

WHAT G. O. P. IS AFTER

President Tells Delegation What the Republican Leaders Want.

SCALP OF WILLIAMS

To Delegation of Independents, Comprising the Wilson Volunteers, the President Declares That the Democratic Party is the Only Instrumentality Now at Hand for the Enactment of Genuine, Humane, Just and Progressive Legislation; That Leaders of Opposition Want to Control Banking System of the Country.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 18.—President Wilson today told a delegation of independents comprising the Wilson volunteers that the democratic party is the only instrumentality now at hand for the enactment of "genuine, humane, just and progressive legislation."

The members of the delegation came here to tell the president they planned to campaign for him "from the Battery to Buffalo" in New York state, because they felt he had given the nation "a square deal."

Led by Amos Pinchot and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, the delegation remained with the president longer than an hour. He talked with the delegation in the reception room of his summer residence, Shadow Lawn.

The president declared the time has come for America to "unite her progressive forces." He said the leaders of the opposition want only three things, "the scalp of the present controller of the currency," John Skelton Williams; to get control of the banking system of the country; and put the army and navy of the United States back of their financial enterprises in Mexico and throughout the world.

Rabbi Wise, in a brief speech, declared the visitors were supporting Mr. Wilson because they were unwilling to accept the leadership of Messrs. Barnes, Roosevelt, Penrose and Perkins.

He praised the president for the appointment of Justice Brandeis and Clarke to the United States supreme court.

Mr. Pinchot told the president the delegation was with him because the issue was "very clear between the forces of the republican party, the old forces of privilege and the progressive forces which you lead."

"The problem that America has had to face for some time," said the president, "has been to unite and organize her progressive forces. They have been present in the nation for a long time. They have been running like undercurrents. They have been asserting themselves here, there and elsewhere in some unexpected quarters, but not until four years ago did they disclose their numerical forces."

Dismissing the presidential vote of 1912, which he called "striking," the president said that of the more than 15,000,000 votes cast, 10,000,000 were cast for the progressive candidates and programs of the campaign, represented by the progressive and democratic parties. Of the remaining 5,000,000 votes, only 2,500,000 were cast for the republican candidate, "a most extraordinary manifestation of the desire of the people of the United States to move forward along new and constructive lines in respect of their public policy."

He said that for a long time the dominating one in the democratic party and the election four years ago showed the strength of that element in the republican ranks, as given by the progressive party vote.

"Now, since then," continued President Wilson, "this group in the democratic party has had an opportunity to show the country what it is and what it can do. It has shown that it did mean what it said, that it was a genuine progressive force ready to do the things that it had promised to do and who are the leaders of the three and a half million."

"There are men who can sum their

desires in three propositions. To put it as they would put it, they want the scalp of the present controller of the currency—I can only conjecture because for the first time in many years he has obliged the banks to obey the banking laws; knowing him to be honorable, knowing him to be efficient, I can conjecture no other reason. In the second place, they desire to get control of the new banking system, and in the third place they wish to put the army and navy of the United States back of their financial enterprises in Mexico and throughout the world. In private this is what they avow. It ought to be avowed in public and it summarizes as compactly and neatly as need be summarized the general purposes of the leaders of the three and a half million.

"I want to say in passing with regard to this three millions and a half of my fellow countrymen that I do not believe them to be in the plot. I believe them to have been misled by ancient propositions, by old prejudices, by inveterate habits of voting from which they have been unable to break away."

"But the purpose of their leaders is patent to everyone who has studied the annals of recent legislation of this country. Here then, we strike the essence of the campaign. An instrumentality of enlightened legislation, genuinely democratic in spirit, is, if their suggestions are accepted, to be replaced by men who have no public objects except the objects of spoilation.

Can anyone wonder what thoughtful men in such circumstances are beginning to see, that we are facing the most critical choice, the most critical political choice that has been made in our generation, because we are now to choose, for the first time being at any rate, the very character and foundation of our government? We are to choose its spirit, its object, its motive, and we are to choose between the interest of the great mass and body of people and the interest of certain privately controlled and secretly combined interests."

Charles A. Windle of Chicago, delivered an anti-prohibition address at the Judith theater Saturday night, the speaking lasting two hours. The house was literally packed, a fair proportion of the house being avowed prohibitionists.

The meeting was the most important one held by the "wets" here during the campaign. Mr. Windle being considered by the "wet" forces as one of the most effective anti-prohibition speakers in the country. "This estimate of Mr. Windle is doubtless a correct one, and those who heard him are sure, in a position to judge of the merits of the anti-prohibition argument when presented in its most logical and strongest forms."

Hon. John P. Shmidt presided and introduced the speaker of the evening, speaking in his usual eloquent and forceful manner. Mr. Windle made a vigorous assault upon prohibition statistics, especially those ascribing a large percentage of all crimes to booze. These statistics, said the speaker were made by the criminals themselves and were worthless. The malefactor, when at last cornered and brought to book for his crime, used the booze plea in the hope that it would soften his punishment. It was amazing to the speaker that the prohibition authorities should assume that the man who would violate virtue, murder his fellow man, commit burglary and every other crime in the calendar was incapable of lying when he laid the blame for it all at the door of booze.

Mr. Windle quoted scripture to support his position and was especially severe in his handling of "the professional prohibition orator."

MISSED THIEF: SHOT CHICKENS. OGDEN, Ia., Oct. 18.—When C. J. Blosser saw a thief emerging from his chicken coop with a sack full of poultry he grabbed a gun and pulled the trigger. The thief was not hurt, but the chickens in the sack were killed. The thief escaped in a running fight which followed.

Wilson Will Be a Busy Man in Chicago Today

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—President Wilson will make three addresses in Chicago tomorrow. He will arrive in the city from his summer home at Shadow Lawn, N. J., at 11:50 a. m. and go to a hotel for a brief rest. At 1 p. m. he will address the Press Club of Chicago at a luncheon. At 2:30 p. m. he will return to the hotel, where he will confer with Senator Thomas J. Walsh, manager of western democratic national headquarters, and other party leaders. At 4 p. m. he will address a non-partisan mass meeting for women only at the auditorium. Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, former superintendent of the Chicago public schools, will preside at this meeting and Miss Jane Addams will occupy a seat in a box with Mrs. Wilson. At 8 p. m. President Wilson will deliver an address at the third annual meeting of the new Citizens' Alliance at the stockyards pavilion, where Judge Clarence N. Goodwin will preside. President Wilson will leave Chicago at 11:45 p. m. for the east.

TRAIN COLLIDES WITH A SPEEDER

TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVEN INJURED IN ACCIDENT AT WHITEFISH, MONTANA.

WERE EMPLOYES OF WESTERN UNION

WHITE FISH, Mont., Oct. 18.—Two men were killed and seven injured this morning when a Great Northern freight engine collided with a speeder carrying Western Union employees.

The dead are: C. A. CORDER, FRANK POST.

The accident is said to have been due to a change in orders previously issued, the Western Union men being in ignorance of the approach of a Great Northern fast freight.

The gasoline speeder and trailer crashed into the train while rounding a sharp curve in a cut.

The injured are: —Bernard St. Cloud, Minn., arm fractured. —William Rector, St. Cloud, Minn., lacerated forearm and leg. —S. O. Savage, Havre, Mont., side sprained.

Ray Blunt, Glenwood, Minn., scalp contused and back sprained. —Conductor Harry McIntosh, Fielding, Mont., thumb dislocated and back sprained.

Samuel E. Gates, Scott City, Kans., knee and wrist contused. The injured are in a local hospital and the coroner has taken charge of the dead victims.

WALL STREET TO CONTROL

JOHN M. PARKER TELLS WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF HUGHES IS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Speaking before a gathering of progressives in Fenwick hall tonight, John M. Parker, vice presidential nominee of the progressive party, declared that the election of a republican president and congress meant the return to power of the "old guard, Wall street and the relegation of progressives."

"And if they ever do get into power, nothing will dialogue them short of a revolution," he said. He advocated the re-election of President Wilson.

Mr. Parker criticized Colonel Roosevelt for his attacks on the president, who, he said, was deserving of "loyalty in this hour of trouble and responsibility."

BIG TEMPERANCE RALLY PLANNED FOR SUNDAY AT JUDITH THEATER

One of the biggest temperance rallies of the year will be held Sunday afternoon at the Judith theater when Dr. A. C. Bane, a speaker of national repute, will address the citizens of Lewistown on the subject, "Why Montana Should Vote Dry." Dr. Bane is a very powerful speaker, some think a more convincing speaker than John G. Woolley. As someone said after hearing him: "He certainly has the punch and can deliver the goods."

The address will be preceded by a reel of the famous Paramount Pictures, and the pictures will be free to all who attend the rally. Congressman Tom Stout will act as chairman of the meeting and many of Lewistown's leading citizens will be on the platform.

In the evening there will be a great union rally of all the churches at the Presbyterian church. It is hoped that every voter who has not yet decided how he will vote on the saloon question will hear Dr. Bane in his able discussion of the subject.

EVEN CREAM MOST PROFITABLE; HOW TO AVOID TEST VARIATIONS

Whether you produce cream for the creamery, the city trade, or to make into butter at home, cream of a uniformly even richness gives by far the most satisfactory results. C. E. Lee, dairy specialist of the Wisconsin state dairy commission,

said not long ago, that the average yearly loss of skim milk through sending thin cream to the creamery was about \$25 a farm. He estimated the annual loss in a single community (Tomah, Wis.) to be not less than \$10,000.

Thin cream not only causes needless loss of skim milk, which should be fed to the stock at home, but it increases the cost of operating the factory. In many sections creameries are co-operative, owned by the farmers themselves. So this loss, too, comes right out of the farmers' pocket-books. Besides, more butter fat is lost in the buttermilk when thin cream is churned. Finally, the quality of the butter is impaired, and such butter brings a lower price when shipped to market. In fact, there isn't a single good thing to be said for the practice of shipping thin or uneven cream. Yet this practice is all too common.

Nearly every housewife who makes butter at home is occasionally bothered with "streaky butter." These unsightly streaks are caused by mixing together cream of different grades of thickness. Also in selling cream to the city trade it is especially important to maintain a uniform standard of richness.

In view of these facts, a recently published statement of Professor C. Larsen of the South Dakota Agricultural college is of especial interest to almost every farmer who keeps cows.

"As much as 50 per cent variation in the richness of cream," said Professor Larsen, "may be obtained by variation in speed of operating the separator. If the normal speed is 55 turns of the crank per minute, 75 turns will bring rich cream and 25 turns will bring thin cream."

"A great deal of fat is lost in the skim milk when the separator has been run too slowly. This demonstrates the fact that there is only one speed for economical operation of the separator, and that is the right speed. This speed is indicated on the crank handle."

The Purdue experiment station not long ago made a careful study of this problem—the variation in cream tests. They found (Bulletin 150, Vol. XV) "That high speed yields rich cream and that low speed yields thin cream. At normal speed, the cream tested 44 per cent fat, at low speed, 11 per cent fat, and at high speed, 63 per cent fat. The very low test of the cream for a low speed separation is, in part, due to the fact that a large amount of fat (about one-half of the fat of the milk) is lost in the skim milk."

"The nigger in the wood pile," the cause of the wide variation in cream tests, has been found. The trouble plainly lies with the ever varying speed of the separator.

Lewis A. Osborn, an observant farmer at Litchfield, Conn., remarks: "I don't think I ever had a man who would turn the same number of revolutions to the minutes from start to finish, that is after speeding up, it is quite natural to turn a little slower." It just isn't human nature to turn the crank at exactly the right speed at all times. Especially is this true when the job of separating the milk is done by different members of the family.

Fortunately, a recent invention makes it possible to secure cream of even richness every day in the month. A new principle has been supplied to separator construction which enables the bowl to draw in just the right amount of milk for perfect skimming.

This new type separator skims clean at widely varying speeds—high or low—and the cream is always of the exact thickness desired. The cream screw can, of course, be quickly adjusted when one wishes to secure thicker or thinner cream.

At a recent factory test of one of these new type separators, results were obtained as follows: The handle was turned at the normal rate of 45 revolutions per minute. The cream test was found to be 39 per cent buter fat. The speed was allowed to slacken to 35 turns per minute but



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the cream test remained at 39 per cent. The speed was then raised to 55 revolutions per minute but the cream test was exactly the same, 39 per cent.

"At no time did the butterfat in the skim milk rise above .01 per cent, a mere trace. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that the amount of milk separated was much greater at the higher speed. At 35 turns per minute the actual capacity of the machine was 295 pounds per hour, while at 55 turns the capacity was 680 pounds. And a clean skim was obtained at all speeds.

This new type of separator seems destined to save millions of dollars annually for the farmers of this country. It eliminates cream waste in every dairy where installed and makes possible the production of the cream practically even in richness day after day, week after week. Keeps the skim milk at home for the stock and enables the creamery men to make better butter that brings higher prices. If you have never seen this remarkable machine in actual operation it will pay you to look up the nearest dealer and ask him for a demonstration.

FINE SPEECHES

(Continued from Page One.)

labor and the eight-hour law was just an illustration of this. As to Mexico, Mr. Mitchell said that intervention was demanded by some republicans. However, he

believed investigation would show that there was never any such demand from the people—it all came from those interests and their representatives who had millions invested in Mexico and who found their dividends cut off by the troubles in the southern republic. This week, he said, they had buried at Great Falls a member of the Montana regiment who died on the border. If there had been intervention, if Wilson had plunged the country into war with Mexico, how many thousands of young lives would have been sacrificed on those deserts?

In spite of all contradictions, Mr. Wilson had kept this country out of the European war and he had accomplished a good deal more than that in forcing the recognition of international law upon the warring nations. Over in Europe thousands were dying in the trenches while others, wounded and suffering, were marooned in that No Man's Land between the two firing lines, where no friendly hand could reach them to give a drink of water or bind up their wounds. All over Europe were those desolated homes. He contrasted with that condition the peace and prosperity in this country, and when he did that he said he could not help exclaiming, "Thank God for Woodrow Wilson."

When the applause that followed the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's fine address had died out, Mr. DeKalb introduced Gov. S. V. Stewart as "the present and the next governor of Montana," and paid an eloquent tribute to him.

Governor Stewart's address to the governor referred wittily to

Mr. DeKalb's introduction and told of taking up the investigation of petitions for pardons when he was first inaugurated. He pardoned a colored man, of whose innocence he became convinced, and the man insisted to the warden that it was "the work of the Lord," while the warden tried in vain to get him to give the governor some credit. "However," said the governor, "I would be willing to have the Lord given the credit for all the good I may do if you will just give the devil credit for all the mistakes I may make," a rally that delighted the audience. Fairly and without exaggeration, he reviewed the record of the democratic administration in the state, and made the flat declaration that so long as he was governor to see that law and order prevailed; that the rights of the citizen, property and otherwise, were fully protected and that the rich and poor were upon an equality before the law.

The governor paid an eloquent tribute to the women of Montana and then referring to F. J. Edwards, his republican opponent, declared that Edwards had put forth wilful misstatements in the campaign. The governor referred to Edwards' pretended interest in the speaker's stand on prohibition, while the people long knew where he stood before Edwards had the courage to define his own position.

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Speeches En Route.

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The Democratic Tractor

