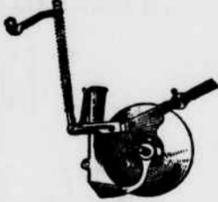


Why YOU Should Buy the Drill with this Disc Furrow Opener

Hundreds of other practical, progressive farmers have made big, extra cash profits by using the only drill with a furrow opener that sows every seed evenly at a proper depth, in a packed furrow.

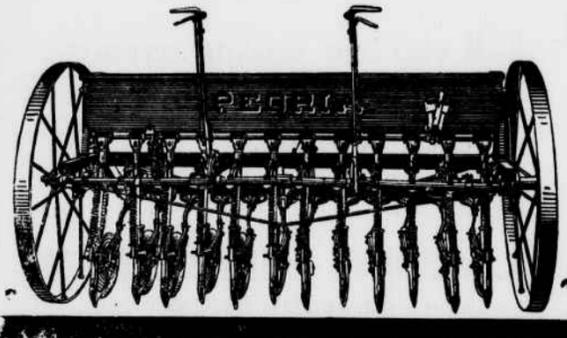


Here's a picture of the Disc Shoe Furrow Opener used only on The New Peoria Drill. The shoe deposits seed at exactly the depth the disc travels.

The New Peoria Drill

The only one equipped with our famous Disc Shoe Furrow Opener. Read what one of the biggest small-grain raisers in the country writes: "We have given the drill you shipped a good trial and I think I can safely say it's the best drill made."

Let us send you our booklet showing opinions of others and telling why it will pay you to discard all other makes for this New Peoria, with its wonderful Disc Shoe Furrow Opener.



For Sale by

Basin Lumber Co.

"The Home Folks."

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT LUNCHEON GIVEN BY ARGENTINA AMBASSADOR

ANNAPOLIS, March 29.—Emphasis on the "growing warmth of affection as well as of understanding" between the United States and other nations of the western hemisphere was made at a luncheon given today in his honor by Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine ambassador, on board the new Argentine battleship Moreno, in Annapolis roads.

From the time of the president's arrival here on the Mayflower shortly after noon until his departure for Washington at 7 o'clock tonight his attention was given to ceremonials and formalities and golf game here late this afternoon, filled his time. He is expected to arrive in Washington at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Technically the president was on foreign soil during his visit to the Moreno. "It is with great pleasure that I find myself in this interesting company and in this interesting place," he said in his address. "There has obtained a custom of the United States which has seemed to amount almost to a superstition that the president of the United States should not leave its territory. I do not know whether that was out of distrust of the president or out of precaution for the country—whether there was fear that he would not behave himself outside his own jurisdiction, or whether it was thought that he was absolutely necessary to the country and its administration. I shall try on this occasion, at any rate, to relieve the country of the fear of his misbehavior."

"I am particularly glad that this great vessel, which I have so much admired, should represent some part of the reciprocity and connection between the United States of America and the great republic of Argentina. We have been the more glad to be instrumental in supplying you with this great arm of war, because we are so sure that neither of us will ever use such an arm against the other. I feel that I am speaking the sentiments of my fellow countrymen when I say

that there is a growing warmth of affection as well as understanding for the other countries of the great American hemisphere which we are coming daily to understand better, and which are, I hope, daily coming to understand us better, and to which we are drawn by feeling as well as by interest—by the desire to be comrades in some common undertaking for humanity as well as neighbors. "It is a fine thing to believe—and I believe it in the midst of this period of war—that the real ground of respect is justice and fairness and good will, that you cannot respect a man or a nation for which you cannot sooner or later acquire an affection. And the great advantage of intermixture not only of actual intermixture of blood, but of constant intercourse between nations, is that there grows up a common understanding. We speak different languages, we have followed, to some extent, different national traditions, but at the bottom we have got just the same sort of parts and understandings and the same essential interests when we mix with one another and touch hands we are apt to touch hearts also."

"I want to congratulate you upon the completion of this ship and upon all that she stands for in the way of reciprocity between ourselves and the great country you represent, and I want to express my feeling as president of the United States, that we are rapidly approaching a day when the Americans will draw together as they have never drawn together before and that it will be a union, not of political ties, but of understanding and of mutual helpfulness."

"I want to drink to the health and success of your president, your government, and if I may, I wish to include your ambassador, for whom we have the greatest respect."

After the lunch the president and Secretary Daniels were shown over the Moreno by Admiral Martin, president of the Argentine naval commission, Ambassador Naon and Captain Galland of the battleship. Later the ambassador was invited to accompany the president on the Mayflower into the naval academy grounds. As Dr. Naon boarded the Mayflower a salute of 19 guns was fired.

TURKISH WOMEN VERY AMBITIOUS

EDUCATED ONES KNOW MORE ABOUT AMERICA THAN AMERICANS DO OF TURKEY.

ARE HEDGED IN BY OLD CUSTOMS

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 29.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.—Interviewing three young Turkish women in Constantinople college, the Associated Press correspondent was frankly told by them that the educated Turkish woman of today knew more of America than Americans generally knew of Turkey.

The interview was remarkable for the fact that the three Turkish girls were allowed to appear without the traditional veils. Louise Wallace, one of the American women in charge of the institution, who had arranged the interview, had advised the young women to put on the veils, without which they never venture into the presence of men, but the three representatives of feminine young Turkey thought they could meet Americans without hiding their faces.

Accordingly, Eftalish Hanim, Semha Hanim, and Hatije Hanim were ushered into Miss Wallace's office to meet the American newspaper man. The girls were not sisters, the name Hanim not being the family name, but the Turkish equivalent for "Lady." The young ladies declined to have their family names mentioned, but were eager to embrace the opportunity of talking to a representative of the American papers, who they thought might find some "news" in the present position of women in Turkey.

"Lady" Eftalish was the most alert of the three and did most of the talking. She punctuated her remarks with pleasant smiles. She explained that while life had many serious aspects, she was inclined to look on the bright side of things. At school she had something of a reputation of being a "regular tomboy." But, like her companions, she was a young woman of charming manners. All three spoke English with ease, while Miss Eftalish used Americanisms with a delightful grace. They also spoke French and German, besides their native language. Hatije Hanim was taking an advanced history and sociology course; Eftalish Hanim was absorbed in science exclusively, and Semha Hanim studied history and science.

"The young Turkish woman is very eager to get a better education," said Miss Eftalish with eagerness. She thought that the women of Turkey were the superiors of their brothers in that respect. "Many of our men are still somewhat indifferent to education, but conditions are improving. The new regime is doing everything possible to catch up. So far, however, the schools for the girls have been slighted a little. The boys' schools are much better and, I believe, really good. But we hope that within a few years the girls will have the same chance as the boys."

"Some time ago one of our universities started a course of lectures for women," remarked Miss Semha. "The rush for admission was so great that many failed to get the opportunity they sought. The lectures are given by the professors who teach the men, which I take to be one of the many signs that the seclusion of the Turkish woman is nearing its end. Most of us still wear the veil, of course, but the condition which once existed in Turkey may be considered as of the past. You will still find more veiled women in Constantinople than you will in the provinces, where very few women are in seclusion today. Of course, the harem is still in existence; but I believe that its days are counted. I wish to correct a very popular error concerning the harem. It is generally believed that the harem is a Mohammedan institution. It is not. As we know the harem it is entirely Ottoman and was first a Greek institution. When the Ottomans took Constantinople they found the harem right here."

No tendency towards modern feminism was manifested by the young women. Miss Eftalish said that this was far from her mind. Miss Hatije did not seem to be interested even in the question put to her on the subject. "The women of Turkey have more to do right now than occupy themselves with equal suffrage and the like. In fact, we do not need such a movement. In Turkey the woman has the same personal and property rights as the man. We are hedged in by old conventions and customs instead of legal and political handicaps imposed by our men. I have every right any man in Turkey has—with this exception. The man can divorce his wife by merely telling her to go, while the woman must bring a lawsuit. But even here we are better off than some women. In England, for instance, a woman can secure a divorce on just one ground; all we have to do is to show that life with the man we wish to divorce is not agreeable. The woman of Turkey is better off in that respect than many others. What we need is not political equality with our men, but better education. We are slowly getting that. Meanwhile we are not trying to invade the business and industrial world of our country. There are men enough to do that work."

"The women of Turkey need education for the purpose of bettering that of the men and improving life generally."

The three young women were great patriots. They wanted their country to be treated fairly. Turkey had its faults, they said. But its people were not as bad as they had been made out to be. They thought that in the past their country had been the prey of all because the powers of Europe had

Farm Loans

OPTIONAL PAYMENTS You can pay any part or all at any time and save interest. It will pay you to get full information from us if you want to borrow money on your farm.

WRIGHT LAND & INVESTMENT CO. Edmund Wright, Manager Lewistown, Montana

Advertisement for GEO R. CREEL, UNDERTAKER LICENSED EMBALMER, with contact information for Lewistown, Mont.

CHIROPRACTIC

(Pronounced Ki-ro-prax-tik.) The principle of Chiropractic (adjusted the cause and the effect is eliminated) is right. Clinical observations of tens of thousands of cases at the Palmer School of Chiropractic show that Chiropractic adjustments remove the cause of every disease the human body is heir to.

Advertisement for B. J. WOOD, Chiropractor, with address No. 5 Crowley Block, Lewistown, Mont.

WANTED

Your Shipment of BEEF HIDES, SHEEP PELTS, RAW FURS AND WOOL. War Prices—Ship Today.

The Old Reliable LEWISTOWN HIDE & FUR COMPANY, 207 Fifth Avenue South.

CASE OF BOMB THROWERS ON

NEW YORK, March 29.—A jury was chosen quickly in the supreme court here today for the trial of Frank Abaro and Carmine Carbone on the charge of making a bomb and placing it in St. Patrick's cathedral on the morning of March 2 when the edifice was crowded with worshippers.

After the selection of the jury Arthur C. Train, assistant district attorney, made his address. He described how Abaro and Detective Poligani, know to Abaro and his friends as Baldo, went to the cathedral; how Abaro is alleged to have placed the bomb and lighted it with a cigar, and how Carmine Carbone later was arrested after he had failed to appear at the church. The police, Mr. Train said, had timed a sample of the fuse, so that there was no chance of the original causing an explosion before they could act.

Mr. Train explained how the police in their efforts to round up a group of anarchists, detailed Poligani to work with them and learn their secrets.

The detective, he said, met Carbone and Abaro and won their confidence. Meanwhile other detectives trailed the co-defendants because it was feared they might attempt to plant a bomb during Poligani's absence. Finally Carbone told Poligani, Mr. Train said, that "we ought to throw a few bombs" and named Abaro as the man who would do it. The decision to plant bombs in the cathedral resulted, he said.

F-4 LIES AT BOTTOM OF HONOLULU HARBOR WHICH IS 360 FEET DEEP

(Continued From Page One.)

that the work will be finished during the night and a test will be made tomorrow morning. If found satisfactory the diving bell will be lowered from the small dredge in an attempt to locate the missing submarine.

The grappling chains of the dredge California have kept hold all day of an object at a great depth which is believed to be the F-4. Rescuers who have worked without rest day and night for the last three days are confident that the raising of this object will reveal that it is the lost submarine, but all hope that the 21 men trapped in it may be alive has been abandoned.

Elusive.—Mrs. Flubdub—Here's an article in the paper that says bureaus were not invented until the eighteenth century. Mr. Flubdub—What did collar cottons find to roll under before that?—New York Times.

"I have been thinking it over, and I have concluded that two can live as cheaply as one, and so—" "So have I; and that being the case, you and me will continue to be two instead of becoming one."—Houston Post.

The Chief Problem Overcome.—"I've taken the most important step toward building a fashionable apartment house." "Let the contract, have you?" "No, I've selected a fancy name for the building."

DEFENDANTS MAKE DENIAL

INDIANAPOLIS, March 29.—When court adjourned at the close of today's session of the Terre Haute election fraud case, seven defendants had denied on the stand the contention of the government that they conspired to corrupt the balloting in Terre Haute last November. Andrew O'Brien and Edward Driscoll, the latter assistant city engineer and secretary of the democratic county committee, were witnesses today.

Character witnesses were introduced by counsel for both men. Both O'Brien and Driscoll entered emphatic denial of the charges against them. At the morning session William Davern, testifying in favor of the defendant, Fred Morrison, was held to the grand jury on bond of \$5,000 charged with perjury. He was taken to jail.

IT CAN BE DONE.

Somebody said that it couldn't be done, But he, with a chuckle, replied That "maybe it couldn't" but he would be one.

Who wouldn't say so till he tried, So he buckled right in, with a trace of a grin.

On his face, if he worried he hid it, He started to sing as he tackled the thing That couldn't be done—and he did it.

Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that; At least no one ever has done it." But he took off his coat and he took off his hat.

And the first thing we knew he'd begun it; With the lift of his chin, and a bit of a grin.

Without any doubting of quiddit, He started to sing as he tackled the thing That couldn't be done—and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done; There are thousands to prophesy failure;

There are thousands to point out to you, one by one, The dangers that wait to assail you, But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,

Then take off your coat and go to it; Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing That "cannot be done"—and you'll do it.

MOVE ITALIAN TROOPS.

GENEVA, March 30.—(Via London, 12:30 a. m.)—Italian military headquarters, it is reported here, has ordered several regiments stationed near the Swiss frontier, with bases at Como, Varese and Brescia, to move toward the Tyrolean frontier, where Austrian troops have been concentrating in the last fortnight.

Acted the Part.—Chaperon—Was that young man who called on you last night an auctioneer? Tess—Why so? Chaperon—He talked like one. He put up that "going" bluff for half an hour.—The Wisconsin Sphinx.

PREPARATIONS FOR WOUNDED

BRITISH COMMANDEER BUILDINGS OF ALL KINDS TO PROVIDE FOR 6,000 MEN.

ARE EXPECTED WITH THE BIG MOVE

LONDON, March 19.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—School buildings, workhouses, asylums and buildings of all kind are being commandeered by the government in all the larger English cities, in an effort to provide additional hospital accommodations. About 50 workhouses and asylums are now being fitted for this purpose, places for their inmates having been found elsewhere. The new hospitals are to provide for 6,000 wounded men who are expected when the promised "big move" comes with the breaking up of winter in Northern France and Belgium.

Similarly strenuous efforts are being made to supply nurses for the new hospitals. A recent appeal for nurses by the war office brought in hundreds of replies, but many of these were from women without training and will not be accepted until the supply of certified nurses is exhausted. "It is clear, however," says Viscount Knutsford, who is in charge of this branch of the war office activity, "that we must abandon the idea of nursing soldiers only with fully trained nurses, at least on this side. In France we shall still require only trained nurses as long as possible, as the supervision abroad cannot be as efficient as here."

"By June or July, if not before, we shall have 60,000 more sick and wounded men in this country. Therefore, all our hospitals must take on at once as many probationary nurses as possible in preparation for the work to come."

The war office some days ago sent out a call for more doctors, stating that those who were too old for service at the front would be assigned places in the hospitals in England or at various internment or military camps.

The arrangements for the transport of the wounded from the front to the London hospitals have now been so perfected that many wounded men are in their beds here within 40 hours.

ALL ARE NOT FIGHTING.

LONDON, March 23.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Although it was recently officially announced that the Canadian contingent had been transferred to the continent, there are still about 10,000 of them at the Salisbury camp, including one brigade of infantry and all the cavalry and artillery.

CIVIL PRISONERS TREATED BADLY

ROTTERDAM, March 29.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Civil prisoners of war are not nearly so well treated as military prisoners in any of the belligerent countries, according to an eminent Dutch doctor who has just returned here from a trip through the British Isles, France and Germany, where he visited many camps. The treatment of prisoners, he says, varies according to the temperament of the camp commandant. Some commandants are very kind-hearted, while others go beyond all the limits of strictness, and in some of the civilian camps the unfortunate prisoners suffer from the rapacity of the contractors who have secured the right to provide the food supplies.

The impression of the Dutch physician was that the military prisoners of war, especially the officers, were handled infinitely better in the British Isles than were the British soldier prisoners in Germany. He found extreme bitterness in Germany concerning the placing of German civilian prisoners in England in hulks at Portsmouth and elsewhere, and he says threats were uttered by the German authorities to send all the British civilians in Germany to Cuxhaven as a reprisal.

One thing condemned severely by the Dutch visitor was the imprisonment of army medical officers by all the fighting nations without exception. Everywhere these doctors complained that they were not even permitted to treat the wounded soldiers of their armies who had fallen into the hands of their opponents. Similar complaints were heard from British medical officers captured by the Germans at the battle of Mons early in the war, from German doctors captured by the British and from others in the hands of the French.

DIFFICULT TO PLEASE.

They had been engaged only a few weeks, but a little coolness had arisen between them.

"There is nothing that makes me so thoroughly angry," she cried, tears of rage in her blue eyes, "as to have anyone contradict me. I just simply hate to be contradicted."

"Well," he said in a conciliatory tone, "then I won't contradict you any more, Isabel."

"I don't believe you love me," she asserted.

"I don't, he admitted.

"You are a perfectly hateful thing!" she cried.

"I know it," he replied.

"You're trying to tease me, aren't you, sam?" she queried.

"Yes," he conceded.

She was silent for a moment. Then she said: "Well, I certainly do despise a man who is weak enough to let a woman dictate to him. A man ought to have a mind of his own."