenant.