

GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE EDITORIAL PAGE

THE RAILROAD BILL.

Daily it becomes more apparent that the republican leaders in the house and senate are not competent to arrive at any solution of the railroad problem.

This fact has been admitted by Senator Cummins, chairman of the senate committee and also by Representative Esch, chairman of the house committee.

Despite the ten or eleven months in which congress has struggled with the railroad bill, the result is a complete failure to agree upon a measure which would receive the unqualified support of congress and of the country.

The contention in congress has resulted from the effort of the republicans in the senate to frame a bill which would grant certain favorable consideration to the railroads and the refusal of the house republicans to submit to such an attitude on the railroad question.

The senate bill provides for a guarantee of earnings up to 6 per cent of the valuation of the roads and has an additional provision that all earnings in excess of 6 per cent shall be put into a contingent fund to be distributed to all the roads as the necessity arises.

Railroad owners themselves have split on this question with the owners of securities supporting the senate provisions for a division of excess earnings and the owners of prosperous roads insisting this division cannot be legally forced upon them.

Members of the house are both opposed to the guarantee of earnings and to the division of excess earnings, that is the majority membership in the house as reflected by the house conference committee, is opposed to both provisions.

Neither side apparently will retire from the position it has taken though from day to day there comes a suggestion of one form or another of compromise.

As to the anti-strike legislation in the senate bill it is understood the senate committee stands ready to support this provision to the last as a necessity though willing to surrender it if the house will surrender on its opposition to the guarantee of earnings and division of excess earnings.

Daily the committee members have gone into conference and daily they have walked all around the question of earnings and daily they have left the conference room refusing to request guidance from their associates in the house or from the executive department.

LOANS TO EUROPE.

A Washington dispatch says that President Wilson will soon send a message to congress asking authority for making a loan of \$150,000,000 to Austria, Poland, Armenia and other countries where starvation threatens the population.

territorial changes. It has no gold and its paper money is worthless. We understand it has only some historical paintings and historical castles and palaces to offer as security.

The proposition to our mind melts down into a simple proposition of charity given in the name of humanity. The presidents of Vienna were crazy to plunge the world into war in 1914. They filled the streets of that splendid capital yelling themselves hoarse for immediate war against Serbia, and against any arbitration or delay.

It is the duty of the United States out of its plenty to help all the world, we are told. That may be true, but our wealth is not sufficient for the task. Our food and our clothing, our shoes and cotton, our tobacco and oil have been going to Europe at a rate never before known in the past months.

The United States loaned about ten billion dollars to her allies during the war. The interest on this loaned money is half a billion a year. The nations that owe it have neither the goods or gold to spare to pay for the interest, to say nothing of the principal, and it is proposed to postpone the interest by the easy method of adding it to the principal.

The Opinions of Others

ONLY ONE TO TURN THE TRICK.

Secretary Lane is one member of the cabinet who, from start to finish, has succeeded in making his mouth believe, and that's some test of greatness these days.

SOMETHING ELSE TO REMEMBER.

The Germans take a solemn oath never to forget their lost cause. And if they show signs of forgetting, the allies will help them remember.

NOT SO SURE OF WEATHERING 'EM.

One wonders whether the Hon. Josephus Daniels really shares Admiral Sims' seeming delight in encountering and weathering squalls.

ISN'T EVEN GOOD WINDMILL.

Holland is under a misapprehension if she thinks that the former Kaiser would ever be serviceable even to stop a leak in a dike.

EXCEPT GETTING TO WHITE HOUSE.

After the manner in which prohibition went through, almost any enterprise is likely to seem easy to Colonel Bryan.

EVIDENTLY IT DOES.

No crusade is planned against tobacco, says the Anti-Saloon league. What! Does it smoke?

LITTLE FROG IN BIG PUDDLE, EH?

Another thing Emma Goldman dreads in Russia is competition in the agitation business.

BILL GOES ON FOREVER.

Bryan says the whole world is going dry, but Bryan will never run dry.

'N 'SEPHUS 'LL AGREE WITH HIM.

Just ask Admiral Sims if the war is over. He'll say it isn't.

WE CAN'T THINK OF ANY.

Is there any further excuse for the pretzel?

THE DAYS OF REAL SPORT



HASKIN LETTER

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

A CURE FOR COMMOTION

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—If any great catastrophe, physical or mental, has struck you and left you helpless, so that you are unable to pick up your life and carry it on again, you are the victim of a new disease with a new name. You have been commotioned.

The term "commotioned" is one which scientists have coined to take the place of the term "shell shock," of which we heard so much during the war. Every man who had been nervously or mentally, rather than physically, injured by the stress of war came to be described as a case of shell shock.

Civil life, as well as military life, furnishes many cases of shell shock. Since the shocks are not in any way connected with shells, the new term has become the more popular one.

Shell shock was a weird and mysterious ailment which developed in the army. There were many cases of it, and the surgeons had much opportunity to study it.

The industries produce daily examples of people who have been commotioned. The engineer whose train plunges through a bridge may find himself nervous and unable to work.

Even before the United States came into the war the Red Cross had selected a well known neurologist, Dr. Tom A. Williams, and had sent him to France to study shell shock.

Dr. Williams says that so-called shell shock, and therefore the suffering of the commotioned may be cured. Those patients who linger distressingly for months and years need not so linger.

A Big Bertha might burst in the midst of a company. The explosion would be so terrific that many of the men would be dazed. They would be found wandering aimlessly about and would be sent to rest camps.

When the French made their tragic 1917 drive into Lorraine, a whole company of Alpine Chasseurs struggled back to a hospital suffering from shell shock.

The British had a scheme which worked admirably in less serious cases. They maintained certain rehabilitation camps into which men who were recovering from any sort of disability were put. In these camps the British love of sport was given full rein. There were games of all sorts and the spirit of competition was highly developed.

There had been many cases of insanity and psychiatries before the war, but their number was increasing. Many men must be studied and handled. Formulas had to be developed for the guidance of men who were in the hands of a doctor.

The extent to which the commotioned may dominate an individual is shown in the case of a man who received a wound in the wrist, which lost control of the wrist, which he could not get well home to his recovery and remained a year in a hospital.

There are many such cases in industry. A man receives an injury. His family and his lawyer want to make out as bad a case as possible for the recovery of damages.

And there are many commotioned individuals in civil life besides these typical cases who have received in industry shocks comparable to those of war. The man who suffers a great business failure may be commotioned.

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Glasgow Will Send Many Candidates to Elks Initiation

Special to The Daily Tribune. Glasgow, Jan. 28.—A large class of Glasgow people will journey to have to be initiated in the Havre B. P. O. E. on February 12, when the new Elks' home will be dedicated.

To Decide If City Must Pay for Heat

Special to The Daily Tribune. Billings, Jan. 28.—Judge Charles A. Taylor of the district court has taken under advisement the case of the city of Billings against the state utilities commission resulting from a decision of the commission two years ago that the city must pay the Billings utility company for heat furnished the city hall, the city library and the fire station.

Supervisor Willey Is Appointed Fire Inspector of Forest

Special to The Daily Tribune. Missoula, Jan. 28.—District Forester R. H. Rutledge has announced the creation of a new position in the forest service, that of fire inspector, and the appointment of five veteran forestry men to act as inspectors in Montana and their commissions becoming effective immediately.

Will Complete Wind River Dam During the Coming Summer

Special to The Daily Tribune. Billings, Jan. 28.—Next summer will see the completion and beginning of operation of a large concrete diversion dam across the Wind river canyon about 18 miles from Riverton, Wyo., according to W. S. Hanna of Billings, district superintendent of the United States Indian service.

Savings Bank Stanton Trust &

Stanton Bank Building, Great Falls. Capital \$200,000. Surplus \$50,000. DIRECTORS: P. H. Buckley, J. O. Patterson, James W. Freeman, William G. Gill, Bart Armstrong, Jacob C. Fay, Philip Jacoby, M. S. Klepper, R. H. Jones, E. J. Doyle, R. J. Doyle.

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ANALYSIS THE NEW PERFUME Lapeyre Bros. Drug Store

Forest Will Provide Plenty of Pasture

Special to The Daily Tribune. Billings, Jan. 28.—The Beartooth forest during the coming grazing season will hold its authorized capacity of cattle and horses, according to Forest Supervisor R. T. Ferguson, who has calculated the number of applications for grazing permits that he received. Plenty of water is guaranteed by deep snow, he says. At Cooke's eight feet of snow is estimated to fall.