

### WALTON PLEADS GUILTY TO PAY CAR ROBBERY

#### Daylight Holdup of Burroughs Car Was Sensational Crime.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 1.—James Walton, confessed leader of the gang that held up and robbed a pay car of the Burroughs Adding Machine company of \$22,000 here August 4, repeated in recorded despite the plea of guilty he entered earlier in police court. He was remanded to the county jail to await sentence.

The robbery of the Burroughs pay car August 4 was one of the most daring and successful crimes of its kind ever perpetrated in Detroit, and was accomplished despite extraordinary precautions taken by the Burroughs company to guard against just such occurrences.

In spite of the fact that armed guards were stationed every half block from the bank to the Burroughs plant, four or five men in a small touring car, stopped the pay car within half a block of the company's plant, and worked with such rapidity that within less than three minutes they had transferred to their own machine five cash boxes containing more than \$22,000 and escaped.

One of the guards, Rudolph Cooper, who hurried up to the pay car when it was stopped, was shot and slightly wounded by one of the bandits. Hundreds of persons who saw the affair, watched its consummation in the belief that they were witnessing the filming of a photo play.

A hunt for the bandits was immediately taken up and covered every county surrounding Detroit, nearly a score of automobiles loaded with policemen and deputy sheriffs, heavily armed, taking part. After searching along every highway leading out of the city for nearly 36 hours, the officers gave up the chase, and detectives were assigned to the case. It was at first thought the bandits had dashed out a highway leading to Lansing and Grand Rapids, Mich., and at one time they were believed to have been cornered between Novi and South Lyon, about 30 miles from the city. It later developed, however, that the robbers remained near the scene of the holdup for more than a week.

During the night and day following the crime, vague reports were received from several villages and towns throughout the lower part of the state, telling of small automobiles racing through at high speed. These reports were all traced, but none developed anything tangible.

The first positive development came August 17, when a Detroit newspaper printed a statement by a girl stenographer, declaring that on the night of August 4, two trunks which she later learned contained the stolen money, were brought to her rooming house, a short distance from the place of the robbery. The trunks were kept there one night, it was stated, and then removed to another rooming house nearby. After being kept at the latter place for a week, they were taken to a third house, and from there were traced to a Detroit freight depot. The trail then led, the police said to St. Louis, where the state investigations conducted in St. Louis and Dallas finally led to the arrest of James Walton, who confessed the author of the robbery. Walton said, that he and three other men planned the robbery.

### TRAMP INDIAN BAND HAS A HOME AT LAST

#### Government Sets Aside 57,000 Acres Near Havre, Mont., for "Rocky Boy" Creeks.

Havre, Mont., Nov. 1.—The "Stony" highway of the "Rocky Boy" Indians at last led to the "greenward". Driven about from pillar to post ever since they wandered across the Canadian boundary through Glacier National park several years ago, as tramping tribesmen of the Creek nation, this band of 300 redmen has had a lot so hard that the nickname "Rocky Boy" naturally attached to it.

With the opening of the Fort Assiniboine military reservation, embracing 200,000 acres near Havre, the United States government set aside 57,000 acres for these Indians and they are rejoicing in the fact that they are at last to have a permanent home.

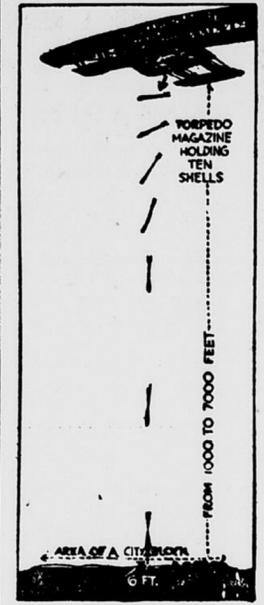
There are about 75,000 acres of tillable land in the tract, and the land to be thrown open to white settlers. The reservation is in the Bear Paw mountains. Applications for purchase in the tract may be made at Havre from October 25 to November 7.

### Says Germany Might Have Won In 60 Days; Naval Dash Would Have Made Her Europe's Master

Washington, Nov. 1.—Admiral Lord Beresford asserts in a letter to Colonel Robert M. Thompson, president of the Navy League of the United States, that if Germany had taken advantage of her opportunity at the outbreak of the European war, the Germans would have entered Paris, compelled peace with France, and reached Petrograd in a short time. "We would have been brought to our knees in a couple of months," says the British admiral.

Portions of Admiral Beresford's letter are as follows: "I wish people had listened to me before the war. I think it might have been averted; anyway, we escaped a most appalling danger, as if the Germans had attacked us first without a declaration of war and sent what they could have sent—140 cruisers and armed merchant ships on to our unprotected trade routes, we would have been brought to our knees in a couple of months; they could have put down our merchant ships in the first week, and if we had had three times the number of dread-

### DEADLIEST OF AERIAL TORPEDOES NOW IN POSSESSION OF U. S.



How new torpedo may be used to destroy a city.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The United States army has a torpedo for dropping from aeroplanes that will do more damage than any of those that have been dropped by German Zeppelins in England or by British or French aeroplanes in Germany. The difference between this and all other bombs is that it explodes at a certain distance above ground, scattering its fragments horizontally, while the point at which others explode is always uncertain.

Existing aerial bombs are of two kinds—one that explodes on contact, the other timed with a fuse to explode in the air. The trouble with the former is that its high explosive has a tendency on impact with the earth to blow downward instead of laterally, thus creating a great cavity or crater, but causing comparatively little damage.

The trouble with the second is that its accuracy depends upon the aviator's calculations as to his altitude, and also that it is impossible to set a time fuse to minute fractions of a second. A bomb dropped from a height of 5,000 feet is traveling at from 400 to 500 feet a second when it reaches the ground, so an error of one-tenth of a second in the aviator's calculation would allow the bomb to explode either forty or fifty feet in the air or at a considerable depth below the ground.

This new American bomb overcomes both of these difficulties, for it always explodes between five and six feet from the ground. And it does not matter from what height it is dropped. Nor has the aviator to make any calculations. He need not even know how high up he is. All he has to do is to let the bomb fall; it will do the rest.

The inventor of this extraordinary shell is Lester Barlow, who perfected it under the auspices and at the expense of the American government, at the Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia. Barlow is only thirty years old, but he has helped build railways, has worked as a fireman on an ocean steamer, as an electrical apprentice, a gunner in the United States navy, and a wireless operator, and he was on Pancho Villa's staff as an aviator before Villa and Carranza split. It was when dropping bombs for Villa that he conceived the idea of this bomb.

The new aerial torpedo is seven and a half feet long and weighs one hundred pounds. It has a streamline form to give the least possible friction while passing through the air.

The torpedo is carried attached horizontally beneath the aeroplane in a tray and is released by the moving of a small lever. It sets itself after it has fallen three hundred feet. Before being released it is absolutely non-explosive.

One large battleship, armed with such torpedoes, could pass the length of New York city and leave a swath of destruction, for each shell is capable of destroying at least one city block.

Only Mr. Barlow, his attorney, and the officers of the ordnance bureau know the secret of the mechanism that makes this bomb explode with such extraordinary precision. But it may be said that there is nothing electrical about it.

# For the Sake of the State's Prosperity Stand by the Farmers



CHARLES E. HUGHES



LYNN J. FRAZIER



PORTER J. McCUMBER

## Help the farmers by voting for Charles E. Hughes for President.

North Dakota's Prosperity and Welfare depend upon the prosperity and welfare of the farmers of the state. If the farmers do not get a good price for their products the whole state will suffer. Every citizen owes it to himself and his state to work for conditions which will give the farmers a fair price for their products and fair market conditions. Every citizen owes it to himself and his state to co-operate with the farmer.

The farmers of the state and nation will vote to elect Hughes because the Wilson administration has been untrue to them. It has refused to pass a real RURAL CREDITS ACT, but instead has passed a FARM LOAN LAW WHICH WAS NOT MEANT TO WORK. This FAKE RURAL CREDITS ACT has been condemned by the Equity Society and the official organ of the Nonpartisan League.

The farmers of this state and of the nation will vote for Charles E. Hughes because they know a PROTECTIVE TARIFF is needed to secure FAIR PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS. They recall how, even with the abnormal demand created by war conditions the price of wheat was hammered down last year to less than a profitable figure. They know that to get high prices for farm products the WHOLE NATION MUST PROSPER AND THAT THE WHOLE NATION CAN NOT PROSPER UNDER DEMOCRATIC FREE TRADE.

THE FARMERS KNOW THAT ONLY THE ARTIFICIAL CONDITIONS OF THE WAR ARE UPHOLDING AMERICAN PROSPERITY AND THAT WHEN THE WAR CEASES DISASTER IS COMING UNLESS AMERICAN INDUSTRIES ARE PROTECTED.

The farmers will vote for Hughes because the Wilson administration has REFUSED TO TAKE ACTION TO CURB THE EVILS OF GRAIN GAMBLING, which annually rob them of a large share of their product. The farmers will vote for Hughes because Wilson's congress has refused to pass a real federal grain grading act, but instead has given the authority of the nation to state inspectors.

## Help the farmers by voting for Porter J. McCumber

The farmers of North Dakota will vote for McCumber because McCumber stood by them in Congress. He fought for the amendment of the Farm Loan Law in a way that would have made it worth something for the farmer. He endeavored to get congress to pass a real FEDERAL GRAIN GRADING law that would break up the monopolistic control of the grain market. He has worked conscientiously and ably in the senate for the farmer. The farmers intend to stand by him.

## Help the farmers by Voting for Lynn J. Frazier and all the State Officers on the Republican Ticket

The farmers this year have taken part in state politics more effectively than ever before. They are anxious to improve the state government and to give the state better laws. They have nominated on the Republican ticket candidates indorsed by the Farmers' Nonpartisan League. They intend to support them at the polls. The state ticket is headed by Lynn J. Frazier, an able and successful farmer who will make the state one of the best governed it ever had.

## For the good of the Nation, for the good of North Dak. vote the Republican ticket both state and national

### To Save the Nation from War and Dishonor, vote for Charles E. Hughes

"We propose to promote by every practicable means our agricultural interests, and we include in this program an EFFECTIVE system of RURAL CREDITS."

### Charles E. Hughes in his Speech of Acceptance

Political Ads.

**THE MET TODAY**  
 ETHEL CLAYTON & HOLBROOK BLINN In  
 "THE HIDDEN SCAR"  
 A World Famous Story  
 3:30 7:30 9:15  
**10c All Seats All Times 10c**