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LEWISTOWN, MONT.

TAKE OVER BIG FARM PROPERTY

NEWLY ORGANIZED LIBERTY COMPANY IN POSSESSION OF THE OLD McHUGH FARM.

\$160,000 PAID BY WISCONSIN MEN

Fine Farm of 2,400 Acres Has Been Owned by C. E. Shoemaker and Co. for Some Time—New Owners to Engage in Diversified Farming.

The big McHugh farm, near Sipple, for some time owned by the C. E. Shoemaker company, was yesterday formally turned over by L. C. Bardwell, secretary of the company, to J. I. Liberty for the J. I. Liberty Land and Investment company of Madison, Wis., recently organized by Mr. Liberty.

The deal, which was practically consummated a few weeks ago, when the Democrat gave an account of it, was formally closed yesterday, the Liberty company paying \$160,000 for the 2,400-acre farm, which is in a fine state of cultivation.

The Liberty Land and Investment company bought this large and splendid tract, not as a speculation, but to operate it, and will engage in wheat and diversified farming there on a large scale. A. F. Fessel of Madison, Wis., will be the farm manager. He will reside on the property and give it his care and attention all the time. Mr. Fessel is an expert in this line, and under his supervision, the place is sure to yield good returns.

H. J. Stangl, also of Madison, is the secretary and treasurer of the new company and he is now moving to Lewistown, where he will reside, devoting his time also to the farm business.

It will require a considerable force to operate this property along the lines proposed by the new owners.

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WHEN RUMANIA WILL ENTER WAR

IN THE SPRING, WHEN THE SAP RISES AND BUDS SWELL MAY GET WAR FEVER.

COUNTRY USING COMMON SENSE

BUCHAREST, Feb. 28.—(Correspondent of the Associated Press.)—In summing up the attitude of Rumania as to entering the lists of warring nations, Alexander Marghiloman, one of the most prominent statesmen in Rumania, expressed himself with this homely remark to a correspondent of the Associated Press:

"In the spring, when the sap rises and buds swell and mankind generally feels a little better than is good for it, Rumania may again get the war fever, but until then we are likely to use a little common sense in this country."

Mr. Marghiloman is leader of the conservative party and former minister of finance. His views are those of a man charged in some quarters with being a Germanophile. In fact, at the outbreak of the present conflagration in Europe his villa was stoned one night by the same Bucharest mob which a short time before had attacked the German legation. He stood so firmly opposed to the idea of Rumania rushing into war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, that his influence alone, it was said, persuaded the liberal ministry against war, for which the military cast and urban population was then strong.

Denying that he was a Germanophile but that his position was only that of a man with Rumania's interests at heart, Mr. Marghiloman discussed the political situation in which Rumania now found itself.

"The temper of the people has been rather bellicose," he said, "but it is now realized that there is no good in going to war with a fair prospect of gaining either glory or profit. There is no glory in going to war with Germany, because Rumania has for 30 years had an understanding with that country; there is no glory in going to war with France, because Rumania is indebted to the republic for many things, not the least of which is Napoleon III's choice of Rumania's first king, who just died."

He pointed out that the ties with Germany were largely industrial with economic development of Rumania standing in a large measure as the work of Germans. The ties with the republic of France were sentimental, but strong.

"There is no reason why Rumania should go to war with either France or Germany," he said.

"Why we should go to war is a matter which is born of conditions nearer home." The conditions he referred to were the numbers of Rumanians living outside the Rumanian kingdom. He charged that those in the Transylvania section of Hungary had been denied their rights to such an extent that a few of them were permitted to cast a ballot. There were also some 3,500,000 Rumanians in Bessarabia, who, he said, were on the verge of being Russified. In their instance, Russia had shown more political sagacity giving the Rumanians many important public offices, "with the result that the Rumanian in Bessarabia feels half Russian even now."

"If the war should lead to political readjustments in Europe on a large scale," said the conservative leader, "the least Rumania must do in that case is to take such steps as will retain for her, her present relative position. Part of this policy is to incorporate into Rumania such Rumanians as are now without the borders of the mother country. The man in the street believes that we ought to be able to bring all of them into the national fold. That is absurd, of course. We must either take the Rumanians of Hungary or those of Russia. Which, is the question if we take any at all."

His discussion of the situation showed its complexity. To incorporate the Rumanians in Transylvania would also include the addition of some 2,000,000 Hungarians and Germans.

From the viewpoint of race preservation, there was more urgent need to reincorporate the Rumanians in Bessarabia, who were so speedily losing home ties of both language and customs.

"If we side with Russia, we must relinquish our intentions regarding Bessarabia; if we side with Austria-Hungary and Germany we would have to overlook the Hungarian Rumanians. I am of the opinion that an understanding with Italy would be the best policy. In that case we might some time this summer say: 'Enough of this bloodshed—let us have peace.' I am sure that in the settlement of affairs which would follow Rumania could present her claims and get them honored."

SURGICAL MIRACLES.

War will lose half its terrors if surgery continues to make the rapid progress of the past few years, for arms and legs will be replaced by new ones when necessary.

A millionaire lost an ear in an accident, and offered £1,000 to any one who would supply the missing article. A man agreed, the patients were placed side by side for 11 days, which completed the grafting process.

In another case, a whole finger is said to have been transferred from one woman to another, the hands being bound together for 22 days. The fee was £100, but the new finger was somewhat shorter than the original member.

America is the home of remarkable surgical operations, and it was at St. John's hospital, New York, that a man, whose face had been badly injured in machinery, was supplied with

a new nose and mouth, both quite serviceable. The operation was a lengthy one; grafted muscles and skin formed the mouth, and by careful and skillful operations the little finger replaced the nose.

British surgeons can be quite as clever when necessity arises. A man was badly wounded in South Africa, and lost most of his ribs, which were replaced by a steel jacket which allowed him to do light work. Then a London hospital took him in hand and provided him with a set of silver ribs.

A small boy had what amounted to a hole in his skull, caused by a fall when very young. The London surgeons replaced this by a piece of his shin bone, and the operations proved successful.

Wounds from bullets and knives in hearts have been sewn up; a weak aorta was strengthened by a silver spring being placed in it at the weak point; a pig's eyelid replaced one which had been removed; a broken back has been set; and the story goes that a blind man was made to see by transplanting a cornea.—Answers.

REVENUES ARE ON THE INCREASE

WASHINGTON, March 1.—For the first time since July, government revenues for a month of the present fiscal year have beaten the pace set during the fiscal year in 1914. During February the treasury department received in revenue from all sources \$43,636,272 compared with receipts in February, 1914, of \$43,633,857. Ordinary expenditures, however, amounted to \$56,137,624, leaving a net deficit for the month of about \$12,500,000. The excess of ordinary disbursements for the eight months of the fiscal year which ended yesterday over receipts for that period amounted to \$83,356,622.

Customs receipts for February amounted to \$14,393,395, or about \$3,300,000 less than last February. Internal revenue receipts ran up to \$24,625,639 or about \$3,300,000 more than last February. Much of this increase was due to returns from the emergency tax.

The net balance in the treasury's general fund at the end of February was \$32,636,065 and the total cash assets in the treasury, \$1,975,859,376.

MAKING GASOLINE.

Norwegian Chemists Trying to Produce Cheap Alcohol For Fuel. CHRISTIANIA, March 1.—(Correspondent of the Associated Press.)—Seeking independence from the United States in the matter of gasoline supply, Norwegian chemists are trying to produce a cheap alcohol for motor fuel.

Already a method has been discovered by a young chemist for utilizing the sulphite lye in the waste from wood pulp and cellulose, which heretofore has run off in sewers, polluting the rivers and poisoning fish. This waste lye, it is found, can be made to produce alcohol at a cost of 25 cents a gallon as against the price of 35 cents for gasoline. It is said if this process were fully developed Norway could produce five or six million gallons of motor alcohol a year, and thus become practically independent of gasoline.

The increased demand for motor fuel here, which has excited some comment in England because of the suspicion that the imports from the United States were being reshipped into Germany, is due largely to the increasing number of motor boats used for freight, passengers and fishing along the fjords and straits of the Norwegian coast. Owing to the few railroads in the country, automobile traffic also has increased enormously. Motors are now used for the delivery of even rural mail.

REALTY ABSTRACT MOVES.

The Realty Abstract company, which recently took over the business of M. C. Peters, the president of the new concern, yesterday moved from the Charters-McDonald building into the rear part of the quarters occupied by the American Loan and Investment company in the Bank Electric building, just across the street from the old location. The new location is provided with vault and all conveniences for the abstract business. H. A. Minette, the secretary and treasurer of the company, is now giving his time to the business of the concern.

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TO START WORK ON CITY'S PARK

ENGINEER BERKIN PREPARING PLANS AND COUNCIL WILL TAKE THEM UP.

WANT MAIN STREET HILL LOWERED

Care of Boulevard Districts During the Coming Season—Polling Places for City Election Designated—City Treasurer Cromer's Report.

Mayor Symmes president at last Monday's meeting, Aldermen Sutter, d'Aumont, Berkin, Wiedeman, Miller and Matthews and City Attorney Kirkland and City Engineer Birkland being in attendance.

Care of Boulevards. Mayor Symmes suggested the advisability of taking up the care of the boulevard districts without any delay and arranging for the work at an early date. He thought it would be a good idea for the committee to go over the town with a man like Mr. Bean and see how many districts were desired to get the best results.

Main Street Hill. J. H. Atkins called attention to the condition of the Main street hill. It would be necessary to cut it down, giving a better grade, so as to permit ordinary travel. Some of the property owners might desire one change as to grade, and other others, but an adjustment of the matter was badly needed. He was willing to abide by whatever change might be decided upon. It is probable the matter will be reached by the presentation of a petition.

James McLaughlin asked for a license for the Diamond rooming house. Referred.

The City Park. Engineer Birkland reported that he was preparing a plot and sketch for the next meeting. When this is available the park committee will visit the grounds and line out the work for this season. There is now over \$5,000 in the park fund.

City Attorney Kirkland submitted an exhaustive report, reviewing in detail the work of his department for the past year. The report of Police Judge E. W. Mettler for February showed that fines amounting to \$30 had been paid during the month.

For the Election. Polling places for the city election were designated as follows: First ward, farmers' room, court house; Second ward, Culver's theater; Third ward, city hall.

Treasurer's Report. City Treasurer Roy C. Cromer reported balances in various funds as follows: General, \$1,416.46; waterworks, \$9,036.53; library, \$1,577.38; park, \$5,192.70; 1912 sewer construction, \$1,578.84; sinking, \$718.75; sprinkling, \$71.39; special improvement, \$7,257.51; interest, \$6,931.95; 1914 gravity construction, \$1,177.96, making a total of \$34,959.47.

Overdrafts were reported as follows: General, \$7,806.72; fire, \$2,337.29; boulevard maintenance, \$2,810.91, making a total of \$13,135.57, and leaving a net balance of \$21,823.96.

During February, \$525.70 was received from licenses and \$5,935.39 from other sources, making a total of \$6,461.09.

The usual monthly bills and pay rolls were audited and allowed.

EVIDENCE ENDS FOR RAILROADS

CHICAGO, March 1.—Direct evidence for the railroads in the western railroad wage arbitration was completed today and rebuttal was begun. A. W. Trenholm, general manager of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, after weeks in the witness chair, was excused, and W. J. Lauck, a statistician, took the stand for the men.

He introduced the 100th exhibit in the case for the purpose of comparing the productive efficiency of western and eastern railroads.

"The capitalization as well as the actual investment per mile of line is considerably less in the west than in the east," said Mr. Lauck. "The amount of revenue to meet capital charges is therefore less in the west than in the east. Although passenger and freight train loads are greater in the east than in the west, rates per passenger mile and per ton mile are much higher in the west.

"The hauls are also larger in the west and the average amount received from each passenger and each ton of freight is much greater than in the east.

"Although engineers and firemen receive higher rate of pay in the west than in the east, the cost of engineers and firemen per revenue train mile is less in the west than in the east. Total operating expenses per revenue train mile are less in the west and the net profit per revenue train mile is 12 cents more in the west than in the east."

Mr. Trenholm's concluding testimony dealt with wages paid engineers and firemen.

STREET CROSSING SIGNALS.

L. W. Smith of Tacoma, assistant signal engineer of the Milwaukee, and R. F. Taylor, signal inspector for that road, left Monday after a short visit in this city. While here they made arrangements for the installation of signal bells on the Boulevard street crossing of the Milwaukee and also an order signal for trainmen at the passenger station.

STORM WAS MOST SEVERE IN YEARS

IT WRECKED LARGE SECTION OF EAST BREAKWATERS ON THE ISTHMUS NEAR COLON.

COST PANAMA CANAL \$250,000

PANAMA, March 13.—(Correspondent of the Associated Press.)—The recent norther that swept the Atlantic coast of the Isthmus near Colon and wrecked a large section of the east breakwater, under construction, probably will cost the Panama canal \$250,000 and delay the completion of this work about six months. A preliminary survey of the work has been made to ascertain the extent of the damage with a view to immediately beginning reconstruction.

The storm is declared the most severe that has visited Colon since 1906. Much damage was done. About 4,100 feet of the shore end of the trestle work of the east breakwater was torn out. A train of 21 cars with a Lidge-wood unloader was swept away. Two of the pile-drivers at work on the outer end also were lost.

Wreckage was scattered along the entire waterfront of the city. Some of this will be salvaged but the majority probably will be a total loss. A section of the new Cristobal mole which protects Pier No. 7 under construction, also was swept away.

The \$4,000,000 west breakwater, the longest in the world, was not damaged and furnished adequate protection to the shipping in the harbor.

RURAL CREDITS LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A farm loan plan was written into the agricultural appropriation bill in the hours of the night after a long and vigorous fight. Rural credits amendment, reported by the agricultural committee and generally accepted as having the sanction of the administration, was revised by a series of amendments which revolutionized the proposal.

As framed in the house the plan would provide for a system of farm loan associations formed in individual communities to make loans on farm mortgage notes at not more than 6 per cent interest. These associations would form federal lands banks in district corresponding to the present federal reserve district for the purpose of dealing in the mortgages held by the association and loaning to the association upon those mortgages. In these banks the government would have a supervising and under certain circumstances, a stockholding interest. They would be authorized to issue bonds based on their farm mortgage security.

The crux of the fight in the house came on an amendment to authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue Panama canal or other government bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000 a year to take over the bonds of these land banks. The amendment was adopted in committee of the whole by a vote of 357 to 44.

The administration proposal was a substitute for the McCumber direct loan rural credits plan incorporated in the bill in the senate. It proposed a series of farm loans associations with a system of land banks under private ownership and control to handle the loans through the sale of bonds to the public.

By a vote of 237 to 89 the house rejected the McCumber proposition and then the perfected Buckley-Hollis amendment was agreed upon without a roll call. The amendment was sent to conference.

MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR BIG NOONDAY LUNCHEON, MARCH 11

Chairman Sam Weaver of the strangers committee of the Chamber of Commerce has named Mr. Paul Trigg as chairman of a committee to arrange and take charge of the first noonday luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce fiscal year. The other committee members are: McDonald, Bardwell, Hirst and Steiner. This luncheon will take place Thursday, March 11 at the Bright hotel, and an especial effort will be made to have the newly-established business men of the town present. There will be no less than two speakers on this occasion, but just who they will be has not as yet been fully decided. More detailed arrangements will be later announced.

The associated charities society reorganized yesterday as a department of the Chamber of Commerce with Mr. L. D. Blodgett as chairman and the other committee members being Mrs. Wiedeman, Mrs. Cheadle and Mrs. Sutter. Mrs. Wiedeman will act as treasurer. This department of the Chamber will one of the most important of all, and the work of the society can now be carried on to a much larger and thorough extent than ever before.

AMEND BANK LAW.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Representative Britten of Illinois introduced today an amendment to the federal bank law to permit national banks to invest not more than 5 per cent of their capital with state banks and others in banks organized for foreign business exclusively. It was said that under the law now only the largest banks can participate in the foreign trade.