

EVANS' SUPPORT SOLID; OTHER CAMPS DIVIDED

Farmer-Labor Candidate Already Has 150,000 Votes Solidly United for Democracy.

REACTIONARIES ARE SPLIT

Review of Minnesota Situation Shows Only Two Parties, One Progressive, the Other Reactionary—Evans Solidly Backed by Force.

St. Paul, Minn.—Minnesota has just entered into one of the most interesting and yet one of the most complex political campaigns in its entire history. Politicians are agreed that the coming campaign will see epoch making events in the state's political history.

So far as the elements that go to make up the political situation are concerned, there are numerous complications—so many complications, in fact, that the entire situation takes a many-sided aspect.

Gubernatorial Race Leads. In the gubernatorial race is probably one of the most interesting situations. Into this fight, as well as the fights for offices of attorney general and clerk of the state supreme court, the strength of the powerful force formed by the combination of the National Nonpartisan League and the Minnesota Federation of Labor is being injected.

On the other hand, there is to be an interesting three-cornered fight for United States senator, into which the element of the Nonpartisans and the labor unions have not yet entered. In this senatorial fight, Knute Nelson, Republican, heads the ballot. The reactionary conservative Democrats, who split their party when they nominated Fred Wheaton as gubernatorial candidate in the primaries, decided to keep the Democrats out of the fight and to throw the entire Democratic strength to Knute Nelson, the Republican. They refused to put a Democrat in the race. After the primaries, however, the insurgent Democrats who had supported Judge W. L. Comstock against Wheaton in the primaries, jumped into the battle by advancing Alfred J. Davis, Minneapolis, as insurgent Democratic candidate. Whether he will file as a Democrat or as an independent is the subject of a legal wrangle at the state capital. W. G. Calderwood, Nationalist, and formerly prominently connected with the National Prohibition party organization, is the third senatorial candidate.

Two Camps Evident.

In the gubernatorial fight, two well defined camps are formed. One is progressive, the other is reactionary. The former camp has the unanimous backing of organized farmers and organized laborers. Its candidate is Dave H. Evans, farmer and hardware merchant at Tracy, Minn. He will have not only the backing of organized farmers and organized laborers, but he will also get the support of the insurgent Democrats who were dissatisfied with the high-handed methods employed by the old Lynch machine, which put Wheaton into the running, and all other progressives.

On the other hand, the reactionary forces of the state will be split between J. A. A. Burnquist, incumbent, and Fred Wheaton, reactionary Democrat. Burnquist has made himself obnoxious to every progressive in the state. He signed a letter earlier this year referring indirectly to organized workers as a "lawless element." He has constantly referred indirectly to the farmers of the state as disloyalists. There have been several outward manifestations of the contempt in which organized farmers and organized workers hold Burnquist. He refused to address a farmers' state convention in St. Paul last spring. Later, when the American Federation of Labor held its national convention in St. Paul, the governor was snubbed by not being invited to speak. This was the first time in the history of the federation that its convention was not welcomed by the governor of the state in which it met.

Progressives Oppose Burnquist.

Reasons for this bitter opposition to Burnquist by progressives are numerous. His record is such that he has been accused of being unduly friendly to special interests. He and the public safety commission, of which he is the head, have energetically stepped upon every attempt of progressives for recognition. Their handling of labor controversies, and their refusal to take action to protect farmers' political meetings against interference by mobs are among the things which have caused the most bitter feeling in the ranks of progressives.

On the other hand, Fred Wheaton, the Democratic candidate for governor, is distasteful to progressives both within his own party and outside of it. At the "regular" Democratic state convention in St. Paul, when Wheaton was nominated, the Lynch machine predominated. The machine worked the convention smoothly. Wheaton was railroaded through the convention, as the Democratic nominee, in such a manner that the insurgent Democrats revolted and put Judge Comstock of Mankato in the primary race.

Wheaton is Reactionary. Wheaton's reactionary record is well known. He owns property on

ad that there are 1,455,568,770 tons of ore remaining in the state—far in excess of calculation say an even 1,500,000,000 tons. The average tax since the present law went into effect amounts to about 20 cents per ton of the ore shipped each year. At this rate the future revenue will be \$300,000,000. A fair tax would be at least 80 cents, and probably 75 cents per ton of ore extracted. At the lowest figure the total revenue would be \$900,000,000 from the ore and one-half billion tons remaining in the state.

Therefore, if the present rate of taxation is continued until all the ore is mined, the state will lose \$600,000,000, in addition to the \$300,000,000, it has already lost—a total of \$900,000,000.

But even these fabulous figures do not tell the whole story of the probable losses to the state, through under-taxation of its mineral resources. Under pressure of war demands European countries have recently found means whereby to utilize iron ore with a mineral content as low as thirty per cent, and with a higher percentage of phosphorus and other foreign materials than is contained by the so-called non-merchantable ore in Minnesota. The United States Geological Survey has estimated that there are over 30,000,000,000 of iron-bearing material in the state, which shows a mineral content of 35 per cent or more. The workable iron resources of the world are being so rapidly used up that it is quite within the bounds of reasonable probability that all of these immense deposits will soon be profitably workable. And prices will probably advance so that the royalty value of the remaining ore will equal that of the ore now being mined. In that case, if the state continues to tax at a rate that is 40 cents per ton too low it will in the end lose \$12,000,000,000 on the ore not now considered merchantable. If only one-twelfth of this tonnage proved to be merchantable the loss would be \$1,000,000,000.

Basis of Market Prices.

Under the present law ore is taxed on 50 per cent of the net value of all the ore in the state, at the time of making the assessment each year. The net value is arrived at by subtracting in each case the cost of mining, handling, storing and shipping the ore to Lake Erie ports, and discounting the value of the ore remaining at 4 per cent to the end of an estimated exhaustion period. As the valuation is determined for several classes of ore, for ore in stock pile, ore in mine and ore reserves, and separately for each mine, it is impossible for any but experts to go through all the details, even were it practicable for every person so desiring to go through the records of the Tax Commission. However, the wide margin between the published Lake Erie prices and the values placed by the commission indicate that it has been unable to fix a value for taxation that will result in securing to the state the revenues that rightly should be derived from its ore resources. In 1917 Lake Erie market prices ranged from \$4.50 to \$6.80 per ton, but the average valuation per ton placed by the Tax Commission was 40 cents, giving an average assessed value of 20 cents per ton. It appears that the Commission deducts dockage and transportation charges, instead of actual costs. But, as most of the transportation facilities are owned by the steel trust, there seems to be no good reason for this, except in the cases of independent operators not interested in the transportation facilities. In his book on the cost of mining, published in 1910, Mr. Finlay gives transportation cost as \$1.00 and mining cost as 85 cents per ton, including 10 cents per ton taxes and 40 cents royalty. There has been a considerable advance in rates and wages, but has there been any advance in actual cost? The last report of the United States Steel Corporation shows that on all its operations, costs have been reduced, notwithstanding an advance in wages which they represent to be 80 per cent. Improved methods and economic devices it appears are responsible for this.

Applying Finlay's cost figures to 1917 operations, and assuming the average market price of ore to be \$6.50 per ton, we get a net value per ton of \$4.15. At this price the net value of the ore shipped was \$19,674,350, and a tax at the rate of 10 per cent would have yielded \$1,967,435, which is \$7,887,656 more than the total taxes on mining interests in 1917. If this net value were applied to the estimated ore in the ground, a tax on 50 per cent of the total would amount to the enormous sum of \$93,435,000.

But the market price of ore is not a fair measure of valuation for tax purposes, for the reason that the greater part of the Minnesota ores are owned, mined, shipped and manufactured by the same corporation, which is in a position to control prices. The true value is that shown in their profits, as explained above.

Proposed Tonnage Tax.

A tonnage tax of 3 per cent on the net value of the ore as determined from the net profits made in mining and manufacturing would have yielded to the state, in 1917, \$15,242,371. On the basis of the average profit for 17 years it would have yielded \$9,069,969. On the basis of the average Lake Erie price it would have yielded \$7,887,656. It is plain that even a much higher rate would have to be applied in order to secure to the state the whole of the public interest in its ore resources.

Terrorism Condemned.

Speaking of terrorism before the United States congress, Senator Johnson, of California, said: "Such terrorism could never be expected to occur in a republic, but only in a country like Germany. This terrorism is the same kind that makes it impossible for a man to say from a platform what he wants to say." The California senator did not refer directly to Burnquistian terrorism in Minnesota.

Real Estate Transfers

U. S. A. to Elmer D. Tooley, A. C., lot 15, block 15, Poplar.

U. S. A. to Emil O. Kall, R. C., lot 7, block 3, Wakea.

U. S. A. to Harry S. Riley, receipt, lot 9, block 2, Wakarusa.

Rachel Isben to Chas. H. Simon, warranty deed, lot 11, block 1, Nelson Add., Plentywood.

O. L. Kermott to Ludwig Gisinger, warranty deed, SW 1-4, 3, SE 1-4 SE 1-4, 4-36-49.

Harry Lee to Aloys E. Kamp, warranty deed, lots 13 and 14, block 7, Froid.

Geo. E. Stringer to Stanton K. Williams, warranty deed, S 1-2 SW 1-4, 16, S 1-2 SE 1-4, 17, N 1-2 NE 1-4, 20, N 1-2 NW 1-4, 21-34-51.

D. O. Walker to Orval P. Hansen, warranty deed, W 1-2, lots 5 and 6, block 4, Haskins' 1st add., Medicine Lake.

U. S. A. to P. H. Morrisseny, patent, S 1-2 SE 1-4 SW 1-4, SW 1-4 NW 1-4, 15-27-47.

Philomene Morin to Leon W. Faille, warranty deed, NE 1-4, 34-32-57.

U. S. A. to George W. McLeod, patent, lots 3 and 4, E 1-2 SW 1-4, 19, lots 1 and 2, E 1-2 NW 1-4, 30-37-56.

Christ Smestad to Albert O. Juruel, warranty deed, NE 1-4, 12-30-46.

Mark Johnson to Christ and Clara Christopherson, warranty deed, lot 6, block 7, Wolf Point.

Stephens Padams to Fishbeck & Jarvis Realty Co., warranty deed, W 1-2 NE 1-4, E 1-2 NW 1-4, E 1-2 SW 1-4, W 1-2 SE 1-4, 26-37-55.

Henry Sears, guardian to U. S. A., deed, SW 1-4 NW 1-4, 33-28-51.

U. S. A. to May J. Ruse, patent, W 1-2 SW 1-4, SW 1-4 NW 1-4, NE 1-4 SW 1-4, 26, SE 1-4 NE 1-4, 27-37-51.

Allan Jacobson to Hattie Endicott, warranty deed, lot 12, block 7, Brockton.

U. S. A. to Joseph H. Hericks, patent, S 1-2 SW 1-4, 14, N 1-2 NW 1-4, 23-29-50.

Milton C. Towns to Fred C. Nelson, warranty deed, NW 1-4, 27-32-56.

U. S. A. to Carl M. Jacobson, R. C., E 1-2, 20-35-46.

Roy Paus to Samuel G. Paus, warranty deed, lot 11, block 8, Scooby.

John Broughton to Clarence J. Knutson, warranty deed, lot 5, block 2, Boyer.

Nor. Town & Land Co. to E. M. Fugle, warranty deed, lots 11 and 12, block 4, Archer.

C. E. Sloneker to Jesse Moore, warranty deed, lot 2, block 21, Outlook.

Theodore A. Nielson to Olive J. King, warranty deed, lot 5, block 2, Nielson's Add., Westby.

U. S. A. to Theodore Imbs, patent, NE 1-4 NE 1-4, lot 1, 31-33-48.

U. S. A. to C. T. Swenson, patent, NE 1-4, lot 2, SE 1-4 NW 1-4, 31-33-48.

Theodore Imbs to C. T. Swenson, warranty deed, E 1-4 NW 1-4, lot 1, 31-33-48.

C. T. Swenson to Hans Peder Hanson, warranty deed, NE 1-4, lot 2, SE 1-4 NW 1-4, NE 1-4 NW 1-4, lot 1, 31-33-48.

U. S. A. to Flora B. Strand, patent, E 1-2 SE 1-4, SW 1-4 SE 1-4, 20-34-57.

Frank Schmidt to R. N. Endersby, warranty deed, lots 2 and 3, SW 1-4 NE 1-4, SE 1-4 NW 1-4, E 1-2 SW 1-4, W 1-2 SE 1-4, 2-36-51.

U. S. A. to Harry F. Godfrey, R. C., NE 1-4, 13-35-55.

Albany Enno to Herman Dethman, warranty deed, lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 11-28-57.

U. S. A. to John B. Tyler, R. C., E 1-2 NW 1-4, SW 1-4 NW 1-4, NW 1-4 SW 1-4, 25, N 1-2 SE 1-4, NE 1-4 SW 1-4, SE 1-4 NW 1-4, 26-30-48.

Ole Bauer to O. J. Holcomb, warranty deed, W 25 feet, lots 4, 5 and 6, block 4, Scooby.

U. S. A. to Annie J. Helwig, R. C., SE 1-4, E 1-2 SW 1-4, 22, W 1-2 NE 1-4, 7-34-46.

U. S. A. to Fred H. White, R. C., W 1-2 SW 1-4, 5, SE 1-4 NE 1-4, E 1-2 SE 1-4, SW 1-4 SE 1-4, 6, W 1-2 NW 1-4, 6-36-49.

Andrew Ueland to Jens C. Tunge, warranty deed, E 1-2, 20-36-53.

Agot Renscald to A. N. Sunvold, warranty deed, lots 102, 30, SE 1-4 NW 1-4, S 1-2 NE 1-4, W 1-2 SE 1-4, 2-29-55.

A. N. Sunvold to Laurits Renscald, warranty deed, lot 5, block 12, Froid.

U. S. A. to Elmer H. Williams, R. C., SW 1-4, S 1-2 N 1-2, 23-31-57.

U. S. A. to Henry A. Sutherland, patent, N 1-2 NW 1-4, N 1-2 NE 1-4, SE 1-4 NE 1-4, 18, SW 1-4 NW 1-4, 17, S 1-2 SE 1-4, 7-28-59.

U. S. A. to Edward Espelin, R. C., lots 2, 3 and 4, sec. 4, lots 1, 2, 3, 5-37-46.

Ernst Gross to Fishbeck & Jarvis Realty Co., warranty deed, lot 3, block 2, Riba's add., Plentywood.

U. S. A. to Harry Dietrich, patent, lot 10, block 13, Wolf Point.

A. V. and A. E. Appelgren to Harry Dietrich, warranty deed, lot 1,

block 1, Appelgren 2nd add., Wolf Point.

Anders P. Anderson to Niels J. Anderson, warranty deed, SW 1-4, 32-33-57.

U. S. A. to David Schneekloth, patent, S 1-2 NE 1-4, SE 1-4, 28, N 1-2 NE 1-4, 33-36-51.

U. S. A. to John Schneekloth, patent, NW 1-4, N 1-2 SW 1-4, SE 1-4 SW 1-4, 28, NE 1-4 NW 1-4, 33-36-51.

Annie Helwig to Oie & Co., warranty deed, SE 1-4 SE 1-4, 28, NE 1-4 SE 1-4, 28, SW 1-4, S 1-2 NW 1-4, 27-34-46.

Annie Helwig to Oie & Co., warranty deed, SE 1-4, E 1-2 SW 1-4, 22, W 1-2 NE 1-4, 27-34-46.

Robt. Frederick to Arthur Johnson, warranty deed, SW 1-4, 34-31-58.

Carl Wm. Christensen to Axl L. Pedersen, warranty deed, NW 1-4, 19-33-57.

Ordr No. PREVENTION AND CURE OF SPANISH INFLUENZA

It is by the Sheridan County Council of Defense, duly assembled, hereby ordered, that all regularly-licensed physicians, members of the State and County Council of Defense, Red Cross Nurses, and nurses acting under the authority of the local or State Boards of Health, or the North Sheridan County Chapter of the American Red Cross, and all members of Community Councils of Defense, be, and the same are, hereby authorized, employed and directed to enforce the following: REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF SPANISH INFLUENZA, the violation of which is a misdemeanor, to be punished by fine or imprisonment, upon conviction:

1. All patients infected with this disease are hereby QUARANTINED upon order of their attending physician and their attendants are hereby required to wear face masks, or use other precautions approved by the physician in charge, to prevent the infection of such attendants and the spread of such diseases.

2. Patients are hereby required, unless released by order of the physician in charge, to remain on the premises for at least FIVE (5) DAYS after the temperature has become normal and the fever subsided.

3. Patients during CONVALESCENCE are required to wear the face masks for five (5) days after leaving their rooms, or to take other and proper precaution approved and authorized by the physician in charge.

4. SPITTING, ON FLOOR OR SIDEWALK by any person is hereby prohibited during the prevalence of this epidemic.

5. UNNECESSARY SOCIAL AND OTHER GATHERINGS ARE PROHIBITED. Let all funerals be as private as possible.

6. THE GATHERING OF MINORS ON THE STREETS IN THE EVENINGS and at other times is prohibited and all public peace officers are required to run idle children off the streets. There is plenty of work for these children to do.

7. BREAKING QUARANTINE is a violation of this Order and must be prosecuted, and all Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction to try and determine the issues in said cases. Report violations of this Order to the Community Council of Defense in each Community, to the Council of Defense at Plentywood and to the County Attorney.

It is specifically pointed out that there is no real danger in Spanish Influenza if proper precautions are taken. The symptoms are fever, aching of muscles, and lassitude, with headache, sore symptoms arise, go to bed and call a doctor. Follow his instruction implicitly. In the meantime open the bowels with a cathartic, and if you want to take any other medicine, take aspirin in five-grain doses until the doctor comes. The infection is spread by microbes which alight in the nasal passages and throat, from which they are absorbed into the system. Keep the nose and throat clean with any good antiseptic washes and sprays, and there is little danger of infection. Deaths from this disease occur AFTER the grip germs have done their work, leaving the body weak and unable to withstand pneumonia and infection. Most of the deaths that have occurred have following the action of the patient in trying to fight out the cold, standing up. Don't take booze; it will do no good. Quinine will not give much relief. Aspirin helps a lot, and if the patient goes to bed and takes a dose of Dovers' Powders, it will generally break up the infection; but he must be careful not to catch more cold.

Any and all persons having had experience as NURSES are required to report at once to Mrs. S. J. Greer, Secretary of North Sheridan County Chapter American Red Cross, at Plentywood, Montana, for active service unless now employed in nursing. Persons not having sufficient patriotic interest voluntarily to report for

work, who are otherwise qualified, will be prosecuted.

Done this, 11th day of October, 1918.

By J. D. MATKIN and HOWARD M. LEWIS, Members thereof.

Approved: North Sheridan County Chapter American Red Cross at a meeting of Directors held Oct. 11, 1918.

HOWARD M. LEWIS, Chairman. S. J. GREER, Secretary.

Approved: E. G. STEELE, M. D. County Health Officer.

G. E. CAMPBELL, County Physician.

H. A. FEIKER, Ass't County Health Officer.

PEARL NEWELL, CULBERTSON LAD, DIED IN CAMP

Word was received in Culbertson last Monday that Pearl Newell, formerly a clerk in the Farmers Store, had passed to the Great Beyond at Camp Lewis, Wash., on Sunday, Oct. 6. He was 22 years old and had only been a member of the U. S. A., for a short time.

Pearl Newell was taken with Spanish influenza last week, which rapidly developed into pneumonia, when death quickly ensued.

Early in July Mr. Newell married Miss Lucile Feiker of Plentywood but until recently a resident of Culbertson. Mrs. Pearl Newell and her mother Mrs. H. A. Feiker, and Virgil Newell, a brother of the deceased, who is clerking at the Brooks Co. store here, left last Tuesday morning for Unionville, Mo., where the funeral will take place.

The body was shipped to Unionville, where his mother, two brothers and one sister reside. Pearl's father is dead.

Pearl Newell had been a resident of Culbertson for about two years and was a prominent member of the younger social element here. He was well thought of and had lots of friends who sincerely mourn his loss.—Culbertson Searchlight.

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