

WOMEN IN FAMILY AUTOS SPREAD WILSON TIDINGS

Peace, Prosperity and Humanity—Their Message to Voters—A Work of Devotion, Without Glitter, Says Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, in Charge of the Movement



The humble Ford and all the other little cars that carry the plain people of the United States about their business and pleasure have come into their own as agencies for reaching the voters in a presidential campaign. As usual, women are the innovators.

Leaving private trains and other expensive frills to the Hughes campaigners, women pledged to the re-election of the President who gave them the Child Labor Law and the Children's Bureau are organizing by neighborhoods from New York to California to spread the gospel of Wilson, peace, and humanity through every countryside and every city ward.

Letters and telegrams by the thousand are being received at the Women's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee in New York City offering the use of the family automobile and the leisure-hour services of women who see President Wilson's cause as the cause of every good mother and every good citizen.

On a big map at Headquarters colored pages are sprouting as counties after county reports the enlistment of women volunteers. They will carry pamphlets and leaflets, as well as personal messages, telling why they regard the President's election as all-important. The work is being directed at Headquarters by Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson and other enthusiastic Wilson workers.

"Our women volunteers are not going out with a bare of trumpets to tell other people what they should do," said Mrs. Gibson. "Each woman will cover her own immediate neighborhood and talk in neighborhood, friendly fashion with those she meets along the country roads and at the farm houses and in the city streets.

"There will be a lot of devotion and no glitter about this work. The women undertaking it are acting from deep conviction—not from a relief from the boredom of social life. The kind of women who are to drive their family cars along the roads for us don't get bored with life. They are in dead earnest, and they have something they are sure is worth saying to the friends and neighbors they meet along their way.

"No district will be too remote or obscure to be included in this canvass. It is another step toward realizing that electing a President is the people's own business and that the good citizen's duties are not confined to voting on election day."

There will be sub-centers of the automobile campaign in the large cities of the West, and each Democratic County Chairman will provide headquarters for the automobile campaign in his district.

The Women's Bureau is urging patriotic women all over the country to join in this work. Any woman interested is invited to notify the Bureau at No. 30 East Forty-second Street, New York City, so that the territory in which she wishes to work may be allotted to her and arrangements made for supplying her with literature, buttons and automobile decorations.

Miss Marie Louise Burge and her sister, of Westfield, N. Y., have voluntarily covered the territory within twenty miles of their home, distributing literature to over 1,000 farmers. Miss Burge writes: "The Women's Bureau at Democratic National Headquarters asking for more literature in order that she may cover the ground again in the interest of the re-election of President Wilson. This work is being done without compensation.

WHEELER TALKS FOR DRY STATE

ADDRESSES LARGE AUDIENCES AT MYRTLE THEATER AND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

HE ANSWERS CLARENCE DARROW

Wayne B. Wheeler, a widely known Ohio lawyer and prohibition worker, who has been prominent in the campaign work of the dries for many years, now general counsel of the Anti-Saloon league of America, addressed a large audience, one that completely filled the Myrtle theater, Sunday afternoon. Probably half those present were women, and all, men and women, seemed to be in hearty accord with the expressions of the speaker. In the evening, Mr. Wheeler spoke to a large audience at the Presbyterian church. Mr. Wheeler said in part:

Montana dry means that the saloons in your state which daily tempt the youth, debauch the weak and pauperize those of moderate income, will close.

Your breweries and liquor establishments which take from the people hundreds of thousands of dollars, will be converted into factories and useful establishments. Just like the Rainier brewery in Portland that employed 156 men as a brewery and now employs 1,200 men as a tannery.

Hundreds of children will have a better chance for an education. In North Carolina school attendance has increased 30 per cent since the saloons closed.

Tax rates will decrease, because saloons increase the cost of government and decrease the per capita wealth of the people. This always increases the tax rate. Georgia dry decreased her tax rate 10 per cent in two years.

Crime and drunkenness will decrease. West Virginia dry decreased arrests for drunkenness 75 per cent the first year and crime was reduced 50 per cent.

South Dakota dry means that the manhood and womanhood of this splendid state thinks more of their boys and girls than they do of the few dirty dollars they will receive from revenue in licensing the traffic.

Every boy and girl in the state will be safer and have a better chance to make good.

It means that this state joins the nineteen dry states and the 80 per cent of dry territory in the United States that are making progress in bettering the conditions of humanity.

Your bank accounts will increase in the state just as they have in Denver where over 2,000 people had savings accounts at the end of the first dry month who did not have them when saloons were licensed there.

Mr. Wheeler said labor would be greatly benefited by prohibition and the man who championed the saloon was not a true friend of labor. Labor in dry territory received more wages than in wet territory and the great labor leaders, Lennon, Mitchell, Cline and others were all lined up against the saloon. Montana dry would mean that this state was keeping step with enlightened public conscience and with advancing civilization.

Mr. Wipfle started out in life as a holiness preacher, said the speaker. Then he became a prohibition candidate and then the editor of the Iconoclast, an atheist paper. The brewers seized upon him as a good word juggler. His arguments, said the speaker, were "conglomerations of heterogeneous, incoherent inconsistencies."

Mr. Wheeler next addressed himself to Rev. Wasson, an Episcopal rector in the state working against prohibition and said he did not represent his denomination. At the recent convention of the church it went on record for the prohibition of the liquor traffic and in Montana the Episcopalians did so last year.

"When a preacher advocates the saloon," said Mr. Wheeler, "we are reminded of what Bassanio said in 'The Merchant of Venice': 'What damned error but some sober brow will bless with a text, hiding its grossness with fair ornament.' Rev. Wasson will be lonesome in Montana where the Catholic bishops, Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians and all other denominations working for the good of mankind are for a dry Montana."

Clarence Darrow, the next champion of a wet state, is coming. He has been in South Dakota and everywhere the speaker was told he made dry votes. Mr. Wheeler declared positively that Mr. Darrow, at Watertown, South Dakota, said: "My sole argument for using liquor is that it tastes good going down." This was neither fact nor reason. The first drink a man took did not taste good going down. A man took it for its effect, a deceptive feeling of hilarity followed by a reaction that left him worse than he was before the drink. It was only when an abnormal appetite was formed by the use of liquor that it tasted good going down and even if it did taste good going down it never tasted good coming up, as it did because the system refused to retain the poisonous beverage.

Mr. Darrow admitted that alcoholic drinks were unhealthful and that all would be better off and live longer if they let the stuff alone. Yet Darrow said he would rather "see the devil than be saved the way some men wanted to save him." No one would deny him the right of going to the devil if that were his choice, although they would all much prefer he should not make that choice. What was denied was his right to go into a business that makes drunkards of others and menaces the health and morals of the people. Mr. Darrow says that liquor is expensive, wastes and church donations and that makes men poor. Mr. Wheeler suggested that the substantial, sober voters of Montana ask the next drunken soak who asks for a nickel to buy a sandwich how much he has given to his wife, who is probably taking in washing to support the children, or how much he has given the doctor or to the church, and in this way determine how many such men are made poor by causes given.

Mr. Darrow was represented as having said that prohibition was the first step in the destruction of personal liberty. The speaker declared there was no personal liberty in a civilized government which gave a man the right to sell an admittedly dangerous beverage. Civil liberty was the only kind of liberty under civilized government and there was as much difference between it and personal liberty as there was between a horse chestnut and a chestnut horse. Bounded alike but very different, anything could be. Personal liberty gave the curses of liberty and civil liberty gave the blessings of liberty. That is what a dry state meant and that was why Montana should go dry.

restrictions on imports. They have made provision for the immediate and systematic development of our carrying trade on the seas. They have at last supplied the means by which the nation may be bound together, materially and spiritually, by a network of good roads upon which both commodities and sympathies may move freely from community to community. They have put the farmer upon a footing of perfect equality with business men and men of all other callings in respect of his access to commercial credit; have placed a great bureau of the government at his service in seeking and finding his best markets; have protected him by establishment of definite standards in the sale of his products, and have put the scientific knowledge of the world at his disposal by practical demonstration at the expense of the government upon the farms themselves. They have emancipated the laborers of the country from the unjust restraints which the courts had put upon them by mistaken applications of old law to new circumstances and conditions. They have released the children of the country in large part from hurtful labor; have sought to safeguard the lives and the health of our laborers in dangerous occupations; and have put agencies of the government itself at the service of those who seek employment. And most of these things have been done within the brief limits of a single administration.

"And still the great work is not finished. It can never be rounded off and concluded so long as circumstances change and the fortunes and relations of men shift and alter. The question you have to decide one week from next Tuesday is whether it shall be prematurely interrupted, perhaps for a generation to come, and all the generous forces of the age and of the world thrown back upon themselves in discouragement and confusion.

"The program remaining is as great as the program accomplished. We will suffer no man, no body of men, through timidity or fear or jealousy, to delay or hinder or embarrass us. Reaction can have no place of tolerance amongst us when all the world waits upon those who plan justice and progress. I summon you, not only to listen, but to swell the hosts that have their faces now set toward the light, their eyes lifted to the horizon where the dawn of a new age begins to brighten; and I summon you with confidence, with a certain expectation of the part America and her people are to play when the dawn broadens into day."

FRED LAMAR, DESPONDENT BAKER, MAKES ATTEMPT TO KILL SELF

Fred Lamar, a baker, in the employment of Melchert bakery, last evening tried to commit suicide by cutting the veins in his wrist.

Mr. and Mrs. Melchert left the bakery about 11 o'clock, and shortly after leaving, Lamar went in the back part of the bakery shop, and remarked to the night baker that he was about to join his wife, who died some time ago. Whereupon he drew his jack-knife and proceeded to cut his wrist. The night baker attempted to stop him, but Lamar threatened his life if he interfered. Fortunately two policemen were in front of the shop and they were called and took Lamar to the city jail.

Lamar has been in the employment of Melchert's bakery for the past three weeks, coming here from Great Falls. Since Sunday he has been acting rather strangely, apparently grieving considerably over his wife's death, and it is thought that this is the cause of his rash action. He is a competent baker, about 32 years old, and well liked.

GREAT FALLS EASY VICTOR.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Oct. 28.—Great Falls high this afternoon, for the first time in three years, defeated the Billings high eleven. The score was 20 to 6. Great Falls scored three touchdowns and kicked two goals. The local eleven outplayed the visitors in nearly every department, and incessantly bucked the line for material gains. Great Falls suffered considerably for offside play and holding, the loss of ground amounting to more than 100 yards.

A. E. HUTCHINSON AND WIFE WERE VISITORS FROM DENTON SUNDAY.

P. G. Whidden of Plentywood was a visitor in the city Sunday.

OBSERVE BIG DAY

(Continued From Page Two.)

and purpose for the future? It is plain what they are. They are the forces of humane, righteous and patriotic purpose which have sprung up in our day in the minds of those who perceive the shortcomings of the law as it has hardened in America and who look forward with purpose and conviction to a new age in which government shall be indeed the servant of liberty and not of privilege. There are men who perceive that American law has not kept pace with American sentiment; that our law has been holding us rigid and immovable, until class has begun in free America, to be arrayed against class; in all what was loyal has begun to play a more important part in our thoughts and determinations than what is human and right; and until America has begun to lag in reconciling what is with what ought to be.

"A new age had dawned upon us while those who were attempting to lead us were stumbling along with their heads over their shoulders, intent upon preserving the conditions of a day that is gone. America had

changed and the whole world had changed. Our commerce and industry had become at once too big for the domestic markets of which our former leaders were always so solicitous; were glutted and we were bound, unless we were to burst our jacket, to find a free outlet into the markets of the world. The time had come when our commerce needed freedom and would be throttled by further restraints. We had acquired foreign possessions, had been drawn into the politics of the world, had begun to play a part which could not be played by provincials but must be played by citizens of the great world of nations. And yet we had not altered our policy or our point of view. The great European war has served at least to show us this one thing, that the world itself had changed; that it had become at once too big a world to submit its destinies to the hostile rivalries and ambitions now of this and again of that member of the great family of men; too compact, too intimate in its contacts, too universal in its ways of intercourse, to make it any longer possible to limit the effects of any nation's action to a single, separate sphere where the rest would be untouched. An inevitable partnership of interests has been thrust upon the nations. They were neighbors and must accommodate their interests to one another, or else disturb the lives and embarrass the fortunes of men everywhere. No wonder that in such an age men in America should be awoke and feel once more, as they felt them in the days when their great republic was set up, the compulsions of humanity and of justice!

"These are the freshening winds blowing out of the life of mankind everywhere, that have brought on a new day in American politics. We have looked once more very critically at our own laws and our own practices and have set to square them with the actual conditions of our life and the life of the world.

Four years ago there were two parties in the field whose program was conceived under the influence of these great forces of progress and adjustment, the democratic party and the progressive party. This year there is but one, the democratic party. In the presidential election of four years ago some fifteen million votes were cast. Of these nearly ten and a half millions were cast for the candidates of the two progressive parties, only three and a half millions for the candidate of the republican party, the party which lingered in the old ways and felt none of the new impulse of a new day. More than two-thirds of the voters of the United States favored then, and favor now, a program whose object is to serve the changing needs of humanity and progress.

"The democratic party was entrusted with the task. These powerful forces of the new age were put under its direction. And under that direction what have they accomplished? They have put both the business and the life of the country upon a new footing. They have released the financial credit, upon which commerce and production alike depend, from the control of small groups of financiers and bankers at the speculative centers. They have released the commerce and industry of the country from the domination of those who were building up the power by selfish and unfair methods of competition. They have supplied those who wished to conduct their business in conformity with the spirit of the laws with friendly guidance and delivered them from a nervous fear of the courts. They have released our foreign trade from the shackles of tariff contrived in the interest of special groups of favored producers, and have created a tariff commission intended to substitute public for private influences, facts for theories and pretensions, in all future legislation with regard to duties and



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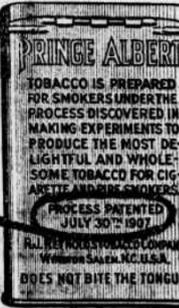
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