

Highest June Employment Ever, Recorded Last Month

Wage earners on Montana payrolls in commerce and industry numbered 168,800 at mid-June, the highest June employment ever recorded in Montana, the unemployment compensation commission reports.

Seasonal activities, says Chadwick H. Smith, chairman of the commission, accounted for a 5,500 increase in employment over May, and 2,000 above the previous highest June, in 1955. At the same time there remained 4,700 applicants for work at offices of the employment service, indicating a substantial, but decreasing, pool of labor from which more employment will be drawn.

Lumber and logging increased its employment 1,200, May to June, Smith said. Construction contractors had 1,000 more on their payrolls than the month before, while service industries had increased 1,100 and trade establishments 900 in their employment. Seasonal activities of government, particularly in forest and highway work, added 800 in June, transportation and utilities 300, finance and insurance 100, miscellaneous manufacturing 200. Mining had a decline of 100, due to metal miners transferring to outside work for the summer.

The 2,000 increase in employment from a year ago, Smith said, is an emphatic indication of the healthy economic conditions in the state. Construction has 800 more on its payrolls than a year ago, federal, state and local government agencies are up 1,100 in employment, the lumbering industry is using 400 more work-

ers, while finance and insurance has gained 500. Employment in wholesale and retail trade in June stood at 40,900 persons, the same level as a year ago. Minor declines from June, 1955, include 300 in transportation and utilities, 300 in mining, and 200 in service industries.

Labor requirements at such projects as Noxon Dam in Sanders county, new airbase in Valley, expansion of the airbase at Great Falls, new power plant at Sidney, and extensive building programs at Billings, Bozeman, Helena, Missoula, and other cities, all point to depletion of the present labor reserve by August, Smith said.

Some local labor shortages, particularly in building skills and equipment operation have already appeared. Considerable immigration must occur, if painful shortages are to be averted. Clerical help is already scarce in most of the state's larger labor markets.

Opening of the vegetable canning season in July, stepped-up labor requirements for hay and grain harvest in farming areas, and the resultant demand for more workers in trade and service, were pointed out by Mr. Smith as causes for concern as to adequacy of labor supplies in the state in the months immediately ahead.

The 168,800 wage earners in June is only 2,600 short of the all-time 171,400 record of last August. Last year the employment gain from June to August was 4,600, the year before it was 3,800. Any comparable rise this year will set a new top figure for Montana employment.

1956 CONSERVATION PAYMENTS ARE NOW BEING MADE

The first group of applications for payment earned under the 1956 Agricultural Conservation Program have been approved, Leo S. Kolstad, State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation administrative officer, has announced.

The group included 59 applications from farmers and ranchers in Broadwater, Daniels and Garfield counties. Their applications have been forwarded to the United States Disbursing office for payment.

Under the ACP program, the federal government reimburses land opera-

tors for a portion of the expense they incur in carrying out practices designed to conserve soil and water resources. Included in the practices for which payment has been approved are seeding of legumes and grasses for soil conservation and protection, channel clearance for streambank protection, reorganization of irrigation systems, construction of stockwater and irrigation dams, leveling land for more efficient use of irrigation water and to prevent erosion, cross fencing to protect established vegetative cover, and installation of drainage systems to dispose of excess water. Kolstad added that this is only a portion of the practices available for producers to use in solving their conservation problems.

Payments for construction work performed can now be made as rapidly as farmers report the work is done and the necessary checking is completed. Producers are urged to report completion of a practice as soon as it is finished so that the county ASC office may submit the completed applications for payment.

Kolstad also pointed out that producers may still apply for cost-sharing under the 1956 program to carry out needed conservation work. Application may be made at the county ASC office and must be made before work on the practice is begun.

cost, so the benefits of education could be enjoyed by all, and the state could have a plentiful supply of people trained in the various sciences and professions.

"I believe we should return to these first principles, and make college education available to all, rather than just to those able to pay an exorbitant cost for it," Olsen concluded.

This dinner in honor of Olsen was sponsored by the Flathead County Democratic Central Committee.

PACKERS' MONOPOLY LASHED BY WITNESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The "Big Four" meat packers—Armour, Swift, Wilson and Cudahy—processed half of all livestock slaughtered with federal inspection in the nation, Edwin F. Forbes, president of the Western States Meat Packers Association, told a Senate Anti-Monopoly subcommittee.

He said the 10 major packers which do 77 per cent of the nation's meat processing constitute "one of the greatest concentrations of economic power and real monopolies . . ."

Forbes said the big meat concerns expansion into sideline fields makes it difficult for smaller competitors to compete. Meat could be sold at a loss by the "Big Four" and the losses could be made up through big profits on other products ranging from soap, ice cream, margarine and drugs, he said.

Power Company Given Rebuff By Crow Tribe

HARDIN—The Crow Indians refused to make a motion at their tribal meeting Saturday to present a resolution for granting of right of way on a portion of the area of Yellowtail Dam and reservoir site, for easement to construct a power line and substation.

The permission was requested by Stephen DeMers, a representative of the Pacific Power & Light and Montana Power companies.

DeMers was refused the permission, when no member of the tribal council would even discuss the matter.

The only time Yellowtail Dam was brought up at Saturday night's meeting, was when several members objected to the proposed resolution on the grounds if easement was granted, it might interfere with further negotiations with the Bureau of Reclamation for right of way for Yellowtail Dam.

Burt W. Kronmiller, Hardin, tribal attorney, reported on a tax case which has been authorized by the tribe. He said that he had been advised by the Bureau of Indian Affairs that in the July 23 bulletin, there will be a case stating the Internal Revenue Service cannot require Indians to pay income tax or tax from use of trust property.—GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE.

NATION WILL BE TAKING LONG LOOK AT FOOD STAMP PLAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress and the nation will take another good look at the food stamp plan as a means of using farm surpluses to improve diets of low income groups.

A section of the 1956 Farm Act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make a study of the plan and report back to Congress within 90 days after the act was signed (May 28). Since Congress will probably have adjourned by that time, the new 85th Congress will have to act on the report.

What happens to it will depend largely on who gets elected in November. Democrats have been favorable to the plan, Republicans oppose it.

Food stamp bills were introduced in the last session of Congress by Senators Kerr, Kefauver, Humphrey, Aiken and others. They were referred to the Agricultural Committees of House and Senate where opposition by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson prevented approval. Benson said his department is not a relief agency, food stamp plans interfere with profits of processors and retailers, and present surpluses can be stored until needed.

RAISES FARM INCOME

To bypass the Agricultural Committees, Sen. Robert Kerr amended his food stamp plan to the social security bill, HR 7225, but the amendment was killed by the Senate Finance Committee.

Most of the proposed food stamp plans provide for issuance of certificates to needy people, up to 10 a month, redeemable at grocery stores for food products designated as "surplus" by the Secretary of Agriculture.

A food stamp plan was set up in 1940 by then Secretary of Agriculture

Power Company Ads Stray Far From Truth

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(LDNS)—Power companies are trying to deceive the public through misleading advertisements in national magazines, according to Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.).

The page-and-a-third magazine layouts support the claims of a private power company against those of the government in damming the Snake River, in Hells Canyon, Oregon.

The ads defend the company's plans to build three, small, single-purpose dams across the river in place of the government's proposed single, large, multi-purpose dam. The issue has been a center of heated controversy for several years.

Neuberger described as fraudulent the statement made in the ads that if the private company, the Idaho Power Company, is allowed to build its small dams the nation's taxpayers will save \$465 million.

He said each of the ads includes a table purporting to show how much federal taxes the taxpayers of each state will save.

The shares of states range from \$68,700,000 for New York to \$700,000 each for Vermont, Wyoming and Nevada.

In a recent Senate speech, Neuberger vehemently attacked the conclusions presented in ads, which have been placed in at least a dozen national magazines by an organization called, "America's Independent Electric Light and Power Companies."

HITS GOLDWATER

The Oregon Democrat also criticized Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R-Ariz.) for inserting the so-called tax-saving table in the Congressional Record without revealing its "interested" source.

Neuberger said that the government's proposed Hells Canyon Dam would be operated as part of the Federal Bonneville Power Administration, which he said has returned so much money to the treasury that it is \$68 million ahead of the repayment schedule set up by Congress and the Federal Power Commission.

"Federal dams in the Columbia River system are producing power which puts revenue into the treasury at the rate of \$140,000 per day," he said.

The senator stated that federal

dams in the Pacific Northwest pay for themselves through the sale of electricity and hence do not "cost" the taxpayers any money.

Eventually, he said, there will result "a substantial profit to the United States Treasury."

Neuberger emphasized that power was not the only consideration in building the dams. He said:

RISK FLOODS FOR PROFITS?

"The three low dams of the Idaho Power Company will impound one million acre-feet of storage for flood control, as compared with 3,800,000 acre-feet by the high (government) dam. Is it worthwhile to risk grave floods to enrich the Idaho Power Company?"

He added that the government dam would also have certain beneficial effects on fish and wildlife conservation and on navigation. The low dams would not bring these benefits, he said.

Neuberger attacked the truth of the ad's basic figure, the \$465,000,000 amount which the ad stated the federal dam would cost.

The freshman senator from Oregon said that the official estimate of the United States Bureau of Reclamation put the cost of the federal dam at only \$308,500,000—or \$157,000,000 less than stated in the ad.

The senator said that even if the private company built its dam, federal funds would be used to cover much of the construction costs. He revealed that the Idaho Power Company "has applied for an accelerated tax write-off of about \$70 million," which he called "an interest-free loan from the Treasury."

Legal Advertising

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF MONTANA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LEWIS & CLARK

Summons No. 25756

EARL W. LAMINACK, Plaintiff, vs. LIZABETH LAMINACK, Defendant. THE STATE OF MONTANA Sends Greetings to the Above Named Defendants, and to Each of Them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, a copy of which is herewith served upon one of you in each County wherein any of you reside, and to file your answer and serve a copy thereof upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this Summons, exclusive of the day of service and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you, by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. This is an action for absolute divorce on the grounds of extreme cruelty; for more particulars refer to the complaint filed herein.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Court this 5th day of July, 1956.

SEAL DAVID R. KEMP

Clerk.

By DORIS ENGER Deputy Clerk.

John M. McCarvel Attorney For Plaintiff 334 Barber-Lydiard Bldg. Great Falls, Montana. 4T-7-29, 27, 8-3, 10.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF MONTANA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LEWIS & CLARK.

SUMMONS No. 25729

IVAN GLEN MORGAN, Plaintiff, vs. MARGARET MORGAN, Defendant. THE STATE OF MONTANA TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT, GREETING:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, a copy of which is herewith served upon one of you in each County wherein any of you reside, and to file your answer and serve a copy thereof upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this Summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you, by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. This is an action for an absolute divorce on the grounds of extreme cruelty; for more particulars refer to the Complaint herein.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court, this 27th day of June, 1956.

(SEAL) DAVID R. KEMP, Clerk.

By H. C. HARLEN, Deputy Clerk.

JOHN M. MCCARVEL Attorney For Plaintiff 334 Barber-Lydiard Bldg. Great Falls, Montana. 4T-6-29, 7-6, 13, 20.

FRANK MURRAY for Secretary of State
Pol. Adv. sold for Frank Murray

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