

# WHAT WILSON SAVED FARMERS

BY AVERTING RAILROAD STRIKE MARKETS OF COUNTRY WERE NOT PARALYZED.

SAVED FARMERS \$100,000,000

Special to Democrat  
 NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—"One hundred million dollars direct loss and paralysis of the market is what the farmers and fruit growers of the United States would have suffered had not President Wilson averted the railroad strike," is the statement made today by Frank G. Odell, agricultural economist and formerly agricultural statistician for the state of Nebraska. Mr. Odell said:

"The certified returns made by the 226 railroads of the United States show that for the month of April, 1916, their combined net earnings were seventy-eight million dollars more than for April, 1915. The railroads' plea of poverty is being used by the republicans to scare the farmer into believing that he would have to pay the cost of increased freight rates if the eight-hour day should compel the roads to pay more in wages. The republicans are not calling attention to the fact that farmers would have lost more by one week of strike conditions than their alleged increase of expense would have cost the railroads in five years."

"Take this single instance," continued Mr. Odell. The Seattle Times prints this report of the fruit crop of the famous Yakima valley, in Washington:

"NORTH YAKIMA, Sept. 18.—It is now practically certain that the 1916 fruit crop of the Yakima valley will be 10,000 carloads, 2,000 carloads more than ever before. The total may even run over that figure. High prices have encouraged the growers to pick and ship all of their fruit, and as it was exceptionally clean this year very little has gone or will go to waste."

"A return of \$5,000,000 for those 10,000 carloads of fruit seems now assured, as few doubt apples will average the 50 cents per box necessary to make this total."

"A general railroad strike would have prevented the moving of this crop, with a resultant loss of at least \$5 per cent, or a total loss of three million dollars to the Yakima fruit growers."

"This," Mr. Odell continued, "is indicative of a similar and perhaps a larger loss in the famous fruit growing districts of Wenatchee and the Okanogan, in Washington; Hood river, Rogue river and Medford, in Oregon; the Bitter Root valley, in Montana; the Lewiston-Clarkston district in Southeastern Washington and Idaho; the big melon crop of Colorado, and its equally important apple and peach crop, and the immense fruit crop of California."

"In 1915 the three principal fruit crops of Missouri, apples, peaches and pears, had a farm value of over \$15,000,000; the same crops in Kansas were worth nearly \$9,000,000; in Iowa, \$5,800,000, and in Nebraska, nearly \$5,000,000. This does not take into account early small fruits, grapes or melons. A 25 per cent loss on these values would have been small in the case of a railroad strike."

"The certain losses which would have fallen on the growers in these districts alone would have totalled many millions. The disorganization of markets which would have followed a strike would have been felt disastrously in every item of this year's farm production."

"I wish," said Mr. Odell, "that the farmers of the country could realize that it is Woodrow Wilson who saved them from this incalculable loss, and that Charles E. Hughes, who as governor of New York, vetoes practically all appropriations that were vitally needed for rural interests, is condemning President Wilson for preventing a nation-wide industrial panic and ruin of the farmers' market."

# BILLY KEE HAS BEEN BEHEADED

CHINAMAN WHO CONDUCTED HOTEL AT LOMBARD GUILTY OF TREASON.

WAS WELL KNOWN IN THIS CITY

Nearly everyone who lived in Lewistown ten years ago knew Billy Kee, the Chinaman who conducted the hotel at Lombard. Billy conducted the hotel enterprise for several years and in that and other ventures was extremely fortunate. He was married, had several children, and it was supposed he would take his place permanently in a few years, with the wealthy Chinese business men of this country. However, when the hotel at Lombard went into the discard through changes in the railway map, Billy Kee decided to return to the Flowery Kingdom. He is credited with having taken back with him a fortune of \$100,000, but he did not take all he owned. He left money in the First National bank of Lewistown, together with other interests. He constituted Harry Yeager, formerly of this city, and now of Great Falls, his attorney in fact. Billy Kee was not in favor of a memorial government and became a supporter of Sun Yat Sen, who was the first president of the Chinese republic. With the downfall of that official, Billy came under suspicion and disfavor and eventually was charged with treason. According to reports coming here, he was found guilty a few months ago, when Yuan was endeavoring to assume the throne and a little later was beheaded.

# FISH CAR VISITS THE CITY AND LEAVES TROUT FOR STREAMS

The fish car from the government hatchery at Bozeman paid the city a visit Saturday morning, leaving 15,000 trout with which to replenish the neighboring streams. These were distributed in Cottonwood creek and its tributaries, and some were sent to the John Quickenden ranch on upper Beaver creek, some to the J. L. Beebe ranch and to the George Day ranch on the east fork of Spring creek. In addition to this, ten or twelve cars went to the south fork of McDonald creek, and several cars were sent to Hilger to be placed in Armells and Deer creeks. Of those distributed in streams adjacent to Lewistown, 5,000 were native trout fry, the balance were fingerlings, of which 7,500 were black spotted, and 2,500 rainbow trout. The fish were requisitioned through the Chamber of Commerce, and Secretary Blodgett supervised the distribution to the various streams.

# BLODGETT IS APPOINTED.

Governor Stewart has appointed Secretary Blodgett of the local Chamber of Commerce, a delegate to the international irrigation congress which meets at El Paso, Texas, October 14 to 18. Formal dedication of the Elephant Butte dam by President Wilson will be the first event of the congress. This dam, which is the largest built under the direction of the United States reclamation service, will store the flood waters of the Rio Grande. It will be forty-five miles long with an average width of six miles and an average depth of sixty-six feet. The cost of the dam and the distribution system of the project will be approximately \$10,000,000.

# HUNTING ON MAIN STREET.

Friday, a large crowd gathered on Main street between Fifth and Sixth avenues to help capture, dead or alive, a lone weasel that had chanced to roam out of his territory, and much to the delight of a lady that had retreated to the top of a chair for protection from the beast which had run into the business house in its excitement. The weasel was stricken dead with a club.

# HIGH SCHOOL'S NEW ADDITION

FORGE BUILDING IS COMPLETED EXCEPT FOR THE CONCRETE FLOOR.

ALL THE EQUIPMENT IS ORDERED

The high school forge building is now complete with the exception of the floor, which is one of concrete and will be put in as soon as the four and blower pipes are in place. Fourteen downdraft forges, one hand forge, and all other necessary equipment has been ordered.

The boys in the manual training department have built thirty lumber racks which are in use in the shop. Twenty adjustable top mechanical drawing desks are now in course of construction. A set of \$6 drawing instruments has been ordered to the student making the best drawing of a dormitory study table.

# Jobs for Boys.

It is gratifying to those having the matter in charge that so many requests have come in for boys to do odd jobs out of school hours. An attempt is being made to send out only boys who can be recommended. Those employing boys through this agency can help the management in this matter.

# High School Notes.

The girls' glee club will furnish a part of the program for the Women's club on November 2, and are busy practicing for that event.

Columbus Day was fittingly observed by the high school. The regular program was shortened and at 11 o'clock the student body now numbering over 325, assembled in the gymnasium to hear an address by H. Leonard DeKaly. Mr. DeKaly gave a brief but vivid account of the happenings of October 12, 1492, and then pointed out the many ways in which the life of Christopher Columbus should be a help and inspiration to every student.

The football squad is working hard in preparation for the Great Falls game on October 27. The general opinion is that our team has a good chance in the coming skirmish.

Mr. Freeman's physiography class had an enjoyable as well as profitable trip up Little Casino last Wednesday afternoon.

# FARMER KILLED BY SALOONMAN

BILLINGS, Oct. 15.—George Keiser, a beet worker on the Huntley project, was shot and instantly killed in front of the Yellowstone saloon at Huntley by Ed Robinson, a bartender, about 8 o'clock tonight. Robinson was brought to the county jail pending an inquest tomorrow. The dead man was 22 years old.

It appears that Keiser, in company with four or five others, had been in the saloon and after some sort of disturbance had been ejected by the bartender, who then locked the door to prevent them reentering.

They are said to have returned and tried to get in, breaking the glass in the front door. Robinson is said to have warned them to cease their disturbance and go away from the door, the shooting followed.

The bullet passed through a window and Keiser's head. Robinson is said to have claimed that the men in the dead man's party had been causing him trouble on various occasions and he told a deputy sheriff several days ago, according to the officer, that threats had been made against him and he had found it necessary to have a gun for self-protection. He bears an excellent reputation.

Claude Maury is in the city from Arrels.

# BURTON SPEAKS IN LEWISTOWN

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL LEADER ADDRESSES MEETING AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

TALKS AT LENGTH ABOUT THE WAR

The Presbyterian church was comfortably filled Thursday, when Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, one of the national leaders of the republican party and a candidate before the Chicago convention this year for the nomination for president, delivered a very interesting address. It was a peculiar speech for the reason that the greater part of it consisted of a philosophical discussion of the great war and some co-related matters, with out the most remote reference to politics. What the senator had to say along this line might have been offered by any deep student without so much as suspecting the speaker's political affiliation.

# Two Introductions.

The distinguished visitor was honored by a double introduction. It was announced that the address would begin at 8:30 but a little before that time, upon suggestion of the senator, Burton R. Cole who, like Mr. Burton, is an alumnus of Oberlin, made the introduction. By the time he had finished, R. von Tobel, the regular presiding officer, arrived and he also made an introduction. The preliminary remarks, it might be said, were quite interesting. Mr. von Tobel referred to the recent appearance in Lewistown of ex-Secretary of State W. J. Bryan and said that the coming of Senator Burton would be coupled in importance with that event. The visits of such men were indeed pleasing to those who came here in early days and who had seen Fergus county develop from a rough cow county into a great agricultural region.

# Burton's Address.

This section, said Senator Burton, in beginning his address, in common with most of the great west, was once called the semi-arid region and was supposed to be useless for agricultural purposes. He had himself seen a mighty change take place—a change that amounted to a transformation. Any section that could produce food—wheat, other grains, meat and so on—was absolutely assured of prosperity for the future. The conditions that had been developed in recent years placed this beyond question. And as the demand for food products increased there would come a further utilization of the water stored up in the mountains. Indeed, he believed that additional stores of water for irrigation would be obtained through digging deep for it. He had personally known the man who developed the rain-making theory, and while that was now looked upon as a mad dream, yet in this case it might not yet be realized.

Referring next to the war, Senator Burton said that when it ended the progress of the whole world was going to be mightily affected for better or for worse. What the future would develop as to that no man knew. Forty millions of men had been called to the colors—a stupendous company, beyond all comprehension, when it was considered that in our great civil war only two millions were called to the colors. The loss of property ran into the scores of billions and the loss of human life, concealed in great part, was the saddest thing of all. They did not know the full truth, but over five millions had been laid away in their graves since the war began. Considering these facts, he felt constrained to say that frightful as the loss and suffering had been, it would be better for the world's civilization that the war should now be fought out to a final decision rather than that after a patched-up truce, the armies should return to their homes to prepare upon a more colossal scale for a greater slaughter and destruction. That would, in his opinion, be inevitable unless the war should be fought out now to a definite decision.

Consideration of the war and all that it involved naturally made preparedness one of the burning issues of the day in this country. Americans looked with profound sympathy upon suffering Europe, but still with us it must be "America first." When the war ended we in this country would find that new conditions had developed and it would be necessary to use all wisdom and statesmanship in meeting them.

At this point Senator Burton made his first reference to politics by saying that in his view the republican party was best qualified to develop the policies that would be required. He denied that Wilson had kept the country out of war because not a single nation in Europe was willing to engage in war with the United States at present. "Only a colossal blunderer could have gotten the United States into war," he declared. As to the prosperity now being enjoyed, it was, he said, all the result of the war.

Senator Burton next took up the tariff, talking, as he said he would, "like a professor to his class." This was the least interesting part of the address, although it recalled the good old days of the lamented Roosevelt P. Flower.

# WOMAN IS INJURED.

Mrs. Ellerbeck of Christina, visiting Lewistown, was injured Friday evening when the auto in which she had been riding unexpectedly started up while she was standing by it, the wheel passing over her foot. She was taken to Dr. J. G. Dean's office and given medical attention, the doctor finding her injury to be a very slight one.

# GRAND LARCENY CHARGED.

Raymond McGallon is in the county jail, charged with grand larceny, the arrest having been made by Sheriff Firmin Tullock. It is alleged that the prisoner stole a horse.

Thomas Yates and wife left today for Millen, Neb., to visit with relatives.

# THE RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

WHAT WOODROW WILSON HAS ACCOMPLISHED FOR BENEFIT OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

A PLAY FOR VERDICT OF MANKIND

Maintaining peace and national honor.  
 Winning the faith and confidence of South and Central American countries by good faith and justice.  
 Establishing real Americanism—recognizing its duties as well as its rights.  
 Bringing a sound and well based prosperity to the country—not to foreign interests, but to the people.  
 An adequate and reasonably preparedness—not militaristic, nor mere paper defense.  
 Preserving through years that try the souls of all mankind a neutrality that kept alive, in full vigor, the international law of nations, the rights of humanity and the tenets of civilization.

Maintaining the Monroe doctrine and adding to it the principle that this nation, too, is bound by its electric force, thus winning the trust and confidence of all this hemisphere.  
 Mexico treated with a kindly spirit of tolerance and forbearance becoming a great, powerful and prosperous nation in dealing with a weak and distracted neighbor, torn with internal dissensions and struggling for a better government.  
 In a spirit friendly to all, representing in our diplomatic services the interests of all the warring nations of Europe in their respective enemies' countries.  
 Keeping faith with other nations in repealing the Panama tolls exemption act.  
 Negotiating the treaty for the friendly purchase of the Danish West Indies—an acquisition long desired by the far-seeing statesmen of this country as necessary to the complete protection of the Panama canal.

Meeting the emergencies caused by the European war by prompt but conservative legislation.  
 Establishing cordial relations with Japan.  
 Placing the right above the dollar, justice to smaller or weaker nations over special financial interests in our nation's diplomacy.  
 Developing wisely and honestly on a sound and lasting basis our trade with foreign nations.  
 The federal reserve law places the financial, industrial and commercial interests of the nation on an economically sound and scientific basis and frees them from the domination of high finance or special interests.  
 The federal farm loan law gives to the farmers of the nation the same facilities other business men have in borrowing of money and on equal terms. It fully meets the needs of a great and basic element of our people, utterly neglected by the republicans in their long control of the government.

The federal road law with a large appropriation adds the building of roads in all the states.  
 The tariff has been honestly and sincerely revised.  
 The tariff commission will take the tariff out of politics and insure scientific, non-political handling of the subject hereafter.  
 The income tax law.  
 The war revenue law increases the income tax on large incomes, provides for an inheritance tax, the most equitable of all taxes, and a special tax on war munitions.  
 The amendment to the ineffective Aldrich-Vreeland law relieved the tense financial strain caused by the war abroad.  
 The federal trade commission is arbitrating commercial disputes, preventing unfair competition and doing justice between the public and great industrial corporations.  
 The direct election of United States senators was a great movement toward popular government.  
 The shipping bill will afford our people transportation of goods to foreign shores free from foreign control or interference and at low freight rates.  
 The seamen's act guards the rights of sailors and the safety of ocean passengers.  
 The anti-trust laws were wisely and conservatively amended, doubtful provisions cleared and the law made truly effective of its purpose.  
 The agricultural extension act puts within reach of every farmer's wife and children in the nation the information, science and practical knowledge of the agricultural experts of the national department of agriculture. It will double the productiveness of the farms of America.  
 Vocational education to be given in every high school in the country, and domestic science taught the coming women of the land.

The public health service broadened to take in rural sanitation and vocational diseases.  
 The workmen's compensation act protects the workmen in the employ of the national government who suffer physical injury in the service of the nation.  
 Labor laws which constitute a magna charta to laborers of the country has been enacted. The principle is established that human labor is not a mere commodity.  
 The child labor law emancipates the children of the nation from industrial oppression.  
 The industrial employees' act established a national board of mediation and conciliation. It gives the government great facilities and influence in preventing or settling great industrial or labor disputes.  
 The cotton future act protects the cotton growers from gambling manipulations of the market and from false and artificial standards of exchanges.  
 The grain standards act gives to grain growers the protection and advantage of established grades of their commodities.

The United States warehouse act enables farmers to store their products safely and obtain negotiable warehouse receipts whereby they can obtain loans readily and in due proportion to the value of their products.  
 The Alaskan railway bill breaks the grip of great private interests on Alaska and opens that land to all Americans.

The tremendous resources of the nation, its public lands, coal, oil and gas fields, its water power have been conserved for the benefit of the people now, and in the future, while vast areas of suitable lands have been made available for homesteads.  
 The Filipinos have been given a great measure of freedom in accordance with the fundamental principles of our government and our pledged word.

Charism in the house of representatives has been abolished and congress is once more a deliberative body.  
 The principle has been materialized into law that eight hours constitutes a lawful day's work, and the country saved from a great strike.  
 The foregoing record of accomplishment has not only been made possible but has been pressed to completion by President Wilson's unceasing labor, firmness, patience, thought and wisdom.

W. J. Owen, president of the Basin Lumber company, left yesterday morning for Hobson.

In addition, through President Wilson, the invisible government has been driven from the nation's capital. Popular government has been restored. Close relations, as in the days of George Washington, between the president and congress, have been re-established.  
 And never since Lincoln's day have the American people felt so strongly and so surely that they had a personal representative at the nation's head whom no fear or favor could move from the straight course of duty.

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**DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT?**  
 Out of their own writings are the saloons of Montana condemned. Masquerading under the name of the Montana Trades and Labor League, the saloon forces of Montana have sent to the voters of this county a mass of misleading misinformation under the above heading. One of their articles holds up the awful example of Topeka, Kansas. They say Topeka consumed the enormous amount of 500,000 quarts, not gallons, of liquor last year. Topeka is today a city of more than 50,000 inhabitants; 500,000 quarts make 125,000 gallons. This means that Topeka consumes less than 2 1/2 gallons of liquor per capita, while the liquor consumed in the country at large amounts to more than 22 gallons per capita. In other words, Topeka consumes one-tenth of the amount of liquor consumed by the people as a whole. This is not the whole truth. One-half of the country is under prohibition. Assuming that the dry territory consumes one-sixth as much liquor as the average for the country, which is a very large estimate, then the wet territory consumes 40 gallons per capita, and Topeka consumes only one-sixteenth as much liquor as it would if it were under a license regime. Any law that will cut off fifteen-sixteenths of the offenses covered by the law is a very efficient law and is enforced as well as the laws against the crimes of theft, murder, etc. The almost universal testimony of the court officials of Kansas is that prohibition is as well enforced as are the other laws of the state.  
 Who are putting before the people misleading and false statements? Not the prohibition forces, ninety-nine out of a hundred of whom receive not a cent of money for their work for a better Montana; but the paid workers of the saloon forces, who are pouring out money like water for the one sole purpose of enabling themselves to continue to make gain out of the weaknesses of their victims and the sufferings of the families and friends of these victims.

Published for Dry Montana League.

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