Classified Ad Department

This classified ad department is started for the benefit of those who desire to take advantage of the best advertising medium in the state. Have you anything to sell or exchange? This paper will assist you in getting in touch with the right party. Have you feed grain, fruit or farm produce of any kind, blooded stock or chickens, tractors, automobiles, farm machinery, land—anything? There are 25,000 farmers who subscribe to this paper. Headlines will be furnished for different subjects within limitations. Rates are three cents per word for every issue. Count the words and send enclosed with money order. All ads should reach this office Saturday before issue.

REAL ESTATE

32-ROOM Apartment house for sale or trade for ranch property. Box 393, Conrad, Mont.

FARM MACHINERY.

On account of being overstocked we offer our machine stock, consisting of binders, plows, weeders, wagons, etc., at prices below today's wholesale. If you need anything in the machine line, let us hear from you. The Farmers' Produce Co., Big Sandy, Mont.

MORE ABOUT PRIZE CONTEST

The prize contest is now assuming some proportion and the number of letters arriving at this office are keeping the prize board busy judging the merits of the many communications. This should not cause any of our numerous correspondents to desist from their best efforts in the direction of showing to other farmers the advantages of the League. We expect next week to start publishing the letters, but in the meantime, we should like to suggest that our readers supplement their letters to farmers in other states by marking a copy of the Montana Nonpartisan and the National Leader and send it with their communications to the friend they may be writing to . In this way the work of the League will be helped enormously and a great deal of educational work accomplished.

Already the farmers of this state are getting busy in the letter-writing contest announced in this paper last week. We have word from practically all counties in the state that a large number will compete and that as a result the message of the League is going to be carried during the present winter to hundreds of thousands of farmers who hitherto have known nothing about it, or have heard only the side of the enemies of the organized farmers.

The first prize in the contest will be announced if possible next week in this paper.

If any of our readers overlooked the announcement last week of this important contest, we give below another summary of the rules and regulations and prizes for their benefit.

This paper is offering a prize of a book each week from now on indefinitely for the best letter written by a League farmer of this state to a friend of his in some other state, who is not a member of the League.

You undoubtedly have many friends in other states who are not League members. All you have to do to become a contestant for the weekly prize offered is to write a letter to one of these friends telling him or her about the Nonpartisan league, what it is, what it proposes to do, what it has done and your opinion of it. Send a copy of your letter to this paper.

Each week a committee of judges will go over all letters received and the writer of the letter adjudged the best will receive his choice of one of the following three books:

"The New Freedom," by President Woodrow Wilson.

"The High Cost of Living," by Frederick C. Howe, which tells what is the matter with farming.

"Democracy or Despotism," by Walter Thomas Mills, one of the best known economists and writers on political questions in the United States.

One of these books will be given free each week for the best letter received during the week. You can contest as many weeks as you have farmer friends in other states who are not members of the League. That is, you can enter a letter in this contest each week, providing that it is written to a different farmer in some other state each week. Do not submit more than one letter written to the same friend in another state.

Remember also that the letter you enter in the contest must be written to a farmer eligible to join the League and that he must live in some other state than the one you live in, but it does not matter whether he lives in a state being organized by the League or not.

If possible next week we will print the first winning letter and award the first prize.

Save the replies you get from farmers in other states to whom you write. Later we expect to offer prizes for the best of these letters.

BURLESON HAS PLAN TO MAKE SAVINGS BUY WIRES FOR UNITED STATES.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Ownership by the government of the telegraph and telephone systems of the nation was characterized as "imperative" by Postmaster General Burleson today in a letter to Representative Moon, chairman of the house committee on postoffices and post roads.

Mr. Burleson said the systems can be acquired "without the appropriation of a dollar from the public treasury" by applying to an amortization fund for 25 years the savings made under government ownership through elimination of duplications in plants and operating expenses.

BUSINESS MEN GATHER, TALK RECONSTRUCTION

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 4.—In his opening address to the reconstruction congress of business men representing nearly all the industries of the country here today, Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared that American business, in common with like interests of other nations, should be consulted in framing the peace conditions.

"With this in mind," said Mr. Wheeler, "I addressed a letter to the president on Nov. 23, containing the following inquiry:

"'Would it be helpful if American industry should name a thoroughly representative committee, particularly informed regarding the basic industries of the country, to be present in France during the course of the peace conference and available for counsel on such phases of the peace negotiations as may bear directly upon commerce and industry? If such a group would be useful, great care would be taken to select men having the largest vision and the most generous impulses in connection with the resumption of industrial activity throughout the world.'

"To this inquiry the following reply was received:

"'You may be sure that I would send a message to the meeting at Atlantic City if I knew what message to send, but frankly, I do not. It is a time when all must thoughtfully take counsel and apply the wisest action to circumstances as they arise.

"'I am, of course, engrossed with preparations for leaving for the other side. I hope that you will extend my warmest greetings to those who will assemble at Atlantic City.'

"It may be that the president has in mind, or has already selected, an advisory industrial commission with whom the members of the peace conference may take counsel as occasion arises, but upon this point his letter is silent, except in the broad statement that 'we must all thoughtfully take counsel and apply the wisest action to circumstances as they arise.'

"Since in questions of economic reconstruction other matters will undoubtedly be adequately represented with the most expert support that can be marshalled, it is for you to determine whether you regard the matter of sufficient importance to advocate the appointment of a commission whose continuous presence in Paris will provide like representation on behalf of American industry.

"The principle of economic boycott," Mr. Wheeler said, "is neither politically nor economically sound, nor is the principle of 'favored nation' in commercial treaties."

Speaking of the problems of internal adjustment, Mr. Wheeler said:

"Tearing asunder the normal relationship of business and compelling suspension of activity in some instances to meet the emergency of a war program, is properly a function of the government with such acquiescence and aid as business may provide, but the task of making readjustments or rebuilding those same industries into their old uses and efficiency, is the function of business with such acquiescence and aid as the government may provide.

"Insofar as war contracts are concerned and the control of basic materials that entered largely into war production, the government must needs adopt a liberal program with regard to the cancellation of orders."

"CZAR" BURNQUIST GETS ONLY ONE SOLDIER VOTE

Governor Burnquist received one soldier's vote out of six in Glencoe township, McLeod county, according to a letter from Henry Jannusch of Glencoe.

Mr. Jannusch says:

"I want you to know that Glencoe township went over the top as a League township. Evans received 126 votes, Burnquist 26 and Wheaton 7. At the primaries Burnquist got 78 votes. We'll get him yet if we'll stick and you bet we will.

Six soldiers had a chance to vote in our township. Evans got 4 votes, Burnquist 1 and Wheat 1.

"I am sending you a check for the going in all lines. We'll help and we'll stick."

LAST BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT IN NATIONAL LEADER DEC. 30

Get Busy and Vote Now

The League referendum canvassing board has decided to publish the ballot on the election of a president for the League once more, to avoid all possibility of League members failing to vote. The issue of the Nonpartisan Leader for December 30, which goes to every League member in the United States, therefore publishes another copy of the ballot in the current issue. It appears on page 8 of the Nonpartisan Leader of December 30, together with the rules of the referendum and full instructions to League members regarding the voting.

Every League member in this state who has not yet voted should at once cut out the blank ballot from the Nonpartisan Leader appearing either in the issue of December 23 or December 30, vote it and mail it at once to the following address:

Referendum Canvassing Board,
National Nonpartisan League,
Fifth Floor, Endicott Bldg.,
St. Paul, Minn.

Do not send your voted ballot to this paper or to the Nonpartisan League. Be sure and address it plainly as above indicated. We repeat here the rules of the referendum for those who may have overlooked our announcement of them last week.

The question to be decided is this: "Shall the members of the League approve or disapprove the election of President Townley to another term by the national convention?"

A majority of League members voting on the proposition will decide.

In the event the choice of the national convention for president is approved, Mr. Townley will continue as leader of the organization. In the event that it is disapproved, the national convention will have to name another man satisfactory to League members.

The referendum is held at Mr. Townley's personal request.

If you are in arrears in dues it does not bar you from voting.

If you have failed to renew for another two-year period, it does not bar you from voting.

Only League members can vote.

The time is short and all ballots must be in within a few days.

The referendum is in charge of a canvassing board named by the national committee. This board will count the ballots and announce the result. The board consists of the following:

Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, David Evans and Charles A. Lindbergh of Minnesota, H. F. Samuels of Idaho and Mark P. Bates of South Dakota. Vote at once if you have not done so.

LEADS LABOR MEN AT HELENA

W. F. Dunn of Butte

LEAGUE AND LABOR PLANS, ARE IDENTICAL

Big business has spoken and said nothing to help us back to peacetime conditions and the new day. On the contrary it has warned us to expect its worst possible—a raid on the organization of workers. The president has spoken and has said nothing. Congress as a whole has said nothing and done nothing for reconstruction. From all parts of the nation, however, come definite programs adopted by organized farmers and organized workers that express the spirit of the new times and offer real solutions to our pressing problems of employment and living.

The practical agreement of the programs, whether they come from Chicago, New Jersey, California, or a Nonpartisan league convention in St. Paul or a Grange convention in Syracuse, N. Y., is eloquent proof that the common people are more alive to what the country needs than the supposedly more intelligent classes.

WASHINGTON LABOR SPEAKS

One of the latest of these programs is that brought out by the Washington State Federation of Labor. Under the instructions of the executive council, the president of that body sent the following night letter to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor under the date of November 29th:

"Executive council of Washington State Federation of Labor instructs me to urge that you publish full plans of American Federation of Labor for reconstruction and request that you make it conform as far as possible to that of the British workers. We suggest that you include such measures as:

"First—Government ownership of railroads and all utilities.

"Second—Continued control of food prices to prevent further profiteering and to enforce reduction in existing prices when oportune.

"Third—Resist any reduction in existing wage and work standards.

"Fourth—Re-enactment of child labor law.

"Fifth—Maximum eight-hour law, minimum of living wage outlined by Chairman Walsh of the war labor board.

"Seventh — Rehabilitation through vocational training of disabled soldiers and sailors and industrial workers.

"Eighth—Establishment of unqualified right to organize and providing of severe penalty for interference with that right.

"Ninth—Redistribution of accumulated wealth by progressive taxation.

"Tenth—Recall of the judiciary.

"Eleventh—Enactment of Anthony womans suffrage amendment.

"Twelfth—Unemployed insurance.

"Thirteenth—Health insurance.

"Fourteenth — Continuance of all present functions of labor department with sufficient appropriation for same."

This program is of more significance even than appears on the surface, because it represents a growing dissatisfaction with Gomper's tactics of playing in with one of the old parties to get a little legislation and playing conservative to keep as much good will as possible with employers. Yet he has gained little of fundamental importance. A Democratic supreme court threw out the child labor law, and at the present moment neither the national government, the state government nor the local government will give the American Federation of Labor the right to hold meetings in various parts of the country, notably Pennsylvania. A large section of organized labor feels that Gompers' tactics have helped the employers to out general the working class and a more militant, wide-awake policy is demanded.

WHERE IS THE WOMANS PLACE?

Sometimes a series of events come so close upon the heels of each other that they force one to consider them together, as if history had meant us too. And at times history seems to mock us. Consider, for example, a few of the things that took place within the past few weeks.

First, the wife of President Marshall, in an interview, said that woman's place was the home. To be sure she did not go very deeply into the question, and from a reading of the interview one would gather that her belief was due to the fact that she, personally, liked to have her husband do things for her. She was not thinking, evidently, of those women who have no wealthy husbands to do things for them, or of those women who have lost their male protectors and breadwinners, or of those women who are far more able to take care of themselves than any presumptuous male is, and therefore, go out to battle life "on their own". Indeed, there were many things Mrs. Marshall was not thinking of at that time.

Man's Job Is War.

When war came along and it was necessary for her to step into man's shoes, she showed that she was equal to the task. It was then her duty to leave her home—that place which she had so often been told was her only sphere—and do her bit in the mills, factories and offices. Now that the war is over she is told, once more by some, that her place is the home. She is, it appears, shoved back and forth like a pawn, without any regard to the fact that she is actually a creature of flesh and blood. That, Mrs. Marshall is hardly the proper way to approach a question that concerns thousands upon thousands of women who are not so well placed as you, and whom you do not fullly unnderstand.

Woman Ambassador.

So much for that phase of the matter. Almost at the same time as the above sentiments were being uttered by the wife of our Vice-President, a woman ambassador—the first in the world—was appointed from Hungary, to Switzerland. Here was a case where a woman's place was an embassy, not a home in the narrow sense of the world. We have no doubt that this woman's being an embassador will hardly destroy her home instincts if she had them in the first place. And moreover ,it takes two to make a home as well as a quarrel, and in this sense man's place is just as much the home as is woman's.

Woman Counsel.

Also at about this time another interesting event took place, in which a woman figured prominently. Mrs. Anna K. Kross, was appointed assistant corporation counsel of the city of New York. The papers do not say whether any home was broken up in this instance. One shadow, however, does hang over this latter case, which it is our duty as protagonists of the truth to point out. Mrs. Kross, who has already made a success as a lawyer, will accept less wages than a man would have received for the place, since she believes that woman will never be a permanent industrial unit. Such an attitute is not quite fair to the men—the permanent industrial units in Mrs. Kross' opinion. For by such an act a woman helps to lower the man's standard of wages. Once a lower standard is reached then woman wages—on Mrs. Kross's principle—will go a little lower than that, so that women are thus harmed, too.

Where, then, is woman's place? In the home? In the shop? In the office?

Perhaps we will hit nearest the truth if we say, in all of these. Some women in one ,some in the other. These matters cannot be settled on the basis of sex. Therein lies another error of Mrs. Kross'. It is the work done that is paid for, not the gender of the worker. Sometimes the quality or quantity of labor is determined by sex—where, for instance, women cannot produce the amount of work a man can. In such a case they are paid less, not because they are women but because they have actually produced less. In Mrs. Kross' case this cannot hold true; there is no physical or mental law saying why a woman should be a worse counsel than a man.

Need Women.

There is no doubt in the minds of forward looking people that we need more women in public life. Such women's place is public life which is by no means incompatible with a home. A good many of the society women, for example, who are always saying that women's place is the home, are rarely home even to bring up their own children. On the other hand, a great many men, noted for their public services, are no less noted as home men.

As to the women in everyday worklife; the case was settled long ago. Wherever their place may be, it now is not exclusively the home, in the narrow sense. It is therefore up to all of us to see that they get a fair and square deal in the matter of wages, conditions and opportunity.

Armistice Begun and Ended

The great war has spent its momentum and like the slowing down of a mighty piece of machinery it somes creakingly to a halt. The papers have been loud in their boast of victory, the people ran through the streets yelling, dancing, cat-calling; they celebrated, and all with that cold, glittering want of enthusiasm which seems to be part of our general psychology.

One wondered watching them; just why they celebrated, just what emotion dominated their myriad minds; were they glad that the war was over? that Germany had been defeated? that at last the restrictions, the regulations and the suppressions were at an end? or why were they glad? As one took in the scene; the proudly marching bands, the florid ungrammatical floats, the laughing black-eyed girls and the noisy blustering boys, one wondered if they knew or realized all of even part of the stupendous currents which held in check by the war were at last unleased by the signing of the armistice terms.

The Banker.

We passed a great hotel before which a brass band grunted and shrilled in patriotic syncopation, surrounded by a swaying, joddeling, enticing mob of couples, essaying the grotesque exercise of the fox-trot, with walking-shoe and asphalt pavement complications. In a brightly lighted window on the first floor sat the man who had provided the music. A thin man, lifeless-looking and who's grim, grey face did not betray the slightest emotion one way or the other. What was passing behind those hard, dollar-grey eyes, what did he think? A few short months before he had been heard to suggest that labor leaders should be shot one and all and that the labor movement should be suppressed by force of arms. The suggestion was typical of the man, had he changed? had the suffering, the sacrifice, the terror of a war-wrung world expunged these savage manifestations of steely greed for which he had been notorious? alas it was hard to think so.

The Labor Leader.

Then, a labor leader hastily brushed through the crowd, one of those few who epitomise in their stalwart persons, sovereign integrity and splendid courage, who not only cheerfully bear the covert attacks or open brutality of their opponents outside the Federation, but suffer untold agonies of mind because of treacherous conspiracies within. A tall man, compelling attention, a typical leader, "Hello——!" we said, "it's over at last,"—and reached for his hand, "Ugh!" he grunted, over his shoulder, his eyes full of ire—"t's just begun," and the crowd swallowed him. Just begun! the words burned and flamed before our eyes, just begun, but—what is this?

The Go-Between.

There stood against the shuttered window of a store, his mouth automatically opening and shutting over his tobacco brown teeth as he emited a never-ending succession of monotoncus noises, one of the most successful practitioners of the nothing-for-something fraternity with which our community is adorned. His yellow, haggard face, tinged by a near-by arc-light with a pallid green, started fixedly out from the surrounding gloom, it expressed neither joy or pain, hope or fear; as unemotional as a wooden Indian he stood, fearfully still save that he mechanically beat out of an auto horn clutched to his breast a continuous and terrifying bellow. Oblivious of all around him, unmoved, unswayed, merely making hidious and unintelligent noise. The man had been a bitter advocate of the tar and feather treatment for what he called pro-Germans but which really meant advocates of progress. What did he think? What did it all mean to him?

And there they were, all in one short hour, forces still unabated, still organizing for a more bitter struggle. The banker buying music that the mob might have their circus and forget their pain. The labor leader plunging through the crowd, his thoughts fixed upon the battle "just begun" and between them, ready to desert from one camp to another as advantage pointed, but never rising above the caliber of a camp follower, the anti-progressive "professional" man. The self-same three, representing the self-same forces which battled so fiercely of yore, unswayed, unaltered by the war, unregenerate, girding their loins for combat. The military armistice signed, seems to mean that the industrial armistice such as it was—is ended.

The Greater (?) Iowa association is going to start a campaign of extermination of the Nonpartisan league, the Socialists and the influence of the Iowa Homestead. This campaign started December 16, 1918. It's too bad, just when everything is running along smoothly, some one bobs up and takes the joy out of life. Goodbye, Iowa Homestead, "red" Socialists and the Nonpartisan league; Colonel Woodworth Clum and Colonel G. Watson French will soon be camping on your trail.—TRI-CITY (ILL.) LABOR REVIEW.

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