

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEIGHBORING STATES IN NORTHWEST

COOPERATIVE MILLS PLANNED IN S. D. BY STOCK BREEDERS

Cattlemen Plan Consumer-Owned Plants to Be Located in Important Cities.

Mitchell, S. D., Jan. 22.—Six leading South Dakota cities have announced intentions to apply for the site of the proposed co-operative farmers' mill feed and rolled oats factory.

Plans for such a plant originated in Davison county among livestock breeders and it is expected that a definite decision regarding it will be made here at the twenty-second annual session of the South Dakota Improved Livestock Breeders' association.

The proposed factory will be the paramount issue before this convention and as it was originally suggested by livestock breeders, agricultural and commercial interests in the state are said to be intensely interested in the coming meeting.

A stock company, capitalized at \$150,000, already has been organized for the first mill. Now, the selection of a site and arranging the definite construction plans will stand between commencement of actual work on the mill.

It is the plan of the stockmen to erect perhaps four of these mills in the state, at points most advantageous to breeders. According to leaders of the movement only consumers would be allowed to own stock in the concerns.

Cities making formal application for obtaining a location for the mills are: Sioux Falls, Aberdeen, Watertown, Huron, Mitchell and Brookings.

Cattle Shipments From Alberta Less in 1920 Than 1919

Calgary, Jan. 22.—Alberta's exports to the United States during the year just closed were approximately \$5,000,000 less than in 1919, due wholly to the decrease in the export of cattle, according to the annual declared export return compiled by the United States consul in Calgary.

The decrease in the value of cattle shipped across the line by Albertans during 1920, as compared with the year 1919, was \$3,973,874.

However, large increases are noted in the export of wheat, oats, rye and barley, as well as meat and meat products, to the United States in 1920 as compared with the year 1919. In spite of the increases in these exports the decrease in cattle shipped was so large that the total exports show a decrease as stated above.

REDUCTION IN COST OF DINING CAR MEALS

Montreal, Jan. 22.—After January 1, 1921, the cost of meals at the Canadian Pacific Railway hotels, and on the dining cars of the company has been substantially reduced. There will not, however, be any change in the room tariff at the hotels.

\$142,000 RAISED BY VOLUNTARY TAX TO FIGHT FIRES

262 Townships in Northern Minnesota Contribute to Forest Preservation.

St. Paul, Jan. 22.—Approximately \$142,000 was raised for fire protection purposes by 262 townships in 16 counties of northern Minnesota, during the annual convention at announcement of W. T. Cox, state forester.

This money was raised by direct self-imposed taxes in the various townships, and was in addition to the taxes paid by the residents to the municipality, county or state.

This was made possible, Mr. Cox stated, by the united effort of the forestry department and the state rangers and patrolmen, who are carrying on a continual educational propaganda in fire prevention and protection.

Fought 900 Fires.

The entire sum expended by the department for fire prevention and protection during the year was approximately \$400,000, which includes the money raised by the individual townships. More than 900 fires were fought and brought under control, Mr. Cox said, before any material damage was done to property.

There probably is no other state department which comes in such direct contact with settlers of the northern section of Minnesota than does the forestry department, Mr. Cox added. The state forestry department is divided into 13 districts, each one in charge of a forest ranger.

These rangers are under direct supervision of two district supervisors, one at Warroad, and the other at Duluth. These supervisors in turn are under supervision of the state forester. The supervisors, the forester stated, have charge of fire protection work, and through the various rangers educate the settlers of the forest regions in fire prevention and protection, in addition to the actual work of this protection and prevention.

The rangers' work in the winter months consists of supervising, the disposal of slash by logging companies and private individuals, and making shelter cabins and improvements necessary in fire prevention work.

The railroad companies, Mr. Cox said, did splendid work during the past year in co-operating with the forestry department in suppression of fires. The companies employed 98 patrolmen to follow trains and suppress any fires, which might be discovered on or near the right of way. These men also worked under the direction of the district rangers and are put on duty at the ranger's request.

Lumber Companies Co-operate.

Lumber companies operating in this section of the state are co-operating in the same manner, the forester stated, and spent almost \$30,000 in fire prevention work.

In addition to the number of rangers carrying the stock company, the parts of patrolmen are also engaged in carrying on the work of fire prevention and protection. These patrolmen, however, are called upon only when the conditions

Canadian Farmers Discuss Probabilities of Permanent Co-operative Wheat Pool

Calgary, Alta., Jan. 22.—That there will have to be hearty co-operation if the farmers' wheat pool is to materialize was the outstanding note when that subject was discussed at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta district associations of east and west Calgary, which were held in Calgary. In this connection, H. W. Wood, the president of the United Farmers, who delivered an address on the subject, intimated that at the present time the prospects were not very good.

Mr. Wood reviewed at considerable length the advantage that had accrued when the wheat was handled by the grain board, and out of its success in centralizing control had grown the demand for a co-operative selling pool. It had been proved, he said, that the establishment of the level of prices depended upon the relative strength of the buying and selling markets. Under the circumstances that arose in Canada had the very strongest possible selling agency to meet the centralized buying agency and wheat in 1919 started to sell at \$2.30 a bushel, and at the close of the year's work was selling at \$3.15.

There were, of course, many difficulties in the way of the pool being a success, added Mr. Wood, but if farmers were ready to play the game he did not see any reason why all obstacles should not be overcome. It would not only eliminate speculation but would regulate the flow of the wheat. They could not possibly succeed by merely holding their wheat.

In order to get its full value, they would have to regulate its flow, and they could only do that through a centralized organization.

Mr. Wood referred at some little length to a recent newspaper dispatch in which it had been stated that there was some talk of the government

controlling the price of wheat working through the board of grain commissioners; it also suggested that there was a lack of confidence of that board among the farmers and also the grain men. "I think that suggestion is well taken by the farmers and grain men," he added. The dispatch then suggested that the government was considering some kind of centralized control under James Stewart, provided the government could get Mr. Stewart to handle it. "Of course, the sale of wheat under Mr. Stewart, I think, would be absolutely safe," said Mr. Wood. A further suggestion was that the Saskatchewan government was considering a purely Saskatchewan pool.

Unanimity Lacking. Mr. Wood said he did not know how much truth there might be in the latter suggestion; but he did know, however, that the Canadian council of agriculture had appointed a committee to work out a plan for the pool and that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company had not so far appointed any representative on that committee. "In face of that I am afraid we are not going to have unanimity with all the farmers' institutions in working out this pool at the present time," he said, "and I do not see how it can be accomplished unless such a person would be under according to a tentative agreement that had been drawn up, proceeded to say that he had sufficient confidence in farmers as a class to live up to any contract that they entered into. The fact remained, however, that farmers scattered throughout an immense territory were not in the same position to secure information as readily as the people in the city had. For that reason there was little wonder that, owing to the absence of correct information, there might at times be some feelings of distrust displayed.

Hard To Find. A voice: "Such a fellow would be pretty difficult to find." Another delegate asked what obligation a farmer was under in living up to his contract, and after Mr. Brownlee had explained the penalty such a person would be under according to a tentative agreement that had been drawn up, proceeded to say that he had sufficient confidence in farmers as a class to live up to any contract that they entered into. The fact remained, however, that farmers scattered throughout an immense territory were not in the same position to secure information as readily as the people in the city had. For that reason there was little wonder that, owing to the absence of correct information, there might at times be some feelings of distrust displayed.

Deals With Legal Points. J. E. Brownlee, solicitor for the United Grain Growers Limited, dealt with the pool from a legal point of view. He pointed out that the late wheat board had government prestige behind it, and was therefore able to secure absolute control. The suggested wheat pool, however, would not

Black Hills Land Demanded by Sioux Under Old Treaty

Gregory, S. O., Jan. 22.—Reminiscences of the Custer massacre on the Little Big Horn in 1876 are revived by the recent action of South Dakota's Sioux Indian tribes in presenting their demands on Black Hills land before the United States court of claims.

Several million dollars worth of the richest land in the western part of the state is involved in the claim. The treaty of 1868 provided for payment to the Indians for a section of the country in which the Black Hills are located. No payment was made, and in 1877 another treaty was entered into. By the second treaty the agreement of 1868 was modified so that the clause pertaining to settlement for the land was stricken out.

The Sioux contend that the earlier treaty expressly provided that no modification of its provisions should be held binding, in any treaty, which might be subsequently made.

Railroad Abandoned, Will Spend \$250,000 on County Highways

Two Harbors, Minn., Jan. 22.—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of bonds for the construction of highways in Lake county has been authorized by the board of county commissioners in anticipation of increased road travel due to the abandonment of the Duluth and Northern Minnesota railroad. Work on the northern section of route No. 1 has been started and more than \$25,000 already expended. The highways will be a part of the Babcock system of trunk highways which will be authorized by the coming session of the legislature.

The county board is now awaiting approval by the highway commission of its resolution authorizing the bonds and as soon as the approval is received a trust company will undertake the sale of the certificates. The county later will be reimbursed the \$250,000 by the state and federal governments out of funds raised by taxation of automobiles under the new amendment.

Australia has hundreds of thousands of acres of virgin forests.

MACKENZIE RIVER TRAVERSES TRACT OF VAST WEALTH

Northern Canada, Yet Underdeveloped, Offers Great Possibilities.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 22.—In the 1100 miles which it traverses from its source in the Great Slave lake to its mouth in the Arctic ocean, the Mackenzie river flows through a vast territory of even vaster wealth in mineral and oil deposits, timber, and for a considerable part of the way, in agricultural possibilities, according to R. A. Brooke, a member of a party of Dominion government geologists who spent the last two summers on survey work in the great northland.

Away up near the Arctic circle and along the course of the Mackenzie is a deposit of coal of a quality equal to that produced in Alberta or British Columbia, he said.

World's Biggest Oil Deposit. By one of nature's mysterious processes, this coal deposit, located on a hillside, was ignited decades ago. It was burning when Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Scotch explorer, discovered the Mackenzie river nearly 150 years ago, and it is still burning today. Nearby are rich deposits of iron and other ores which some day may be exploited for commercial use by this same coal.

Mr. Brooke is confident that this area contains the biggest oil deposit discovered in the history of the world. At a number of widely separated points there are seeps and other indications of the existence of great reservoirs of petroleum.

Big Pulwood Tracts.

At one place the party found a huge rock so thoroughly saturated with oil that the camp fire actually ignited it. As the nearest find is some 300 miles from the closest railway point, transportation is one of the biggest obstacles to be overcome.

Among the minerals to be found in huge quantities are iron, lead, silver, copper, gold, mica, salt and gypsum. Timber for lumber and pulwood exists in immense tracts along the valley of the Mackenzie. In the upper reaches of the river there are great possibilities from agricultural and ranching standpoints.

Fred L. Shaw of Pierre, state superintendent of public instruction, has been selected as executive officer to work out details of the plan. According to the government proposition the civilian applicant for the special training is not limited to any one school, or any one line of training. However, the applicant is expected to take a line of training which will be approved by the board of education. In case of industrial cripples the matter of payment of compensation remains for approval by the industrial commissioner.

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ALBERTA BONE DRY AFTER FEBRUARY 1; SEVERE PENALTIES

Violators of Prohibition Law to Be Fined From \$200 to \$1,000.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—The provinces of Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan will go bone dry on February 1. This, it is understood, is the actual date set.

The dominion proclamation follows on the plea recently taken in the four provinces on the question whether importations within their territory of alcoholic liquors shall be permitted unless within restrictions set by the provincial government. In each of the provinces, the electors decided in the negative. In accordance with enabling legislation recently enacted by the dominion parliament, the government is now announcing the prohibition of importation of liquor into the four provinces.

So far as Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are concerned, importation for personal use will be illegal after February 1. Only such importation will be permitted as is provided for in the prohibitory legislation enacted by the particular province affected.

Any infraction of the law in this respect will render an offender liable to a fine for the first offence of not less than \$200 and not more than \$1,000, and in default of payment to imprisonment for any term not less than three months and not more than six months, and for each subsequent offence to imprisonment for any term not less than six months and not more than twelve months.

Edmonton, Jan. 22.—A substantial increase in the appropriation for education for the first session of the legislature at the approaching session, according to G. P. Smith, minister of the department of education. Estimates are now being prepared, but the amount that will be permitted has not yet been definitely decided upon. The expenditure in 1920 was somewhat more than \$2,100,000, and for the past two years an annual increase of about \$500,000 has been put through. It is understood that the needs of the department for the coming year are such that quite as great an advance over the preceding year will likely be called for.

The chief purpose of which the extra money will be devoted, if voted by the house, will be the increasing of grants to local school districts.

To Ask More Money for Local Schools in Province of Canada

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Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 22.—Averaging almost 300 enlistments a month, Minnesota sent 2,545 men to the regular army during the year of 1920, according to figures compiled by Major R. E. Frith, in charge of state recruiting here.

The banner month was December, with 502 recruits, or more than any other single month since the establishment of the state headquarters here.

CURRENT GOSSIP ABOUT THE NOTABLES IN FILM AND ON STAGE

Life Story of MARY PICKFORD

TWELVE INSTALMENTS

HER BARNSTORMING DAYS. (Third Instalment.)

"I loved my work—everything connected with it. My mother explained her success as a child actress. Consciously or not, she had hit upon the secret of success in any line of endeavor. Yet, later, I could not help going back to this statement of hers and feeling that it was the only thing that had made me what I am today."

Of course I had every intention of showing New York and London and Paris and Rome—one wonderful day—just exactly what Shakespeare had done when he created the lovely lady I loved most, Juliet. I had listened to the grown-ups in the company talk about the great actors of the past and bewail their lack in the down-at-the-heels present day stage houses, and had secretly resolved that in good time I should do my bit of make histrionism take its rightful place once again in the category of great achievements.

But hard experience had made me more than wary. Even my mother was hardly more cautious and practical. As things were, we were able to pay our rent each month and pay all our other little bills on time. In a vague sort of way I knew that there was little more for me to learn by remaining with the stock company. The parts that came my way were, and must continue to be, only little parts. But in a repertoire of smashing melodramas—of the general ilk of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—there were really great big emotional roles for a child to play. Of course, generally, the "child" chosen for such parts was old enough to have children of her own. Only occasionally could a child actress, capable of carrying these big parts, be considered. The opportunity, from the viewpoint of advancing my art, was undoubtedly present in this unexpected offer. Also I had the natural, healthy curiosity of a child to see what the "child" had been called only names. But against all these considerations were the cold, hard facts which I never forgot for long—facts personified by my mother, by Lottie, by Jack. If I went away, what about them?

"At my own manager's urgent suggestion I consented to meet the repertoire man after the performance. Before he came I had had a little talk with my mother, and let her understand I'd not let my enthusiasm run away with me. Naturally the one thing uppermost in my mother's mind was that of my leaving home and her protection.

"\$30 a Week and Expenses. "The repertoire man turned out to be very, very nice. The salary he named—\$30.00 a week and all my traveling expenses—was too good to be true. I knew I could live on half of it. The next I could send \$15 a week home—every week! It was far better than I had been able to do

mother was with me, as always) and told me about it.

"You can do better for yourself with him than you can by staying here with me," he said frankly. "I'd hate to lose you, Gladys, but if you are going on with your work this is a chance you can't afford to overlook."

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in stock. And the parts I'd have a chance to play? Real 'star' parts! My eyes danced at the thought. But then came the one big objection back to my mind. Who would take care

A Group of Artists' Models in Greenwich "Village Follies"



of me? Now let me make this point very clear. It wasn't that I wasn't absolutely self-reliant and sure of myself. Although I was only eight years old I knew I could take care of myself in any situation. I had learned to dress myself and care for my teeth—and teach Lottie and Jack to do these things for themselves—long before. My mother believed in self-

reliance for her children. But on the road—in the provinces, as I believe they say in England—I felt instinctively I should have somebody, some woman on whom I could depend, to

whom I could go for advice.

"My luck was in the night. The repertoire man had just that day arranged with a woman my mother knew quite well—a Mrs. Gish—to go along with his troupe to take care of her two daughters, Lottie and I. Lillian, he was sure Mrs. Gish would take me under her wing. And, of course, she was willing to look after me when my mother put it up to her, and make up my mind on that point too. Anybody that wanted me that next season would have to want my family!

"Everybody, I suppose, knows that big stars of the stage are persecuted by their contracts to carry with them at least one maid, and not infrequently a mother as well—with the management paying railroad and hotel bills for a mother and mother-in-law. But I was hardly in that class. Any contract I might sign would be with a management in whose experience the very word 'maid' would mean nothing at all. For men to persuade any manager who wanted me to take my mother and Lottie and Jack also—well, it wasn't the easiest thing in the world to accomplish. But I made up my mind that it was what I was going to do!

"As things turned out I did it. I found my manager would let me use all three of us children. To me he would pay \$50 a week. Lottie should have \$20. There wasn't any part for Jack in the play, but he would have one written into the stage. I hurried down. There wouldn't be any salary for Jack, nor any railway expenses paid for him. But that didn't matter so much—considering the fact that he really looked at six, less than five, and would be carried free by the railroads. With our total earnings of \$70 a week we could easily afford to have mother with us. And so it was settled.

Jack said, "No Pay, No Work." "Everything went well until one night in Buffalo, half way through the week's engagement. It was almost time for the curtain to go up. The house was packed. In my dressing room I heard sounds of a violent commotion. I hurried down. There was Jack, all dressed and made up for his part—standing on a chair and emphatically laying down the law to the company manager, behind whom a crowd of grinning stage hands was gathered. The point was that Jack had suddenly decided that he must have a salary. No pay, no work, was the price of his seat. He was so sure he must be settled on the spot. If the manager wouldn't agree to pay him, he wouldn't go on—a threat piped out in his childish, shrill, high-pitched earnestness in the world. But the manager only grinned and turning to me, 'guessed' he'd have to get on as best he could without the services of the strikers. And so for several days Jack was out of the cast, wrapped in sullen gloom and outraged pride. In the end he gave in, and humbly asked to be allowed to have his part. He was found in the theater you see."

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