GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE W. M. BOLE, Editor O. S. WARDEN, Manager LEONARD G. DIEHL Business Manager

EDITORIAL PAGE

THE SHANTUNG AMENDMENT

The so called Shantung amendment was defeated last Thursday in the senate by a majority of twenty, three democrats voting for it and fourteen republicans against it. Six senators did not vote, two being in favor of the amendment and four against it, so that on a full vote the majority against the amendment would have been still larger. This disposes of all the amendments to the treaty recommended by Senator Lodge and the majority of the foreign relations committee except three. Two of these relate to the representation of the British colonies in the assembly of the League of Nations and are known as the Johnson amendments and the other forbids American representation on certain committees.

The Shantung amendment was perhaps the most vital amendment to the treaty proposed. It provided that Germany should cede its rights in Shantung to China instead of Japan. Such amendment of the treaty would of course entirely destroy it, because there is no possibility that any of the great allied powers in the war would consent to the change. Certainly Japan would not consent, and Great Britain, France and Italy were pledged by treaty with Japan to the course taken by the treaty of peace with Germany. Besides Japan is already in possession of Shantung. Germany could not dispossess her if she wanted to do so and no power in Europe would undertake the task. If the United States could in any way succeed in amending the treaty as this amendment proposed it would logically devolve on the United States to dispossess Japan by force of arms, a thing this country would scarcely care to do at this time.

When the other amendments are disposed of in the United States senate the question of reservations will come up. Quite a number of republican senators who voted against the Shantung amendment are understood to favor some expression of disapproval of the disposition made of this province in the treaty through a reservation resolution, so that the vote of last Thursday cannot be regarded as finally disposing of the subject, though it does dispose of the proposal to amend the treaty. Some Washington correspondents assert that the Johnson amendments yet to be considered will bring forth more support than any of the others, though there is a growing conviction that they will be defeated also by some majority and the way cleared to consider reservations which do not change the text of the treaty as submitted by the president and ratified by Great Britain, France and Italy. The concurrence of these three powers really puts the treaty in force and effect any way, and while there may still be some technical formalities to carry out in these countries there is no longer any question of their ratification in these countries. There is also a late report to the effect that Japan will also ratify in a few days although it was at one time semi-offically announced that Japan would await the action of the United States before so doing.

China is the only country that has so far refused to sign the peace treaty with Germany. That action no doubt is due to the hope that Shantung might yet be turned over to her by action of the great powers. But inasmuch as since the war began China agreed in a treaty made with Japan to the disposition made by the peace treaty of the German possessions in China, she is not in a very good position to refuse consent now from a moral standpoint. Of course she claims that she made this treaty with Japan through fear and under threat of force. So did Germany make her treaty of peace with the allies through fear of force, but it would hardly be accepted as a good reason now why she should repudiate it. Many treaties are made through fear of consequences involved in a refusal to make them. Inasmuch as China made the original treaty giving Shantung to Germany, Tonquin to France and Wai hai Wai to Great Britain at the close of the Boxer rebellion through fear of force, and was unable or unwilling to take back these concessions by force, we can see no very strong reason why she should have any great objection to carrying out her treaty of 1915 with Japan, who furnished the men and money to take Shantung from the Germans, especially as the Japanese government has repeatedly promised to return them to China at an early date for certain economic considerations. Japan paid the cost in men and money of taking Shantung from the Germans. It seems only equitable that she should have some compensation for her sacrifices in rescuing this Chinese province from the hands of the strong power that originally took it from China.

THE DONOTHING CONGRESS.

Elsewhere on this page we have reprinted a strong editorial from the Springfield Republican on the incapacity of the present congress to accomplish any constructive legislation, because it expresses better than we could perhaps do it, the views this page has tried to express on the same subject. It used to be a taunt of the republican politicians in the days of their power that the democratic party was destitute of constructive ability, and was only useful as a party of negation. But in the seven years in which the democratic party has been in control of the executive and most of that time in control of congress has been marked by so great constructive achievements that such charge can no longer be made. They have reformed the finances of the country, establishing the reserve bank system and mobilizing the capital of the nation and giving elasticity to its currency, a thing the republican party had been striving to do without success for nearly twenty years. They have established the income tax, which places on wealth a large share of the burdens of government, they have built up a great merchant marine. Under their administration there has been a tremendous expansion of our foreign trade. Finally they have conducted to a successful issue the greatest war of our history. In spite of these achievements the people sent a republican majority to both houses of congress. The republican congress after six months session has practically done nothing but kick about what the democratic administration has done. Trusted by the people to solve through legislation the railroad question and vast problems of reconstruction the special session is drawing to a close with nothing done about these problems, and the open confession by the republican leaders that nothing can be done about them this year at least. They have apparently no policies which they can enact until after the next presidential election. The only statesmanship they display is a policy of postponement to hide divisions among themselves.

The indictment brought against congress by the Springfield Republican in the powerful article we reprint comes not from a democratic newspaper, but from a paper that is strictly independent, and a strong critic of the democratic party in Massachusetts, which is accused of the same lack of leadership and constructive ability which it charges against the republicans in national affairs. This independent attitude adds to the force of its criticisms of the republican congress on the record of failure to do anything but kick against what the national democratic administration has accomplished.

THE "DISABILITY" OF CONGRESS.

(From the Springfield Republican.)

While the constitutional lawyers are gravely beginning to discuss the question of the "disability" of the president to perform his official duties, someone might well start an inquire into the disability of congress. Congress has not broken down from worry or overwork. But it seems to have broken down.

The chairman of the house immigration committee has a chronic nightmare concerning the possible influx into this country of hordes of European bolsheviki; fully 10,000,000 Germans and Austrians, moreover, are waiting only for the official declaration of peace to rush to America. In such a crisis the honorable chairman advises a more stringent immigration law. Whether or not his fears are well founded, it is idle to inquire; the point is that, even if they were, no new legislation, in his opinion, to meet the emergency would be possible at this session.

Nothing much seems possible at this session. The house has done less work for the time it has been in session than before in many years. Last summer it wanted to adjourn and go home because it could find nothing to do. Yet the president was lectured and berated steadily for two months in the spring because he did not call an extra session immediately after the adjournment of the last congress early in March. It seemed as if the new congress would be a glutton for work, so eager were its leaders to have the extra session in order that the "great problems of reconstruction" might be promptly solved. Six months have elapsed since this congress was summoned and what great problems of reconstruction owe their solution to congressional initiative and wisdom? Someone in derision may answer, the repeal of daylight saving.

Really constructive work seems beyond the power of this congress, which was elected because of its supposed capacity for the problems of reconstruction. It has an abundance of time for investigations, 90 per cent of the accomplishment being wholly barren. Its members go to France and make fools of themselves trying to corner General Pershing. Its Rodenbergs have no trouble in securing the adoption of malicious resolutions of inquiry demanding to know whether the president accepted a million dollars' worth of gifts from European rulers, but the chairman of the house committee on immigration throws up his hands and exclaims "nothing doing" when it comes to getting an amendment to the immigration laws.

Over in the senate, of course, they have the peace treaty, which they are chewing as some animals will chew a rag. They have had the treaty more than three months and the end is not in sight, although both the French chamber of deputies and the French senate have fully debated and finally voted on it in true deliberative style, without discovering in the awful covenant a single clause or implication threatening the precious sovereignty, nationality or rights of the proud French people. In our senate, it is a rare day when some statesman does not detect a new menace to human liberty and the only true Americanism in the league of nations. The French nation had its "battalion of death" at Verdun to make war glorious; we have our "battalion of death" in the senate to make peace infamous. The great indoor sport in the American senate is to tweak the nose of Japan one day and pull the ears of the British empire the next day. And they call it peace-making.

The senate finance committee has virtually stopped functioning, for its chairman, Mr. Penrose, has announced that everything of any account in reconstruction is postponed until 1921. He amuses himself telling scandalous rumors about the sick president. Nearly a year ago the president announced that the railroads would be returned to private management at the end of this calendar year, but with less than two and one-half months in which to pass the needed railroad legislation, no railroad bill has yet been reported in either house. To say that this state of affairs is due to the treaty is to trifle with so solemn a body as the United States senate.

Some close observers in Washington whose reflections have found their way into print hazard the opinion that this congress lacks leadership. They are republicans who have spent six memorable years pounding Woodrow Wilson, but in all candor they say that the real difference between this congress and the recent democratic congresses is that the democrats had a boss in the White House who demanded and got results. He was a "dictator;" he was "the whole show," he was not loved; but under his "lash," if you please, congress bent to its tasks and did things. The record of six years will prove it.

We might well tremble for the country if it had nothing but congress for its government. With no budget system, no leadership, and only a modicum of brains, its incapacity for business is appalling. Its "disability" calls for consultation and treatment by the doctors as much as the "disability" of the wornout president.

WE'VE NOTICED THAT, TOO

(Toledo Blade)

So far the steel strike has had no perceptible influence in bringing down the cost of living.

PUNISHMENT TO FIT THE CRIMES

(Philadelphia Record)

Wouldn't it be a better idea to send Emma Goldman and Alec Berkman to Carranza? The three might talk each other into a comatose state.

AIN'T IT THE TRUTH!

(Brooklyn Eagle)

Just as soon as a dollar bill gets a glimpse of price tags it begins to feel like thirty cents, and, what's more, that's the way it begins to act.

HASKIN LETTER

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

WHAT ABOUT HOOVER?

Washington, Oct. 14.—Although the day when a new president of the United States will be elected is little more than a year off, the identity of that man is as much a matter of speculation as the weather two weeks from tomorrow.

The politicians appear to know as little about it as the man in the street. They are debating whether to try to capture the public imagination with a military hero, or whether it will be better to nominate some governor outside his own state but happily free from enemies.

There was a tense moment and a holding of political breaths when General Pershing came home. Now that he has been here a while, and paraded down Pennsylvania avenue, the availability of the military figure is still unsettled. But today there is a new rumor in political circles—a rumor that may pass into the unknown in a few weeks, or that may gather force until it becames a fact.

The subject of this rumor is Herbert Hoover.

When Hoover came back from the neat little job of feeding the famished people of Europe a few weks ago, bringing Uncle Sam more than $00,000,000 dollars he had saved from the task, he landed with no blare of trumpets and went off to his home in California as a plain citizen should. But those who watch such matters took note that, during the week that followed, the newspapers of the United States all wrote editorials on Hoover and nearly all of them said that he was a great and effective man who had performed stupendous tasks, that he was a man of proven parts, that American citizenship had risen in world estimation because Hoover went abroad.

The politicians noted these outpourings and have been whispering among themselves. Is this man Hoover a democrat or a republican; they would like to know. There seems to be no answer to their query. Nobody seems to know the politics of the greatest food dispenser of the ages. His work has been so apart from politics that it may be that he has no politics. Such a man would not play politics to the liking of the professional, probably, but a candidate's most important qualification is his power to get votes. Would folks want to vote for Hoover?

Then another element began to introduce itself into the political situation. This was the absence of political issues. There is nothing between the two parties about which even a seeming scrap can be staged. If a republican congress should refuse to ratify the treaty, Mr. Wilson might put it in his pocket and wait a year and leave the advisability of its ratification to the people at the poles. Thus an issue would be created. But the republicans are bound to realize that the disadvantages of this delay would prove so great to make the party unpopular. For political reasons if for no other they will find it necessary to ratify.

Without issues, what difference does it make whether a man is of one party or another? Only the politicians are very deeply interested in party; the people do not follow them. Therefore if they like Hoover they would vote for him regardless of party—if he were a nominee.

At this time there is another demand that is being made from all sides. This demand is for a candidate who can be depended upon to be a man of straightforward accomplishment. There is little demand for oratory, for political suavity, for graduation through the schools of public office. What is wanted is a practical man who will do the business of the nation in the era of its greatest opportunity and responsibility.

Just now the demand is being followed by specification of individuals. There is frequent mention of Hoover. He is certainly a man of action, an executive. Did he not feed Belgium in the face of infinite difficulties? Did he not grab ships, stock them, send them over without waiting for authority? To be sure, on occasion he had to pledge payment out of his own pocket if other provisions failed. But he got food to those who were starving. Did he not build a food administration that reached the dinner table of every American? He may have rubbed some individuals the wrong way, may have allowed a bit of profiteering here and there, but who could have done betetr or well?

And the way food poured into the famished regions of Europe after the war! How many lives do you suppose the expedition of Hoover saved? Undoubtedly this man is a practical sort of fellow who gets things done.

And what is the job which will face the next president? Undoubtedly, the first requirement is that of increasing production and of making distribution less wasteful. The workers of the world have been devoting themselves to war for five years. Normal production has gone to the dogs, and cupboards, as well as stomachs, are empty.

There is not a man in the world more familiar with this need than the world's rationer. There is no man who has given more thought to methods of meeting it that this mining engineer—this practical man who knows how to get things done. This is what people are beginning to say wherever you care to listen.

The second great problem facing the next president will be that of establishing the United States in her proper place among the nations of the world. Obviously, this is a task to which the provincial politician would not be equal. It would be next to impossible for such a man to take up the thread of international relations and follow it intelligently. But Hoover has sat in on the most practical phases of all that has been done in the last five years. It is doubtful if there is another American who knows European conditions as does Hoover. He was a cosmopolitan before the war came—had lived and worked all around the globe. Those who figure candidates because of their fitness rather than with an eye to political expediency are saying these things of Hoover.

While all of this gossip has been going on, Herbert Hoover has been living quietly at his home at Palo Alto, California. Then, the other day, he happened to make a speech. He talked of the league of nations. Had he been a politician he would have realized the danger of talking on this subject. But his discussion was a revelation in its simplicity and directness. He said that the meeting at Versailles had been called to make a peace for Germany, not to settle all the ills of the world. It had made that peace and had settled some of the ills, but this latter was incidental. The United States had not got all it wanted at Versailles, the league was not satisfactory. But it had got all it could out of a difficult situation, in the face of the European state of mind. There is but one thing to do. That which we have been able to get should be accepted and we should proceed to evolve from it an organization that is always better, looking forward, not backward.

His speech was a masterpiece. Both wings in the senate can endorse what he said. Almost everybody believes that he has pointed the way.

These folks who are talking of Hoover for president are taking the back track on him to see if his record is such as to appeal for votes. They are finding unexpected possibilities. Why, the man is the son of a blacksmith, born in West Branch, Iowa, in 1874. He was orphan at the age of 12. He worked his way through school. He graduated as a mining engineer and grabbed the first job he could get in an engineering office, which job happened to be that of a stenographer. Yet at 27 he was a millionaire—a clean millionaire whom nobody can criticize, who had made his money by separating metal from dirt. He has been separating metal from dirt ever since in many parts of the world and has accumulated much money. But he has done it without attaining the "corporation brand" and without antagonizing labor.

Here is an American whose life is a romance, who has passed all the tests, who has proved himself equal to many stupendous emergencies. The people are looking him over. He may ride down Pennsylvania avenue a year from next March at the head of the inaugural parade.

Gallatin County Lands Sell at $19 Per Acre Average

Special to The Daily Tribune.

Bozeman, Oct. 17.—At a sale of state lands at the court house under the direction of Sidney Miller, register of state lands, 1,741 acres were sold to the highest bidder, the average price being $18.99 and the highest amount paid per acre for any piece of ground being $61. The total amount of the sale was $33,074. Mr. Miller was assisted by his deputy, George Hopkins, and a large number of people were in attendance at the auction.

WOULD ORGANIZE ARMENIAN ARMY ALL OVER WORLD

Gen. A. H. Torcon.

General A. H. Torcon of the Armenian army has outlined a plan to the senate foreign relations committee for organizing an Armenian army all over the world. He would recruit a division of Armenians in the United States, a brigade in Canada, three regiments in Europe—mainly from the Balkans, and others from Syria and Egypt, to a total of 83,594. With this force, he declares, his country could be guarded from the Turks and Tartars without the aid of other countries.

CHARGED WITH SELLING MORTGAGED AUTO, BEAN IS ARRESTED IN WYOMING

Special to The Daily Tribune.

Lewistown, Oct. 17.—Jerry Bean, wanted here on a charge of selling a mortgaged automobile, was arrested yesterday for the local authorities at Casper, Wyo., and will be brought back.

CLIFFORD WILL LEAVES BULK OF ESTATE TO WIDOW

Special to The Daily Tribune.

Lewistown, Oct. 17.—The will of the late Roger W. Clifford, the Moore banker and farmer, has been admitted to probate. It disposes of a large estate. Provision was made by Mr. Clifford during his lifetime for the widow and the residue of the estate goes to his two daughters, Mrs. Myrtle C. Tilzey and Mrs. Ruby J. Hannah, both of Moore, except one small legacy to a sister of the decedent at Brooks, state of Maine.

QUITE A SUM REMAINS IN FERGUS COUNTY FUNDS

Special to The Daily Tribune.

Lewistown, Oct. 17.—The report of County Treasurer Gosch for September shows a balance in all the trust funds on October 1 of over $145,000 and in the county funds of more than $263,000. There is over $133,000 in the high school building fund and $100,750 in the district school fund.

KALISPELL SURGEON GOES TO SURGICAL CLINIC

Special to The Daily Tribune.

Kalispell, Oct. 17.—Dr. H. E. Houston left today for New York to attend the clinical congress for surgeons of North America to be held there next week. He will also take a post graduate course at the John Hopkins university before returning.

IS TAKEN TO SPOKANE FOR SURGICAL OPERATION

Special to The Daily Tribune.

Chinook, Oct. 17.—Mrs. W. B. Sands and little daughter, Greta, have left to join Mr. Sands at Spokane, where he has spent several weeks on a business visit, and while there will have Greta undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Cloth made from the inner bark of the apas tree produces a disagreeable itching when wet.

DENIKIN'S ARMIES ARE MOVING NORTH; SOVIETS DEFEATED

Trotzky's Plan to Break Through to Southern Sea Results in Failure.

By Harold Williams.

Rostof on the Don, Sept. 22.—(Delayed)—(New York Times Cable Copyright)—Summer has passed into autumn and Denikin's armies are moving steadily toward their goal. The whole question is: Shall we be there before the winter? There is a feeling of great decisions in the air. It is as though storming a steep hill, the volunteer army had very nearly reached the summit and were preparing to drive the enemy down the other side.

Three weeks ago the position was critical. Trotzky had put his main strength in an effort to recover his initiative, to break Denikin's front and force his way to the southern sea. It was a supreme trial of strength between two forces. The reds drove a wedge through to Valuike and Kapiansk, southeast of Charkoff. They forced back the Don army. The drove back the Caucasian army and unsparingly throwing in masses of reserves and reinforcements from the Siberian front, did their utmost to wrest the decision in their favor. The enveloping plan was cleverly conceived by experienced officers and there were features in it that suggested German inspiration.

Plan Is Failure.

More important than any fresh conquests of territory by Denikin is the fact that this plan failed. Three weeks ago the population of two big towns on the flanks of the menaced front Kharkoff and Tzaritsin were dreading recapture by the bolsheviks, but the staffs of General Maimalevsky and Wrangel coolly made their calculations for parrying the attack. The salient south of Kharkoff was wiped out deliberately and effectively by the Korniloff regiment and General Shkuross' Kuban cavalry, and now Shkuross has joined up with the party of Mamontoff's Don cassacks north of Biriuch and is pressing on to the northwest of Liski. Instead of bolsheviks taking Kharkoff General Kutepoff, commanding Maimalevsky's first army corps has taken Kursk, is covering towns and is driving the enemy northward toward Orel. Wrangel saved Tzaritsin by a brilliant battle, since when the enemy has remained inactive at Dubouks.

Soviets Lose Nerve.

Finally the bolsheviks' effort to outflank Tsaristin driving in a wedge between the Don and Caucasian armies has been thwarted by General Conovatoff's brilliant defense on the lower Khoper where in the course of ten days he annihilated two soviet divisions and seriously damaged two others, taking in all over ten thousand prisoners. More than that Mamontoff's astonishing raids in bolshevik's rear sapped the soviet offensive of its main impetus. The wholesale destruction of military stores and the disposal of the bolsherik reserve at such important points as Tomboff, Kosetoff and latterly Voronesh where on September 15, Mamontoff sent to their homes 20,000 red recruits, taking the nerve out of the soviet front and preparing fresh successes for the volunteer army. Finally the railway between Kursk and Kieff has been cleared. The prospects are growing daily more hopeful.

Daughter of Prominent Montanan Becomes Bride in Spokane

Special to The Daily Tribune.

Spokane, Wash., ct. 17.—A marriage ceremony of considerable interest to many Montana people was celebrated in Our Lady of Lords Cathedral of this city on last Tuesday morning, when Miss Hazel C. Kennedy, daughter of former Senator and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy of Libby, Mont., was united in marriage to James Nemitz, a prominent young merchant and stockgrower whose home is at Lohman, Mont.

Miss Kennedy for several years was principal of one of the public schools at Havre and was one of the most popular young girls in Montana where she has spent all her life.

Mr. Nemitz is a prosperous man, a native of Minnesota, but he has been for several years closely identified with the growing of thoroughbred livestock and the business of merchandising and grain buying.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy attended the wedding, and after the ceremony the young couple went to the coast on a honeymoon trip. Upon their return to Montana, they will take up their residence at Lohman, where Mr. Namitz has prepared a beautiful new modern home for his bride.

George Washington was a vestryman of two parishes.

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