

This space reserved for
C. H. WILLIAMS
DRUGS

Lesson I
Furnish
your home
handsomely



Dear Amy:—

I'm teaching Baby John right now that when he marries he owes a duty to the girl who gives him her heart and her life. I'm teaching him that nothing will make his wife as happy as to first furnish her home beautifully. I teach him that if he himself wants to be happy in his home, he must first make his wife happy. Always your friend,

Lou.

P.S.—I forgot to tell you we are having real winter weather in Lewistown—the first snow of the season. I am going down to the Lewistown Furniture Co.—Marsh the Homemaker, at Sixth and Main—and order one of those air tight fuel saving Heating Stoves set up today. They are so clean and comfortable, too, and use lots less coal than other kinds.

Lewistown Furniture Co.

6th and Main Marsh The Homemaker

HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Continued from page one.)

the interesting disclosure that the German attacks with gas, liquid fire and asphyxiating shells, lacking as they now do, the element of surprise, have failed in their object and have lost much of their offensive value, owing to the steps taken to counteract them.

Lifting the veil of secrecy, he announced that 11 divisions of the new army had reinforced Field Marshal French's force in France and others would follow. He, too, spoke optimistically of the situation on the various fronts, expressing the opinion that the Germans "have shot their bolt" in the campaign against Russia without accomplishing their object.

As far as the Turks are concerned, Lord Kitchener said, there was an abundance of evidence of the "process of demoralization having set in." In Mesopotamia, the resistance of the Turks had terminated.

Without referring directly to conscription, the war minister said provision to keep up the strength of the army in 1915 was causing anxious thought, owing to the falling off recently in the number of recruits offering themselves for service, and he promised an impartial inquiry as to the best means of keeping the armies up to their full strength.

"On the Gallipoli peninsula, during operations in June, several Turkish trenches were captured and our lines appreciably advanced and our positions consolidated.

"Considerable reinforcements having arrived, a surprise landing on a large scale at Suvla bay was successfully accomplished on the sixth of August without any serious opposition.

"At the same time an attack was launched by the Australian and New Zealand corps from the Anzac position on a strong offensive was delivered from Cape Helles, in the direction of Krithia. In this latter action French troops played a prominent part and showed to advantage their gallantry and fine fighting qualities.

"The attack from Anzac, after a series of hotly contested actions, was carried to the summit of Sari Bahr and Chunuk Bahr, dominating positions in this area. The arrival of transports and the disembarkation of troops in Suvla Bay was designed to enable troops to support this attack. Unfortunately, however, the advance from Suvla Bay was not developed quickly enough and the movement forward was brought to a standstill after an advance of about two and one-half miles.

"Throughout, the co-operation of the fleet has been intensely valuable and the concerted action between the sister services has been in every way in the highest degree satisfactory."

Of the fighting in Mesopotamia, Earl Kitchener said reconnaissance had shown that the Euphrates was clear of Turks for a distance of 60 miles.

"Since this victory," he added, "there has been no further fighting on the Krun river. Climatic conditions in this theater of war have rendered the operations extremely difficult.

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"As I have informed your lordships, some of the new armies we have prepared and equipped for the war already are in the field and others will quickly follow them. The response of the country to calls for recruits to form these armies has been little short of marvelous.

"The provision to keep up their strength during 1915 has caused an anxious thought, which has been accentuated and rendered more pressing by the recent falling off in the numbers coming forward to enlist, although every effort has been made to obtain our requirements under the present system.

"I am sure we all fully realize that the strength of the armies we send out must be fully maintained to the very end. To fulfill this purpose we shall request a large addition to the numbers of recruits joining. The problem of how to secure an adequate supply of men and thus insure the field force being up to its full strength is engaging our close attention and will, I hope, very soon receive a practical solution.

"The returns of the registration act, which will shortly be available, will, no doubt, give us the basis on which to calculate the resources of the country and to determine the number of men available for the army, after providing for the necessary services of the country as well as those of our munition works.

"Whatever decision may be arrived at in the full lights of the facts before us, must undoubtedly be founded on military requirements for the prosecution of the war and the protection of our shores and will be the result of an impartial inquiry as to how we can most worthily fulfill our national obligations.

"Although there has been a falling off in the number of recruits, I don't draw from this fact any conclusion unfavorable to the resolution and spirit of the country. I think now, as I always have thought, that the manner in which all classes have responded to the call of patriotism is great and I don't for one instant doubt that whatever services may prove necessary to bring this gigantic war to a successful conclusion will be cheerfully undertaken by our people."

FAVOR CHANGE

(Continued from page one)

which the county can boast. In this connection, it was voted that Secretary Blodgett should attend the state fair next week as a representative from this organization.

The president and secretary were appointed to confer with Mr. David Hilger on the matter of co-operating with the Salt Lake Commercial club to secure the extension of the Panama-Pacific exposition through another year. Mr. Hilger's decision will be accepted.

Besides other routine business yesterday, the month's bills were passed on and allowed, and a few other minor matters discussed. Present at the meeting were: President Bert d'Aumont, also W. D. Symmes, C. R. McClave, W. J. Johnson and N. M. Walker.

THE PROJECT AT FLATWILLOW

BIG UNDERTAKING IS GOING TO BE PUSHED TO SPEEDY COMPLETION.

HILGER GIVES SOME INFORMATION

What is known as the Flatwillow project, under Carey land segregation list No. 21, containing about 8,000 acres, exclusive of the reservoir site, which contains 1,000 acres, and upon which considerable work was done a couple of years ago, is going to be pushed to completion, was the information received from David Hilger Friday by a representative of the Democrat.

Owing to the discontinuation of railroad activity the time was not opportune for the completion of the project before now. It is pronounced by all engineers as one of the best and most feasible projects in the state, and that the land can be irrigated at a less cost per acre than any of the projects that have so far been undertaken. The water supply is known to be ample. A good deal of work was done two years ago which resulted in the completion of the intake ditch from Flatwillow creek to Pike creek, where the reservoir site is located. There was also considerable work done on the dam.

Mr. Hilger informs us that the project will be completed in the fall of 1916, and that he considers that the time has now arrived to go ahead and complete the same.

The greater portion of the Carey land lies between Elk creek and Flatwillow, consisting of a level bench of rich land, and in addition to this the irrigation system is capable of irrigating a total of 20,000 acres, so that a great deal of privately owned land can be furnished with an ample water supply. This will be welcome news to the hundreds of people living in that section of the country who have been awaiting the completion of the project.

It is so well known, in fact, to most of the people in this section of the country that but little reference need be made as to its location and the feasibility of the project.

Mr. Hilger also informs us that during the past five years the government and state have kept an accurate record of the water flow of Flatwillow creek at the intake ditch, and public reports which are authentic, show that the available water supply is sufficient to furnish 30,000 acre feet per season of unappropriated water.

The section of country around Flatwillow is well adapted for the raising of sugar beets and alfalfa, as well as fruits, and it promises to be one of the very best agricultural sections of the county.

The land is conveniently located to both the C. M. & St. Paul and Great Northern surveys at Winnett, and it is also known that both these railway corporations are intending to run a spur up Flatwillow creek, and that undoubtedly the Great Northern will continue around the south side of the Snowy mountains to some point near Judith Gap. It is estimated that the cost for the completion of the work will be in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and when it is taken into consideration that the land with a water right can readily be sold for \$50 per acre, thus the 8,000 acres would have a selling value of \$400,000 on a project whose total cost would be less than \$150,000. In addition to this, water can be furnished for a large amount of privately owned land.

There will be no difficulty in disposing of stock sufficient to complete the project, especially to those who are acquainted with the property.

JOHNSON TELLS OF CONVENTION

SOME FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE PRICE OF WHEAT IN THIS COUNTRY.

MONTANA YIELD IS A BIG SURPRISE

Cashier Johnson of the First National bank, in speaking of the recent meeting of the American Bankers association in Seattle, which he attended, says that the subject most discussed among bankers from the wheat growing states was the price of that product at this time, its position going to happen to the price in the near future.

"It is, of course, well known that the United States will raise between three hundred and four hundred millions of bushels more than they will use," said Mr. Johnson yesterday. "The price of this surplus will make the price on all the rest of the wheat, England, France and Italy will need to buy a considerable amount of wheat but probably will not need in the near future as much as we will have to sell."

He pointed out that these countries bought independently of each other and through competing brokers, without placing their buying in the hands of central organizations, they paid more for wheat than they would have been required to pay if their buying had been done in a systematic manner. This year the buying is all to be handled through one firm in New York. This firm is prepared to buy either in the United States or in Canada or in the Argentine. As agents for foreign governments they will naturally buy supplies for just as little money as they can and there is apparently going to be no bidding like there was along in January and February a year ago.

Little Export Buying.

"At the present moment there is little or no buying of any character for export purposes. It is very difficult to get boats to haul the grain and it is also very difficult to get the money on hand to pay for it. It is also reported that the British government has asked that surplus grain of Canada be used before any buying is done in the United States. This is also assuming a very important place in exporting for the reason that at this moment the allied countries are owing us so much for goods previously purchased and not yet paid for that their checks on London, commonly called foreign exchange, are being discounted severely when cashed in New York. This feature of the matter, it is suggested, is responsible for much of the heavy recent drop in prices, and it is hoped that in the early future arrangements will be made to reduce the discount for foreign checks to a basis nearer the normal. It is thought that this will have an immediate helpful effect on products, including wheat.

"From all of this talk," gathered the impression that grain prices are not likely to advance materially at an early date. This is, of course, guessing pure and simple.

"Another feature of the wheat market that is going to be felt is that throughout the wheat-producing states smut and damaged grain is reported to a greater extent than usual. Smutty grain cannot be sold to advantage. It is especially undesirable for export and its presence in wheat causes more trouble in grading than any one thing.

"Over at Seattle the city has built a very large terminal elevator for grain and is trying to attract more of the grain intended for export to that city. It is not unlikely that in the course of time much of the grain from this section which has heretofore and is now moving to Minneapolis and Duluth, will find a Seattle market desirable.

Montana's Big Yield.

"The president of the Great Northern railroad, speaking recently at Great Falls, stated that his line alone would haul out of Montana this year twenty-eight millions of bushels of grain. This almost equals the total yield which the government estimates for the entire state of Montana. The Great Northern has exact information on the subject and their estimate may safely be considered as correct. It is, therefore, quite safe to conclude that the entire state will produce more than double the amount of grain than estimated by the government, and will when figures are all in, show up as having assumed a place among the largest grain states of the Union, a very enviable and much desired place. People are slow to believe the stories of the big yields that are sent out about Montana. They think such stories are more the product of people who have land to sell than the result of carefully considered statistics, but each year, as the figures from Montana get into the government reports, and are read widely, these facts and their effect on the attitude of thousands who are looking for homes and want to move, they are going to the right spot will be seen in the increase of experienced, careful farmers who will come to Montana to make money out of their land rather than to make money out of the sales of their lands."

FOR FARMERS' PROTECTION

(Continued from page one)

irrigation, it must be considered as a question of public concern and not one of profit," he said.

"We must prevent the overselling of water rights where there is not water enough for the people on the vacant land."

Mr. Eschelman also took the view that the people in irrigation districts should be safeguarded from speculation, urging regulation which would prevent them being made to pay both the cost of the formation and development of the district and then being compelled to pay interest on the upkeep.

The report of the section on irrigation laws and legislation was submitted today for the consideration of the congress. Recommendation is made that laws covering the appropriation and development of streams be simplified and that special attention should be given to the regulation of the flow of streams and the impounding of their waters for all beneficial purposes.

The section is of the opinion that the laws of the state would be so arranged so that communities shall be free to adopt any reasonable and satisfactory method of development and distribution of water that may best be necessary in the particular community.

The chief causes why many settlers are failing to make good and why so many of the new irrigation projects are in financial straits may be summarized by the statement that a too heavy burden has been placed on the new settler under irrigation enterprises, according to Samuel Fortier, chief of irrigation investigations of the United States department of agriculture, a letter from whom was read at tonight's meeting of the International Irrigation congress.

In the first place the price of raw land is too high, Mr. Fortier said. The so-called "land sharks," who are in a measure responsible for land manipulation, when successful, may, and frequently do, acquire wealth, but they and others should bear in mind the fact that it is well nigh certain the result is a life of privation and low caste for the families who try to make a living on lands so inflated in value.

Mr. Fortier asserts also that irrigation enterprise is likewise handicapped in having to pay too high a price for a water supply. A third handicap which retards the progress of the irrigation farmer is the cost of preparing his farm for successful irrigation.

When in Need of STRUCTURAL STEEL
BARS, PLATES, BEAMS, ANGLES or anything in
IRON OR STEEL
BOLTS, PULLEYS REPAIRS
GREAT FALLS IRON WORKS
Established 1890
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

FASHION SHOW A BIG SUCCESS
JUDITH THEATER WAS CROWDED WITH WOMAN THROUGHOUT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.
ALL KINDS OF GOWNS AND FURS

Surprisingly smart and pretty was the Fashion Show at the Judith theater Thursday afternoon, at which Power's, Sweitzer's, Charles Brown, Charles Lehman Co., The Plymouth and the Quality Shop displayed the handsomest wearing apparel for women that this town has ever seen. There were two shows, one at 1:30 and the other at 3:30, and the Judith was filled with interested spectators until the final ensemble of the manikins.

The two essential factors for the success of any fashion show were present yesterday, the models themselves, and the backgrounds, which contribute to the advantage of their display. And more than that, the splendid music did away entirely with any awkward stiffness in the showing of individual models. Each firm had four living models to display their garments, and the many rich and beautiful things they wore were a revelation to people who have had no idea what the stores are showing this fall. The girls were graceful and comely of countenance, and there was not a poor manikin among them. They wore their many changes of costumes as girls who are used to the chic and the smart if the things they choose to adorn them.

The opening scene received a hearty acclamation, for as the first models stopped upon the stage, all clothed in fall suits and furs, an automobile drove on and deposited another bevy of handsomely-garbed ladies, the car being a Cadillac "8" kindly loaned by the Judith Auto company. Then followed a rotation of individual models, showing suits, furs, coats and hats. Each model showed a complete costume with everything in harmony. Many of the suits were of fur-trimmed velvet and other materials which are far richer looking than have been seen in many years. Many handsome coats were shown that were lavishly edged with fur, as smart fashion dictates this year, and it was difficult to realize that such stunning garments were actually being offered by merchants in a city no larger than this one. They looked more like a Vogue advertisement to attract the eyes of New York City.

At the close of the suits and coats displays, the manikins assembled to allow a final inspection, while a shower of colored autumn leaves fell upon them from above. Then came a display of afternoon dresses and hats with many furs to match, all of them being exquisite of color and texture. Last of all came the evening gowns, and these drew many exclamations of delight. Some of these gowns were exquisitely fragile, while others were of deeper tones and heavier silks. All were lovely, and the girls looked like iridescent butterflies as they flitted in and out. The climax came when the curtain descended on the final pantomime, discovering two dozen crimson flowers with petals closed. When the gigantic leaves fell away, pretty maidens stepped forth, all clad in silks of rainbow gossamer and threw the flowers from bouquets into the audience.

Every one was pleased with the show, the merchants who gave it, the girls who gave their services as living models, and the men and women who witnessed it. The success was complete, all that was anticipated from the beginning, and it was in no particular a small-town affair. This is now a semi-annual institution, which the Ready-to-wear Garment Dealers' association of Lewistown will make a season's event from now on.

SNOWFALL REPORTED.
A fall of snow is reported in western Fergus county, about five inches falling near Bencland and in the Utica section. There was a very light fall in Lewistown, so that the ground had a white appearance Monday morning. However, it soon melted away, but snow could be seen in the nearby mountains.

Belgian miners have struck against their German conquerors.

TOILET & BATH
10¢
KIRK'S JAPANESE SOAP
TRY IT PLEASES EVERYBODY

Snaps from the Store that Backs up its Advertising!

We cannot too strongly impress upon you the truthfulness of our advertising. It is never said that we advertise things that are not so. You will never find an article of furniture nor any piece of merchandise described otherwise than as it appears on our sales floor.

We want people to know before hand just what they are going to get when they come here. We under estimate rather than exaggerate. We strive to please, not to disappoint. Everybody who watches our advertising and comes here to buy may know that they will find things just as advertised.

We have filled our furniture department with bargains. We know you will appreciate these bargains and if you want one of them better come early in the week. Every article is as represented in this ad for that is the way we do business. Besides the items listed here you will find numerous articles of a similar nature among the bargains shown in this department.

This is the store that has built its reputation on extra value for your money. The proof is on our floors. Come for the proof!

- Cotton felt mattress, tufts on one side. **\$12.50**
- Our regular \$18.00 mattress at **\$8.00**
- Allas all cotton mattress; art ticking; rolled egde. **\$8.00**
- Our regular \$12.00 quality **\$3.75**

A Beautiful Brass Bed at a Modest Price
The design of this bed is very conservative—plain and simple and highly pleasing. It is such a bed as will appeal to the buyer with good taste. Has 2 inch Pillars, 1 inch bottom tube, and 1 inch filling tubes. Height of head, 54 1/2 inches; height of foot 33 1/4 inches. Equipped with the new steel wheeled casters.
An extraordinary Value at **\$13.50**

SIMMONS COUCHES
At Last!
A Sanitary Couch that is Really Comfortable
This folding divan is made with Simmons Spring Fabric helical-slung at the ends and further supported by rows of spiral springs of the best oil-tempered spring wire.
Height of seat, 18 inches; length, 72 inches; width, open 47 1/2 inches. It has a strong, all-steel frame finished in gold bronze, with side angles and straps in back.
It's a Divan that cannot sag, and will not squeak. Invaluable when an "extra bed" is needed.
Guaranteed by the makers for 25 years. Only **\$3.75**

Power Mercantile Company