

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

W. M. BOLE, Editor  
O. S. WARDEN, Manager

LEONARD G. DIEHL  
Business Manager

EDITORIAL PAGE

HASKIN LETTER

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

THE FUTURE OF ALCOHOL.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—Anyone who imagines that prohibition has materially diminished the importance of alcohol is sadly mistaken. Alcohol has an immense industrial future. If you want to get rich, start an alcohol still. Provided you are making industrial alcohol, which is not potable, the law will not interfere with you.

Within a comparatively short time, alcohol will be running all our automobiles and tractors. It will be used in practically all situations where kerosene and other petroleum derivatives are now used.

In a recent Haskin letter it was explained that we would soon have to go direct to the sun for our heat in order to make power, because the supply of heat stored up in coal is steadily diminishing and becoming harder to reach. We must therefore tap the sun, which is the permanent source of heat. It does not do to produce gasoline, but gasoline is becoming more expensive all the time, while the cheap and large scale production of alcohol in this country especially.

Alcohol will furnish a permanent supply of motor fuel because it can be made out of vegetation, and vegetation can be produced on the earth indefinitely. Now costs more to produce alcohol than it does to produce gasoline, but gasoline is becoming more expensive all the time, while the cheap and large scale production of alcohol in this country especially.

Alcohol will furnish a permanent supply of motor fuel because it can be made out of vegetation, and vegetation can be produced on the earth indefinitely. Now costs more to produce alcohol than it does to produce gasoline, but gasoline is becoming more expensive all the time, while the cheap and large scale production of alcohol in this country especially.

As you may know, there are two kinds of alcohol, ethyl alcohol and methyl (or wood) alcohol. Ethyl alcohol is the kind we use to drink in the old days. Methyl alcohol is the kind that some misguided persons drink these days, causing blindness in some cases and sudden death in others.

Ethyl alcohol is also the kind that will be used as a motor fuel. Do not infer from this, however, that you will have always a few gallons of cheap beverage in the gas tank when alcohol comes into general use as fuel. In order to be made drinkable, ethyl alcohol must be rectified, which consists in distilling it in a special way, to remove the fusil oils and other impurities. Most of this industrial alcohol will, presumably contain some of these impurities and therefore be unfit to drink.

But this is not certain for alcohol must be distilled to a high point before it can be used as fuel. Fermentation produces a mixture of alcohol and water in which alcohol is only 16 per cent. That is, it produces a "thirty-two-proof" alcohol. Now alcohol must be at least 100 proof, or not more than 50 per cent water, before it will serve as fuel. And to distill it to that point heat must be used. This use of heat to produce fuel, is, of course, a process which to a certain extent defeats its own end. But the bureau of chemistry has also found that the water can be separated from alcohol by freezing, because water freezes at a higher temperature than alcohol. It seems probable that this freezing method will ultimately replace distillation as a method of raising the proof of fuel alcohol. The freezing process will leave in all the impurities and so insure that no one can drink the stuff.

To the layman who is used to paying a steep price for alcohol in any form, it seems improbable that this substance should be made cheap enough to burn in a motor. But the materials from which alcohol is made are easy to produce and very abundant in nature. Alcohol is made from sugar. Sugar is made from starch. And either sugar or starch occur in practically all forms of vegetation. It is possible to make alcohol out of every weed and tree that grows. Of course, it is practicable to use only certain forms of vegetation for making alcohol. Our present largest and cheapest source of industrial alcohol is "black strap," which is a sugary residue that is left when all the crystalline sugar has been extracted from sugar cane.

But in addition to this source, alcohol has been made in commercial quantities from saw dust and mill waste, from the sap of palm trees, from the Mexican Agave, from cull apples and potatoes, from sorghum, sugar beets and garbage.

Sawmill waste is one of the most promising sources of alcohol, and it may be stated with some confidence that the making of alcohol from saw dust is a most promising field of enterprise. A government investigator says that 49.1 per cent of the lumber cut is waste—that is, nearly half of every tree cut down goes into saw dust and scrap. Some of the scraps are used locally for fuel, and some of the saw dust is used for covering bar room floors and is still used for stuffing low grade dolls. But over half of this mill waste is really wasted. It lies on the ground and rots. And all of it can be made into alcohol but the waste of conifers (evergreen trees such as pine and spruce) is especially valuable for this purpose. The investigator quoted says that there are at least 50 locations in the United States where stills for the making of alcohol from saw dust could be profitably operated at present prices. All such establishments would have bright futures.

The use of wild vegetation for making alcohol is another interesting field for experiment. In the southwest are great swamps of the Philippine Islands. Alcohol is now made from the sap of the nipa palm at a very low cost. There are vast swamp areas in the Philippines covered with this growth, and most of this wilderness has not been touched. It seems not improbable that swamp areas in this country might also contain some plant readily convertible into alcohol.

At present, there is a new and promising field for that enterprise and ingenuity for which we Americans are famous.

Paris, Oct. 28.—(By The Associated Press).—The entente representatives in the peace conference apparently are persuaded that the United States will not voluntarily accept any mandate in the Near East, and it now seems assured that the Turkish question will not be touched by the present conference, but probably will be taken up by another conference to be held within a few months.

Paris, Oct. 28.—(By The Associated Press).—The entente representatives in the peace conference apparently are persuaded that the United States will not voluntarily accept any mandate in the Near East, and it now seems assured that the Turkish question will not be touched by the present conference, but probably will be taken up by another conference to be held within a few months.

Paris, Oct. 28.—(By The Associated Press).—The entente representatives in the peace conference apparently are persuaded that the United States will not voluntarily accept any mandate in the Near East, and it now seems assured that the Turkish question will not be touched by the present conference, but probably will be taken up by another conference to be held within a few months.

Paris, Oct. 28.—(By The Associated Press).—The entente representatives in the peace conference apparently are persuaded that the United States will not voluntarily accept any mandate in the Near East, and it now seems assured that the Turkish question will not be touched by the present conference, but probably will be taken up by another conference to be held within a few months.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THE SCHOOLS

During the war we did a good many things that were perhaps justified by a great emergency and that are not good as a permanent policy. One of them was to turn to the children who are attending our schools for contributions of cash for Red Cross or other war emergency organizations. This practice was not altogether unknown before the war. It is a bad practice and should be discouraged by the school board. Besides it grows, and the tendency is for more and more resort to the pennies and dimes of the school children to put over some well meant charity or work of public interest. It is all right to teach the children thrift by encouraging the purchase of savings stamps. It is all right to teach them charity by self sacrifice and donation of some part of their money to help humanity. It is all right to teach them patriotism and appreciation of public men by asking them to take a part in building memorials to them. But there is another side to these questions. The children have no money of their own as a rule. They must go home and ask their parents for it. And no matter how much and how often it is announced that these contributions are purely voluntary and are not asked or wanted from those students whose parents are unable or unwilling to pay, there is a certain to be a feeling of inferiority and humiliation imposed on those children who do not pungle up the coin along with their comrades. This is not theory. We know whereof we speak and have in mind at least one concrete case where a young girl spent a weeping and sleepless night because her widowed mother with an income of less than \$60 a month thought she could not afford to donate any cash for this purpose. It is our opinion that this business of assessing school children, or requesting them to donate cash gifts to anything ought to stop. If subscriptions are desired those asking them should go direct to the parents instead of making their children intermediary collectors for them, thus putting the parent in the very nasty position of either putting humiliation and distress on their children or giving up money that they are unwilling to give, and perhaps in some instances cannot afford to give. Keep the school children out of these drives for money, Mr. Philanthropist and public spirited citizen. It isn't fair. It isn't good policy. And if this seems poor advice, as it is likely to appear to the red hot chaser after cash for purposes that appeal to his sense of public spirit, it is at least worthy of the consideration of the school board which is the natural protector of the children next to their parents.

ARMY WAR SALES

During the last few days some people in this vicinity have been receiving groceries purchased through their postmasters from the surplus supplies of the war department. So far as we can learn they are generally satisfied with the quality of the goods and the prices. The sale was a part of the campaign of the government to reduce the cost of living as well as to salvage war supplies not needed. It has recently developed that the country might have been in an actual sugar famine several weeks ago but for the efforts of the war department which has released more than 50,000,000 pounds of sugar for sale to the public during the past few months. As a result the army is now existing on a reserve of less than two and one-half months supply and every soldier from the chief of staff to the buck privates is having his sugar supply rationed. The normal sugar reserve of the army is at least three months' supply and usually nearer six months' supply, but the department has cut this away below normal to meet the civil demands. Anticipating a possible recurrence this year of a sugar shortage in the early fall at the end of the preserving season, Secretary of War Baker had a special survey of the army supply made early in the summer and determined that about 25,000 tons of the army reserve could be released in an emergency. This sugar was released through the United States sugar equalization board as the demand for it was felt, in several large lots, in spite of the anxieties expressed by many army officers. Had it not been for these releases from the army's stock to public use it is declared the public would have felt the shortage much sooner and the present shortage would have been considerably more acute than it actually is.

This development is regarded as important here in view of the recent attempts to lay on the shoulders of the war department the blame for the present high living cost. Through publicity emanating from the partisan congressional war investigating committees it has been charged that the secretary of war and the selling force of the war department had deliberately connived to boost the living cost.

From information coming from the office of the director of army sales in France and also from the Parker selling commission in Paris it is evident that any sales made to France were made on a purely commercial basis with the purpose of driving the best commercial bargain possible in getting rid of surplus war material on the other side that could not have been practically brought back to this country.

The sales department of the army has got rid to date of approximately a billion dollars worth of surplus war material that the army would never have use for under peace time circumstances. On these sales it has realized a recovery of about 75 per cent of the original cost of the material, estimated as an extremely high percentage of recovery. The Hare commission, which has also been the subject of partisan attack, went to France and has thus far succeeded in making some excellent arrangements for the sale of surplus war materials for which there was no market on this side. This commission has been principally engaged in finding a market in industrially reviving Europe for materials chiefly of an industrial character, such as cotton linters, machine tools and other articles which had been produced in this country to continue the war emergency production scale and build it to its maximum efficiency. With the country reverting to a peace time industrial basis it was found that the American industrial plants were already overstocked with the equipment authorized for sale abroad. This commission was specifically instructed not to sell any staples that could be used in this country as a help toward driving down the cost of living.

The Parker commission in Paris, under the direction of Judge Alton B. Parker, was assigned to dispose of the docks, manufactures, storage plants and equipment and supplies of the American army in Europe. It is estimated that about \$150,000,000 worth of material was disposed of in smaller lots and about \$50,000,000 worth of supplies in Belgium were sold to Belgium. Then an arrangement was made with the French government for the sale of the remaining stock in a bulk lot at a price of \$400,000,000. To arrange the sale it was required by the French interests that all remaining supplies be included in the sale, so that it was impracticable to take out the small quantities of staples that might at that time have been brought back to the United States, for there was considerable objection on the part of the French to taking our supplies off from our hands at all and there was an internal commercial fight in France over the purchase of these supplies. It is believed, however, that a fairly successful arrangement was made through this sale to the French government.

There remains in the army surplus approximately a billion dollars worth of material and equipment of various characters, a great quantity of raw material that will have to go through production before it is ready for use or consumption. Through the release of this material and through disposal abroad of material for which there was no market on this side production has been stimulated in this country, making the labor market firmer and thus avoiding a great era of unemployment, which was predicted for this country but never materialized through the demobilization of the armed forces.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO

Those republican politicians who have been circulating wild tales about the president's mental collapse and predicting that he will never again be able to exercise the functions of the presidency have had their evil predictions made naught very speedily. The president sent an able and powerful plea from his sick bed to the labor conference which they declined to heed. Now he has sent the house and senate a veto message on the prohibition enforcement act which shows that his courage is not weakened by disease, or his intellect either. Congress may pass the measure over his veto. The lower house of congress has already done so, but both houses must sit up and take notice that the president is still president and by no means unwilling to exercise the responsible powers of that office. The president bases his veto on the fact that the bill sent him seeks to extend war prohibition with all its interference with individual freedom after the necessity for such war emergency legislation is over. As to the enforcement of the constitutional prohibition he has no criticism to offer, but as he points out war emergency prohibition ought to be repealed instead of being extended beyond the emergency that gave it birth. He therefore vetoes the bill which so extends its operation. His logic is sound enough and he makes the distinction between legislative prohibition as a measure of general welfare and an emergency measure during war intended to serve a war purpose very clear.

The friends of the president irrespective of what their general views on prohibition may be will be glad of this message as a demonstration that the president's powerful mind has lost none of its fine efficiency, and that his courage and backbone are in no wise weakened by his illness.

BUT IT DOESN'T LEARN ANYTHING

(Louisville Post)  
The United States senate is not only the world's greatest deliberative body, but the world's most inquisitive body.

BEATS SHOUTING FROM ROUSETOPS

(Washington Star)  
One of the surest ways of late of getting information to the public is to leave it in confidence custody.

STUCK PIG THAT SQUEALS

(Toledo Blade)  
Much of the suspicion against baseball is inspired by the fellows who lost 50 cents on the world's series.

WHAT'S KEEPING YOU, EMMA?

(St. Louis Globe Democrat)  
Farewell to the Dear Departed—but we see nobody going.

HEADS AMERICAN FORCE THAT WILL POLICE SILESIA



Brig. Gen. William H. Sage. Brig. Gen. Sage commands the 4,500 men of the Fifth and Fifteenth U. S. regular army regiments, who have sailed to become a part of the American army of occupation in Silesia, Germany.

Purchase of Rigid British Dirigible Soon Is Expected

Washington, Oct. 28.—An early closing of the contract for the purchase by the navy of the British rigid airship R-38, the largest airship in the world, now under construction in England, is expected. Two and one-half million dollars were appropriated by congress for the purchase of this airship and for the training of pilots. The R-38 is 694 feet long, 86 feet in diameter, 93 feet 6 inches high, and carries a useful load of 45 tons. She is expected to have a maximum speed of 60 knots.

Peace With Turkey Likely to Go Over for Extra Conference

Paris, Oct. 28.—(By The Associated Press).—The entente representatives in the peace conference apparently are persuaded that the United States will not voluntarily accept any mandate in the Near East, and it now seems assured that the Turkish question will not be touched by the present conference, but probably will be taken up by another conference to be held within a few months.

Paris Subway Strike to Be Renewed Nov. 1

Paris, Oct. 28.—(Havas)—The union of subway employees plans to call a strike November 1 in conjunction with a strike by the unions of general transportation workers and electricians, according to the Echo de Paris.

STRENGTH AND SERVICE ESTABLISHED 1891  
Protection That Protects  
—and at small cost, too. Three Dollars (up to \$10) per year rents a Safe Deposit Box in our fire and burglar-proof vault. Have you this protection?  
Great Falls National Bank  
Strength and Service  
Established 1891  
Great Falls National Bank

Locked Wife Up as too Beautiful for Other Men to Behold

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Beautiful Margaret Galitzki has been set free by Judge Mackney in the circuit court. In addition, she is to be given substantial alimony and part custody of their three-year-old son. For the last four years, Chicago papers have contained frequent mention of the domestic troubles of the Galitzki's. Most of them can be traced to the remarkable beauty of Mrs. Galitzki. She was so beautiful that her husband did not wish her to appear on the streets, or in public. He wanted her beauty entirely for himself. He is Leo Galitzki, Jr., son of a millionaire hat manufacturer. A widely-known painter who met Mrs. Galitzki, on one of the very infrequent times she appeared in public, declared with great earnestness that her almost ethereal beauty was such that it was an outrage she should be kept under lock and key. Her father shared this opinion. After she was granted her legal freedom, she gave this bit of advice to other girls: "Marry Americans. My face has been my misfortune. This is the United States, not Turkey."

RUSH INTO WOODS AS LUMBER STRIKE IS DECLARED OFF

Employers, However, Do Not Care to Hire Men Back at This Time.  
Spokane, Oct. 28.—The strike of timber workers in eastern Washington and northern Idaho, which had been in progress for two weeks, officially was called off this morning and immediately there was a rush of hundreds of men for the logging camps and mills. While some employment agencies posted notices of men wanted for the camps, C. Smith, acting secretary of the Inland Empire Employers' association declared that operators still were determined to hire no men at present, in accordance with a decision reached last week. A lot of girls have slender reasons for crossing their legs when they sit down.

American Bank & Trust Co. of Great Falls  
DIRECTORS: R. P. Reckard, H. G. Lescher, W. K. Flowerree, William Grille, Fred A. Woshner, Charles R. Eaylor, Frank W. Mitchell, Albert J. Foushek, L. E. Foster, Alfred Malmborg, Robert Cameron, Charles Horning, Charles E. Healey  
OFFICERS: R. P. Reckard, President, W. K. Flowerree, Vice-President, H. G. Lescher, Cashier, F. O. Nelson, Assistant Cashier, Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Stanton Trust & Savings Bank  
Capital \$200,000 Surplus \$50,000  
DIRECTORS: P. H. Buckley, J. O. Patterson, James W. Freeman, Jacob C. Fay, Bart Armstrong, A. Beardslee, Philip Jacoby, M. E. Kippie, P. H. Jones, S. J. Doyle, George H. Stanton  
OFFICERS: George H. Stanton, President, P. H. Jones, Vice-President, J. Doyle, Cashier, H. M. Emerson, Assistant Cashier, Stanton Bank Building, Great Falls.

Amputate Haase Leg Shattered by Bullet of Would-Be Assassin

Berlin, Oct. 28.—(By The Associated Press).—Hugo Haase's right leg was amputated above the knee, Monday. The operation was necessitated by the condition of the bone, which had been smashed by a bullet. Haase, who is leader of the independent socialist party of Germany, was shot and wounded when entering the reichstag on October 8. Several operations have been performed and his condition is considered serious.

Flier Loops 642 Loops in Two-Hour Flight

Madrid, Oct. 28.—Alfred Flamval, a French aviator, looped the loop 642 times in a single flight in a military airplane here. The previous record was a little over 300. Flamval was in the air two hours.

CHINWAH  
The Fascinating Oriental Odor  
LAPEYRE BROS.

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  
7 Per Cent Interest on Deferred Payments  
THE GREAT FALLS TOWNSITE CO.  
9 1/2 Third Street-South, First National Bank Building