

FERGUS COUNTY DEMOCRAT

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MAKE LEWISTOWN A BETTER PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1916.

PEACE, PROSPERITY AND PREPAREDNESS

For President—	For Vice President—
WOODROW WILSON	THOMAS R. MARSHALL

IT'S A BIG JOB

No president since Lincoln has had to handle such complex problems as President Wilson has been confronted with. He has kept you out of war. He stopped the railroad strike. Financial, agricultural and labor legislation of his administration stand as a great monument to work well done. Do you want to make a change? LET HIM FINISH IT.

WILSON DEFINES THE ISSUES.

President Wilson made his first political speech of the campaign at Shadow Lawn, New Jersey, before a crowd of several thousand young voters who assembled there last Saturday. We commend it to all who really desire to know the issues of the present campaign.

President Wilson very cleverly says that the republican party as constituted today is composed of many discordant elements and that if it moves at all, it must move in several different directions. Does any one think that Senator Penrose and Senator Smoot, who will control the next senate if that body is republican, will have anything in common with Senator La Follette and Gifford Pinchot and James A. Garfield? If Roosevelt still holds to the principles he so vigorously championed four years ago, will he and Senator Gallinger and Joe Cannon move along the same road? Indeed, is any person so brave as to predict that Colonel Roosevelt, who thinks we should have declared war, if needs be, on Germany following the invasion of Belgium and certainly after the sinking of the Lusitania, and Charles Evans Hughes, who is pussyfooting around for fear of offending the German vote in this campaign, will very long keep to a common political highway?

The president makes the same inquiry that every other thinking man in the country has made since Justice Hughes began his campaign. If everything that this administration has done is wrong and we must change our entire policy, in what manner are we to change? Does Justice Hughes propose to select a course which will lead to war? That is the only possible meaning that may be gathered from his cryptic utterances with reference to the Mexican situation.

Although the supporters of Justice Hughes may attempt to becloud the situation, the one big issue in this campaign is, "Do the people of the United States desire to overthrow an administration which has striven for peace for one whose policies must very surely lead to war?"

A FAITHFUL SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE.

The term, "servant of the people" has been worn decidedly threadbare. It is almost always applied to some fellow who holds a public office and wants to keep holding on.

In the case of Senator Henry L. Myers, however, that outworn term may be honestly applied. Senator Myers is just exactly that, a servant of the people of Montana. Picked up out of comparative obscurity and sent to the greatest legislative assembly in the world, Senator Myers set about to perform what he conceived to be the duties of that great office in his own way. He studied the needs of his state. He sought and obtained position on those committees, the activities of which most directly concerned his constituents. He worked as few men in that body have ever worked.

This is the greatest public land state in the union. During the last six years, more than one-third of all the homestead filings made in the entire country have been made in Montana. Senator Myers soon came to be regarded by his colleagues as an authority on public land matters. For this reason, when the democrats secured control of the senate, Senator Myers was made chairman of the public lands committee. His work in that important place has been steadily toward lightening the burden of the homesteader. Neither were his labors confined to the committee room or the floor of the senate. No homesteader who had a just grievance against the government ever appealed to Senator Myers in vain. Almost every working day of his term of office has seen Senator Myers at the interior department straightening out some tangles for some homesteader who had, through misfortune been unable to comply with the strict letter of the land laws or who had been made the victim of some clerical or other error in the department itself. There are hundreds, we dare say thousands, of homesteaders in Montana who owe their last chance in life to Senator Myers. He did those things himself and because he felt it to be a very important part of his job.

Senator Myers has not given all of his time to those smaller, though vitally important, matters. He has worked hand in hand with President Wilson and Secretary Lane on those larger problems which so vitally affect the future of this great western country. He has helped to frame the program of conservation, a part of which has been enacted into law. As much as any other member of congress, he is responsible for the Alaska coal leasing law and the Alaska railroad law. In common with Secretary Lane, he believes that the great natural resources of the west, the water power and mineral lands, should be opened up and put to some use. He would not turn them over to private corporations for exploitation, but would keep them in possession of the government. The laws which Senator Myers has introduced on those subjects would provide for adequate development without threatening the extortions of private monopoly. Senator Myers believes in conservation, but in constructive conservation.

Senator Myers is the same quiet, unaffected, democratic gentle-

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man that he was when serving in the humbler but honorable position of district judge in western Montana. He is beloved by his colleagues in the senate, as he is by everybody who comes into intimate contact with him. He still adheres to the belief that a public office is a public trust. The voters of Montana owe it to themselves to return him to the United States senate.

THE POWER OF NOTES AND BULLETS.

President Wilson has been criticized for writing notes in an effort to adjust international complications instead of breaking off diplomatic relations and relying upon the power of bullets to settle those disputes. Anyone who peruses the pages of history will discover that President Wilson is not the first of our great statesmen to rely on persuasion rather than leaden missiles to untangle grave difficulties with foreign countries. Alexander Hamilton and Rufus King bitterly criticized Washington because he wrote notes to France instead of declaring war in the Genet controversy. Horace Greeley thought that Lincoln should have declared war against Great Britain instead of writing notes over the Trent affair. In the campaign of 1844, one of the campaign issues was "fifty-four forty or fight" and yet we settled the dispute over Oregon boundary by writing notes to England. Public sentiment ran at a high pitch by reason of the depredations of the Alabama and other privateers fitted out in foreign ports during the Civil war but Lincoln avoided war with England by writing notes. In 1873 Spain seized the ship Virginius, flying the American flag and shot the captain of the ship and 36 of her crew and 12 passengers but President Grant, who knew a trifle about war, wrote notes and resorted to diplomacy rather than plunge the country into war. Somewhat later in our history, the sailors from our warship, the Baltimore, were attacked in the streets of Valparaiso, Chili, but James G. Blaine wrote notes and resorted to diplomacy to clear up the trouble. Colonel Roosevelt and Justice Hughes charge that President Wilson has lacked courage in thus resorting to note writing in our controversy with Germany. Do either of them, or anybody, suggest that Washington and Franklin and Lincoln and Grant lacked in courage?

WHERE THE FARMER COMES IN.

Demagogic politicians, in their efforts to discredit the administration for settling the threatened railway strike, are trying to convince the farmers of this country that they lost a great deal because the strike was called off. They say an eight-hour law will mean advanced freight rates, a portion of which must be borne by the farmers.

The net earnings of the railroads of the country this year are \$768,000,000 more than they were the last year of President Taft's administration. It is claimed by the railroads that the adoption of an eight-hour law will increase their expenses \$60,000,000 annually. The brotherhood men place the actual increase at \$20,000,000 but for the sake of argument the figures of the railway heads may be accepted as accurate. That sum may be subtracted from the increased net earnings of this year over that of four years ago and the railroads have left the tidy sum of \$708,000,000 to the good. It might, therefore be disputed that the railroads are actually in need of increased freight rates with which to meet the extra wage charge. Assuming, however, that an increase must be made. Everybody agrees that the railroads of the country are entitled to earn fair dividends on honest capitalization where reasonably efficient management is shown. It is to the interest of the whole nation that the transportation companies shall be kept in a prosperous condition. If any increase does come, the farmers must, of course, bear their share of the burden.

But it is well to reflect also upon what the farmers would have lost had President Wilson permitted the strike to occur. The total wheat crop of the country is approximately 700,000,000 bushels. With demoralization of all transportation agencies, it is safe to say that the price of wheat would have slumped at least ten cents per bushel. The wheat crop was at that time very largely in the hands of the growers. Seventy million dollars would have been lost to them right there. The corn crop this year is approximately three thousand million bushels. A slump of one cent per bushel would have meant a loss there of \$30,000,000. The live stock market would certainly have gone to the bow wows for the time being and that would have caused the loss of many more millions to the farmers. Other vast sums would have been yielded up by reason of fruit and garden truck rotting in the fields. In short, the farmers of this country would have lost more in thirty days than they will have to pay in additional freight rates, providing an increase is granted, in five years. We believe that the American farmer is smart enough to understand this fact and will not therefore be deceived by the frantic efforts of politicians to prejudice him.

THEY BELIEVE SAM STEWART.

There come to this paper many apparently reliable reports concerning the activity of the liquor forces of the state in the gubernatorial fight between Sam V. Stewart and Frank J. Edwards. These reports are to the effect that the liquor men of Montana are going to throw the full strength of their compactly-organized forces against Governor Stewart.

Under ordinary conditions, the saloon forces of the state should not be particularly interested in that contest. Both Governor Stewart and Mr. Edwards have announced their intention of voting for the prohibition bill. The difference seems to be that the saloon men believe Governor Stewart and do not believe Mr. Edwards.

Of course, there is no reason why the saloon forces should not believe Sam Stewart. His personal character and habits entitle him to that distinction. But the thing is a bit the other way around so far as Mr. Edwards' pledge is concerned. The saloon men elected Edwards mayor of Helena five different times. They were not bothered in any of their activities during his terms of office. They grew to know him well then, to analyze his character and to get a true line upon his official activities and processes of thought. Edwards has always been known as a "foxy politician." The saloon men probably know that Edwards was compelled, by the exigency of the situation, to declare for prohibition, but simply set this down as a promise of the lips rather than of the heart. They know Frank J. Edwards all right and, for this reason, will support him, despite his renunciation of their good esteem.

COMPLIMENTS FOR FERGUS.

Butte Miner: Every county in Montana that was represented by an exhibit or exhibits at the state fair, just ended, deserves high praise, for certainly the displays were splendid in every way.

Fergus county in winning first prize for the best display, and also first prize for the best grain shown at the fair, certainly achieved a great victory, the more important and significant since that county's displays were pitted against wonderfully effective and praiseworthy exhibits from practically all the other counties in Montana.

Nor is Fergus county's great and merited victory a slight so far as the other counties are concerned, nor does it detract from their greatness.

Their displays also deserved being called splendid, and what Fergus showed is being raised there in cereals, was indicative of the kind and quality of grains grown throughout the state.

Thus Fergus county's prize-winning was at one and the same time a magnificent victory for Fergus and also a great advertisement as to the fertility and progress of the entire agricultural districts of this commonwealth.

DEPUTIES BRING IN THREE MEN

Three men were brought in by members of the sheriff's force Friday. Deputy Peterson brought in L. W. W. leader by the name of Mike Murphy in from Grass Range. It is charged that Murphy attempted to "roll" a laborer at Grass Range, but from the way he is used up it is clearly apparent his judgment is poor so far as selecting a victim is concerned. Deputy Butka of Coffee Creek brought in H. H. Johnson, who is charged with second degree assault. Johnson, who has been teaching the Gilt school, got into an altercation and this is the termination. Deputy Blevins returned from Beach, N. Dak., with Otto K. Eggers, who is charged with selling a team and wagon which he had mortgaged. Eggers was formerly a preacher at Denton and indicates a desire to adjust the matter, claiming ignorance of the law.

Joe Dunsmore of Windham was circulating among his friends here Saturday. Fred W. Mandel of Musselshell was a guest at the Fergus hotel Tuesday.

Weekly Statement of Federal Reserve Banks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The federal reserve board's statement today of the combined resources and liabilities of the twelve federal reserve banks on September 29 follows:

Resources.

Gold coin and certificates in vault, \$260,845,000; gold settlement fund, \$124,421,000; gold redemption fund with U. S. treasurer, \$1,929,000; total gold reserve, \$387,195,000.

Legal tender, notes, silver, etc., \$7,881,000; total reserve, \$395,076,000.

Five per cent redemption fund against federal reserve bank notes, \$500,000.

Bills discounted and bought: Maturities within 10 days, \$21,408,000; from 11 to 30 days, \$23,245,000; from 31 to 60 days, \$36,527,000; from 61 to 90 days, \$23,882,000; over 90 days, \$1,516,000; total, \$106,578,000.

Investments: U. S. bonds, \$16,544,000; one-year U. S. treasury notes, \$6,927,000; municipal warrants, \$24,028,000; total earning assets, \$184,077,000.

Federal reserve notes, net, \$14,250,000; due from federal reserve banks net, \$21,365,000.

All other resources, \$7,543,000.

Total resources, \$632,741,000.

Liabilities.

Capital paid in, \$55,393,000; government deposits, \$38,985,000; member

Sixty Years the Standard

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CREAM
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POWDER

Made from cream of tartar derived from grapes.
NO ALUM

bank deposits, net, \$521,740,000; federal reserve notes, net, \$13,216,000; federal reserve bank notes in circulation, \$2,033,000; all other liabilities, \$274,000.

Total liabilities, \$632,741,000.

Gold reserve against net deposits and net liabilities, 71.4 per cent; cash reserve against net deposits and liabilities, 72.8 per cent; cash reserve against aggregate net liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on federal reserve notes in circulation, 73.6 per cent.

THE MARRYING SQUIRE. Justice of the Peace Foley's reputation as a marrying "squire" has now gone beyond the bounds of the state. Monday Lloyd G. Greenup and Lydia Matton, who give their addresses as Williston, N. D., presented themselves to the judge. He tied the knot and sent them on their way rejoicing.

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