

VOLUME XII

GLASGOW, VALLEY COUNTY, MONTANA, DECEMBER 24, 1915.

NUMBER 34

## GRAIN PRICES TAKE BIG JUMP

Rise of Ten Cents in Price During the Week.

## BIG PROFITS FOR FARMER

Many Farmers in County Have Been Holding Grain—Even Higher Prices Looked for.

Farmers and elevator men in Valley county who have been holding their wheat expecting a rise in the market, had their brightest hopes realized when the market took a big upward rise Wednesday. Farmers in northeastern Montana are over \$1,000,000 richer than they were before the rise, as the wheat crop is estimated to be over 10,000,000 bushels for this part of Montana.

It is estimated by the commissioner of agriculture and publicity that the state of Montana produced 33,000,000 bushels of grain on the farms this year, and that of this, about half or 15,000,000 bushels is still left on the farms or stored in the elevators. Many of the farmers in this district who live near the railroad have already sold most of their wheat crop, but the farmers in the north country are the ones who will benefit most by the big jump in the market. The late harvest kept many of the farmers in the Baylor, Opheim and Glentana country from hauling in their grain earlier and, as they had a monster crop up there, they will be greatly benefited by the rise in prices.

Earlier in the fall, the bulk of the wheat was sold for 80 cents per bushel. It has advanced within the past month or two to 90 cents per bushel and the recent rise has boosted the price to an even dollar a bushel in the state.

As a result of the rise it is expected that there will be a big wheat movement from Montana to eastern markets in the next thirty days, unless elevator men are convinced that there will be a further advance, a belief shared by many who have been watching the markets. It is estimated that Montana's entire wheat crop will be worth in Montana more than \$24,000,000. The entire grain crop is estimated at \$58,605,606.

The local market was at its highest point on Wednesday when No. 1 northern was marked at \$1.00; No. 2 hard winter wheat at 98 cents, and flax at \$1.87 per bushel. Yesterday the market opened with No. 1 northern at 97c; No. 2 hard at 96c, and Durum at 93c. At the close No. 1 northern was selling for 99c, a two cent rise; No. 2 hard for 97c, and Durum for 96c, a rise of three cents.

One of the remarkable features about Montana crop statistics, as tabulated in the government crop report, is the fact that the per acre yield on practically every grain product in this state has increased more than that of any state in the union. The per acre yield of all grains, with the exception of corn, was greater in 1914 than that of any other state for a fifteen-year average, but this year an even better record has been made.

The government report shows that the wheat yield per acre in this state in 1915 was 26.5, while for a fifteen-year average it was 25.4, an increase in favor of 1915 of 1.1 bushels. Other states may have made large increases in per acre yields, but in Montana this year it is 8.8 higher than the best record for fifteen years made by any state, which was Wisconsin, where 17.7 bushels on an average were produced per acre during that time.

Montana oats yielded an average of 52 bushels per acre as against 51 last year, or 43.2 for the fifteen-year period. The next best yield for the fifteen-year period was in Ohio, which has produced a fifteen-year average of 33.7. Wisconsin produced 32.9.

Rye in Montana yielded 22.5 in 1915, the fifteen-year average being 22.2. Flaxseed averaged 10.5 per acre as against a fifteen-year average of 10.3. The per acre average of potatoes this year was 154.9 bushels, the fifteen-year average being 148.

Corn made a phenomenal increase, jumping from a fifteen-year average of 25.8 to 28 this year.

## WOULD STOP ALLOTMENTS.

The Turtle Mountain Indians of North Dakota have been for the past three or four years, coming into this district and settling upon our lands by the allotment system and, in this manner, many a good farm has been

taken up by an Indian that won't build up the country or increase the revenue of it. The allotment system of Indians should have been abandoned ten years ago, but was not, and the band was to increase the advantage of the Montana lands and came into this district and settled, in many instances taking up whole townships.

To remedy this, Senator Myers has introduced a bill which closes the allotment system at once. This bill will meet with the approval of many settlers in this section of the state. A copy of the bill is as follows:

A bill to close the allotment roll of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That no allotments shall be made under the act of April 21, 1904 (thirty-three United States at large, page 194), to any member of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians born after the approval of the act.

## NEW YEAR'S WATCH PARTY.

"Ring out the old,  
Ring in the new,  
Ring out the false,  
Ring in the true."

The New Year 1916 will find a royal reception awaiting him when he arrives in Glasgow at midnight next Friday. All arrangements have now been made to speed the departing year and usher in the new by E. A. Edberg, who has leased the Coleman hotel for that night and will put on one of his famous "watch parties."

Everyone who was at the New Year's party at the Shannon hotel last year will recall the scenes of merry-making and fun, and those who were not fortunate enough to be there, can make up for it this year by being at the Coleman on New Year's eve. Many new things are promised, and they'll all be sprung at the party. There will be souvenirs for everybody and other diversions galore, with music by a good orchestra.

On Friday night, December 31, there will be a big dance in the Gibson opera house. At 11 o'clock the doors to the dining room of the Coleman will be thrown open and a turkey supper will be served. In order to be sure of securing tables for that night, table reservations are now being made.

## MASONIC ELECTION.

North Star Lodge No. 46, A. F. A. M. elected and installed officers on Monday evening at the Masonic hall. The officers elected for the coming year were:

Thomas R. Jones, W. M.; Dr. A. N. Smith, S. W.; Nick Hahn, J. W.; C. R. St. Clair, treasurer; Owen Yerkes, secretary; Robert M. Young, trustee for three years.

Worshipful Master Jones made the following appointments:

Robert Spears, S. D.; Henry A. Yotter, J. S.; S. C. Moore, S. S.; Walt Beynham, J. S.; Geo. Anderson, Tyler.

Past Master P. E. Kent installed the foregoing officers in an impressive manner. The retiring master of the lodge, Fred K. Amundson was presented with a beautiful jewel by Dr. G. H. Klein, for the lodge, in an appropriate way to fit the occasion.

The members then withdrew to the dining room of the temple, where they partook of an excellent and delicious banquet served by "Mine Host Hague."

The newly elected brethren made short talks which were all of interest.

## CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Christmas Service, Sunday Morning, December 26, 1915, at 11 o'clock. Chant "Come Unto Me"—Choir. Doxology and Lord's Prayer. Chorus "Break Forth Into Joy"—Barnby.

Responsive reading. Quartette "Now When Jesus Was Born"—Stearns. Prayer and response. Bass Solo "Nazareth" Gounod—Dr. Layton.

Scripture reading. Chorus "There Were Shepherds"—Woodstock. Offering.

Hymn. Address by the pastor. Chorus "The Heavens Are Telling," from "The Creation," by Hadyn. Announcements. Hymn. Benediction. Postlude.

## PRIZES WON AT CORN SHOW

Valley County Well Represented By Exhibits.

## TWO PREMIUMS AWARDED

F. L. Belzer and C. M. Peterson of Nashua Given Prizes at National Corn Show.

Out of hundreds of entries from this district, Valley county won two prizes at the First National Corn show in St. Paul last week. The northeastern part of the state, comprising the counties of Valley, Sheridan, Richland, Dawson and Blaine were included in district No. 1, and out of the four premiums awarded in this district, two were won by exhibits from Valley county. The third prize for corn grown in this district went to F. L. Belzer of Glasgow and the fourth prize to C. M. Peterson of Nashua.

The corn show was even a greater success than its promoters ever thought it would be and the manner in which every part of the country responded with exhibits shows the interest that the farmers themselves are taking in making the production of corn the first crop of this part of the country. Twenty-eight Montana boys, with 280 fine ears of corn, entered in the competition, are recognized as keen competitors for the \$5,000 worth of trophy cups, the awards to be given after Professor E. A. Moore of the Minnesota Agricultural college has examined minutely all of the 1,500 exhibits from the northwestern states. There is corn from practically every northwestern state at the show, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, the Dakotas and Minnesota being represented. Experts who visited the exposition in the new mammoth Hill Railway building in St. Paul, declared that Montana had an amazing lot of fine quality corn on display.

Besides the corn exhibits entered by the boys of Montana in competition with the exhibits of boys of the other states named, Montana also has entered in the show 196 exhibits of ten ears each, grown by mature farmers of the Treasure state. Commissioner of Immigration Flint of North Dakota, who was a visitor at the show, was particularly impressed with the fine showing made by Montana and generously gave expression to the fact several times in passing before the exhibit rack, that it was not so long ago that people expressed the opinion that corn could not be successfully grown in North Dakota. In this regard he said: "The corn I have seen here today certainly clinches the fact that Montana herself is very much in the corn belt. Why, some of the corn entered from Montana was raised at an altitude of 3,800 feet. Just think of it, and it is some corn, too. It is of exceptional quality."

Commissioner Flint congratulated J. J. Hill for his zeal in bringing about such a show. He stated that it is bound to stimulate better corn growing all through the northwest.

Prof. R. A. Moore, who judged the exhibits, was also gratified with the showing made.

"The northwestern states have made the most amazing progress in corn raising that can be recalled in the history of the production of this grain in this particular section of the United States," said Mr. Moore, in commenting on the exposition. "Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon have a wonderful future in the production of corn and this means a corresponding progress in live stock raising."

There were no sweepstakes, the competition being confined to the districts of the seven states named. The trophy cups were given by the First National bank and the Northwestern Trust company.

Following is the list of the prize winners in the various districts:

District No. 1.  
First—J. H. Hass, Edwards.  
Second—G. G. Webb, Hillside.  
Third—F. L. Belzer, Glasgow.  
Fourth—C. M. Peterson, Nashua.

District No. 2.  
First—H. E. Clack, Havre.  
Second—H. Otto, Havre.  
Third—H. Lannereng, Fresno.  
Fourth—O. Stromberg, Havre.

District No. 3.  
First—D. S. Whitehorn, Dayton.  
Second—D. S. Whitehorn, Dayton.  
Third—D. S. Whitehorn, Dayton.

Fourth—D. S. Whitehorn, Dayton.

District No. 4.  
First—E. E. Eiker, Hartley.

Second—Art Ferguson, Howard.

Third—C. F. Bolive, Cartersville.

Fourth—S. J. Morrison, Miles City.

District No. 5.  
First—Chas. Holecck, Musselshell.

District No. 6.  
First—A. J. Newton, St. Ignatius.

Second—W. H. Sabin, St. Ignatius.

## STRONG TEAMS COMING.

The basketball team of the Glasgow high school will have some exceptionally hard games at the opening of the season here. The Malta basketball team will play here on Thursday evening, December 30, and as the Malta boys play a good, stiff game, the spectators may look forward to a lively contest. For this game tickets admitting spectators to the gymnasium floor or the first balcony are 50 cents, other tickets 35 cents and students 25 cents.

On Friday evening, January 7, the Havre team will play the Glasgow team. Last year Havre had the championship team of the northern Montana district. The Glasgow boys are planning to give them a fast game this year. Liberal patronage will do much to give the boys the necessary confidence and enthusiasm.

## BIG DANCE AT GLENTANA.

On New Year's Eve, December 31, Glentana will stage the biggest dance and banquet ever attempted in the north country, and everything will be absolutely free. Money will be considered counterfeit and not accepted. Barn rooms will be furnished free for the teams, and besides the dance being free, the guests will be treated to a fine banquet without one penny of cost to them. Everything is being looked after by the committee on arrangements, which by the way, comprises every business man in Glentana, and every visitor will be given a royal good time, one that will make him remember Glentana.

This dance will be in the nature of an old settlers' re-union, with nobody barred. Old time dances will predominate and old-fashioned music furnished mostly by farmers living near Glentana. The committee has arranged with an orator of renown to make a short address and Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern, and Edmund Pennington, president of the Soo, have been invited to attend.

There will be competitive dances between local old timers for prizes and these will be well worth going miles to see. There will be ample room for everybody, as the hall is 40x70 feet in size and has a hard maple floor that makes it fine for dancing. Everyone is invited and nobody barred at the mid-winter festival of the north country.

## BROTHER'S QUARREL FATAL.

Andrew Simonson, aged 15, killed his brother, aged 13, Monday morning, December 20, at Scobey. The boys had been left alone on the farm, about 13 miles southeast of Scobey, by their father some three weeks ago and were together looking after the stock and general farm work.

Monday morning the two boys became engaged in a quarrel, as the result of which Bernard Simonson is now lying dead in the Scobey morgue. He has a large fracture in the right temple and a broken nose. Andrew confessed fully his crime and, being young and apparently a little demented, does not seemingly realize the seriousness of his act. The father is still away. The mother and several other children left some time ago and are ignorant of the affair.

The coroner's inquest was held Tuesday afternoon at Scobey under Assistant County Attorney Ellery of Plentywood. The coroner's jury returned the verdict that Bernard Simonson had come to his death as the result of being struck with a blunt instrument in the hands of his brother, Andrew Simonson. The boy was taken to Plentywood Wednesday, where he will be held pending trial in the district court.

## DECLARE BIG DIVIDEND.

George P. and H. B. Elliott, fiscal agents of the Home Builders' company of northern Montana, arrived in the city today from Havre, where they attended the annual meeting of the directors of the company. At this meeting, a second dividend of ten per cent was paid to all stockholders, which is considered a record. A big year is looked for in 1916, and Glasgow will be one of the main points of activity.

## STATE'S CROPS BREAKS RECORDS

Grain Production in State Double that of 1914.

## INCREASING IN ACREAGE

All Crops Show Substantial Gains—Corn Rapidly Coming to Front As One of Main Crops.

Montana in 1915 produced nearly twice as much wheat as in 1914 and almost 4,000,000 bushels above the estimate made by Seth Maxwell, commissioner of agriculture and publicity, a record not equalled by a single state in the union, so far as reports received up to date show.

A government crop report received recently by H. F. Alps, in charge of the Helena weather bureau, places the wheat production of Montana at 33,800,000 bushels as against 18,360,000 bushels last year.

Wheat recently sold in Minneapolis at \$1.20 per bushel, which would mean that Montana's wheat crop on the Minneapolis market today would sell for the tremendous sum of \$40,560,000.

But the most remarkable of all, is the fact that the total grain yield of the state is larger by nearly 12,000,000 than has been estimated by even the most optimistic. The grain yield for 1915 has been placed at about 60,000,000 by those who have made the crop a study, but the government report shows it to be 71,795,000 bushels.

Montana's grain crop if sold on the Minneapolis market today would easily bring a half billion dollars or more.

The wheat crop is the largest of all grains, with oats a close second. The report shows there were 31,200,000 of oats grown this year, as against 18,550,000 last year, this crop also nearly doubling that of 1914. Oats sold recently around 40 cents on the Minneapolis market.

That the state is rapidly coming to the front as a corn producer, and that in spite of the prophets of the middle west who hold that corn is strictly a middle west product, is shown by the fact that nearly 2,000,000 bushels were grown here, the exact figure being 1,960,000 bushels. This was an increase over last year of 560,000 bushels.

Barley production increased from 2,135,000 in 1914 to 2,720,000 in 1915, an increase of over 600,000 bushels. Montana farms yielded 225,000 bushels of rye as against 210,000 in 1914.

Flaxseed fell off in production, which is the only decrease noted in any of the farm products grown on Montana ranches with the exception of hay. This is probably due to the fact that much of the land formerly sown to that grain was put in wheat this year. The report shows that there was raised in the state 1,890,000 bushels as against 2,400,000 bushels last year.

Potatoes, which are rapidly becoming one of the staple products of the state, increased in production from 5,180,000 bushels in 1914 to 6,040,000 bushels in 1915. There were 1,560,000 tons of hay put up this year and 1,750,000 tons last year.

The increase in acreage sown to various grains is gratifying, showing that more and more land is being put under cultivation each year. The report shows there were 1,280,000 acres sown to wheat as against 910,000 last year; corn 70,000 acres and 50,000 last year; oats 600,000 and 530,000; barley, 80,000 and 70,000; rye, 10,000 and 10,000; flaxseed, 180,000 and 300,000; potatoes, 39,000 and 37,000; hay, 775,000 and 700,000.

Crop production in this state this year aggregates in quantity about 35 per cent more than last year. Prices on December 1 averaged 12 per cent lower than a year ago, making total value of crop production, on this basis, about 19 per cent more than last year. The estimates are based upon those crops whose value in the last complete crop census represented 75 per cent of the value of all crops.

For the United States production this year aggregates in quantity about 9 per cent more than last year. Prices December 1 averaged 1 per cent lower than a year ago, making total value of crop production, on this basis, about 8 per cent more than last year; these estimates are based upon crops where value in the last complete crop census represented 85

per cent of the value of all crops grown, and may be regarded as representative of all crops.

## IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, Illinois and Washington furnished the bulk of the new farmers that emigrated to Montana during the year. This is shown by the annual report of Dr. W. J. Butler, state veterinarian, giving the number of livestock importations into the state. While some of these importations are of stock cattle, by far the great majority represent the animals of real farmers who have moved to the Treasure state. The total number of such shipments in 1915 was 2,166, compared with 3,630 in 1914.

Importations by states were as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 3; California, 5; Canada, 39; Colorado, 10; District of Columbia, 1; Idaho, 7; Illinois, 115; Indiana, 21; Iowa, 85; Kansas, 29; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Michigan, 4; Missouri, 80; Minnesota, 386; Nebraska, 110; New York, 1; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 470; Ohio, 8; Oklahoma, 20; Oregon, 48; Pennsylvania, 1; South Dakota, 195; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 8; Utah, 4; Washington, 164; Wisconsin, 85, and Wyoming, 56.

"Even though for a number of months we had a quarantine prohibiting the importation of cattle, sheep or swine into Montana," says the report, "we have during the past year imported 12,220 horses, 40,015 cattle, 52,454 sheep and 282 hogs."

"The importation of cattle from eastern stockyards has caused us considerable anxiety, due not only to the presence of foot and mouth disease in Illinois, but also to the fact that many tuberculosis reactors are shipped for sale by unscrupulous stockmen to the stock centers, and also to the fact that infectious pneumonia and shipping fever have been very prevalent in the stockyards during the past season. It was not considered advisable to quarantine all shipments coming into Montana, but for the protection of our livestock industry we considered it necessary to inspect and quarantine all animals coming from stock centers. Livestock sanitary board order No. 15 was therefore issued and although the increased work entailed by this order has caused the livestock sanitary board considerable expense, we are in a position to positively state it has saved the state of Montana many thousands of dollars and has resulted in a better grade of livestock being shipped in from stockyards, although the quality of animals shipped in from eastern stock centers is not always of a desired standard, but the quality of livestock is not a question of sanitation, or legislation, but one of education.

"A few years ago all feeders and range stock shipped into Montana were shipped from the southwestern states and arrived in Montana during the spring months, but owing to the growth of agriculture in our state we no longer receive great herds of cattle from the southwestern states during the spring. Our farmers need their range during the summer to grow their crops and our market has changed from the southwestern states to the river stockyard centers such as South St. Paul, Sioux City and Omaha, and the time of shipping in from the spring months to the fall.

From both a material and a sanitary standpoint this is somewhat unfortunate as the grade of cattle from the stockyard centers is not equal to that of our range cows, and from a sanitary standpoint we know that disease is much more liable to follow shipments from stockyard centers than from our open range countries. This is a matter that must receive the serious consideration of our stockmen and the livestock sanitary board, but I consider the proper solution not one of legislation but one of education."

Indicating the better care Montana stockmen are taking of their livestock, the report shows 84,775 cases of blackleg vaccine were distributed during the year.

Out of 13,851 head of cattle tested for tuberculosis this year, only 345 reactors were found, a percentage of .024.

There was no serious outbreak of hog cholera in Montana during the year. The worst cases were found at Billings, where growers fed their animals pork scraps, a common way to spreading hog cholera, according to the report.