

FARMERS WANT CO. AGENT ANDERSON

Many Resolutions By Farm Bureau Meetings, and Many Letters and Petitions Sent in His Behalf—County Commissioners Discharge Anderson Because of Personal Dislike.

Following we reproduce minutes of several meetings of Sheridan County Farm Bureau held throughout the County in the past two or three weeks.

The farmers are demanding that the Farm Bureau use their utmost influence to bring about the reinstatement of County Agent Anderson as county agent of Sheridan county.

There is no reason why that Anderson should not be retained as he is a very efficient man and the only difficulty is that Jud Matkins and some of the old loon gang don't like him.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS

Minutes of Westly Community meeting, Jan. 1, attendance 125. Chairman P. G. Anderson.

County Agent Anderson explained the program of work adopted and reported the committee elected. He further explained the Farm Bureau and the methods employed to get results. The Farm Bureau and politics was also discussed by him. He also made brief discussions on Creamery forage crops.

organization, potato warehousing and B. F. Sparrow, agent State Implement Co., spoke on Methods of Dry-Farming in Washington and the principles of the Rotary Rod Weeder.

F. R. Babcock, Divide County Agent, Ambrose, N. D., spoke on "Farm Bureau Work in Divide County," Potato Culture, Diversified Farming, and Rainfall records at Williston.

John Stoner, F. Bureau director, spoke on "The Work of the Farm Bureau on Drouth Relief and the Drouth Relief Law. It was moved and seconded that a Drouth Relief Committee be elected to pass on applications. Carried. The following were elected: E. E. Morrison, Peter Keldsen, and Martin Nereson.

Mr. Stoner explained the Farm Bureau Budget for County Agent work for 1920, and stated that the County Commissioners had not approved the budget, because they desire another County Agent, and a change in the directors of the Farm Bureau. It was moved and seconded that Martin Nereson represent the Westly Community at the conference with the State County Agent Leader, the Farm Bureau directors, and the County Commissioners. Carried.

Every citizen was requested to send in his membership to the Farm Bureau, to the office at Plentywood.

It was moved and seconded that a vote of thank be extended to the speakers and an invitation to return again soon. Carried. Adjourned.

MRS. E. E. MORRISON, Secy. Minutes of Farm Bureau Community meeting, Westly, Jan. 1, 1920, chairman, P. G. Anderson.

County Agent Anderson explained the Farm Bureau and its work. After considerable discussion, and several notices which carried, the following program of work was adopted and community committee elected: Farm Bureau Organization, Chairman, Martin Nereson; marketing, Martin Carlson; pest control, L. M. Polanski; crop improvement, O. M. Latness; livestock improvement, August Hultgren; woman's work, Mrs. Henry Shocks; boys' and girls' clubs, Mrs. E. E. Morrison.

The details of the Farm Bureau program will be worked out later. MRS. E. E. MORRISON, Secy.

Minutes Farm Bureau Community Meeting, Dooley, Dec. 31. E. W. Anderson, acting chairman.

County Agent Anderson reported the results of the committee meeting and the program of work adopted, and committee elected. Report was adopted as read. Mr. Anderson then explained the Farm Bureau and its relation to politics. Anyone can be a member of the Farm Bureau; he can express himself just as freely after becoming a member as before, as long as he does not involve the Farm Bureau.

B. F. Sparrow, Agent State Implement Company, Helena, spoke on Methods of Dry-farming in Washington and explained the use of the Rotary Rod Weeder.

John Stoner, Farm Bureau Director, explained the work done on Drouth Relief by the Farm Bureau and the Drouth Relief Law. It was moved and seconded that a Drouth Relief Committee be elected to pass on applications. Carried. The following were elected: J. W. McMuller, James McClean and Iver A. Johnson. Mr. Stoner further explained the

Farm Bureau budget for County Agent work, and stated the County Commissioners had not approved it because they want another county agent, and other men on the board of Directors of the Farm Bureau. It was moved and seconded that A. M. Johnson represent the Dooley community at the conference with State County Agent Leader, Farm Bureau Directors, and County Commissioners, and demand that the County Commissioners approve the budget, and the Farm Bureau Directors and retain Mr. Anderson. Carried. All farmers and citizens were requested to write the Farm Bureau Directors and County Commissioners. It was suggested that petitions be circulated and sent in with A. M. Johnson. Every citizen was requested to send in membership to the Farm Bureau. Adjourned.

FRED DICK, Secy. Minutes Dooley Farm Bureau Community Committee, December 31, County Agent Anderson, acting chairman.

After County Agent Anderson had explained the Farm Bureau, the following program of work was adopted and Community committee elected: Farm Bureau organization, chairman, D. J. Cooper; marketing, Peter Schumacher; pest control, Jacob Ehrmantrant; crop improvement, J. J. Robert; Livestock Improvement, Iver A. Johnson; Woman's Work, Mrs. A. N. Wankel; boys' and girls' club, Fred Decker.

As time would not permit the working out of detailed projects it was decided to take these up later. FRED DICKER, Secy.

Why Friends of Democracy Should Join W. W. V. Auxiliary

The Great War was essentially a War of Nations, not a War of Armies. These Nations matched operation with operation calling upon their citizens to lay aside their personal work if it conflicted with the prosecution of the war, and if it did not, then to make it more intensive. In addition to this call for service, each nation involved in the struggle urged everyone of its citizens to contribute of his strength, time and money in such extra activities as Red Cross and hospital service, public speaking and writing and a wide variety of other work. In short the citizenry of these nations was organized as never before in the history of warfare to support the armies in the field and the navies on the high seas; and make these armies and navies efficient and mighty. Men, women and children performed almost incredible tasks in the reserve trenches thousand of miles distant from the physical combat.

That the services of civilians were of immense value during the war has been attested to by the allied governments too often to make any other proof necessary. To the teachers called to help classify the draft questionnaires the United States said that it should consider the service equal to the work of a soldier in the field; and to the Four Minute Men who spent their evenings spreading the gospel of national co-operation and appealing for sacrifice from every person, their work was appreciated, and the women and children who labored in countless ways to keep the morale of the soldiers to the perfect fighting pitch are deserving of credit in the victory.

The World War Veterans believe that they have no right to prosecute their work of peace without the cooperation of the men, women and children who are to be benefited by it. It holds that the glory of war is not something to be gloated over in camp meetings and conventions, that rather what glory has come to the veterans who wore the khaki must be shared equally by all who served; and that this glory is nothing to either veteran or civilian save as it is made to serve the coming generation.

The World War Veteran feels that he is as much the servant of humanity now as when he wore the uniform of his Country. Hence the World War Veterans are asking civilians to join them in their labor for the future good of America; and in order to make this request more than an abstraction they asked that these civilians pay the Auxiliary fee of one dollar (\$1.00) and wear the button inscribed as follows: "WORLD WAR VETERANS' AUXILIARY FOR FREE SPEECH AND THE BALLOT."

The Auxiliary members are asked to read the declaration of principals for which the World War Veterans stand. Of primary importance is the objection to Universal Military Training. If the logic is sound that ascribed the woe of the world to the highly trained Prussianism that ex-

acted military service for every man and cast the world over, the deadly spell of lockstep obedience to men in uniform, the question is asked: Why repeat the folly of militarism when once the opportunity has been given to prevent it?

Are the people of the United States so much advanced in spiritual force and are they so self-restrained that they can be trusted to build up armies and navies? The people of Mexico and the other Americas do not believe so any more than the French believed in the right of the Germans to establish militarism. The people of the United States do not believe so any more than did the people of Germany, helpless in the cloth of the giant that they had permitted to feed upon them.

The World War Veterans believe that the Great War should be the last war and to this end they ask their friends to wage relentless war against Universal Military Training.

Another important campaign must be waged against lawlessness and disorder now rampant in the name of "Americanism." The World War Veterans believe in the Constitution, "as it is written" and the right of free assembly and free speech. Against this misinterpretation of the Constitution the World War Veterans offered their united opposition and called their children in school to resist in every lawful manner the tyranny of any press, platform, legislature of Court that seeks to abrogate the guarantee of personal liberty of speech and peaceful assembly.

The World War Veterans believe that President Wilson's original fourteen points are the proper basis of Universal peace; and they accordingly ask the members of the Auxiliary to work for such a peace. They are determined that the people of the World have too much in common to be moved about the checkerboard of war on the slightest pretext. They feel that every Nationality has a right to live and develop as long as they do not interfere with the rights of others.

To win a real peace the World War Veterans call all the members of the Auxiliary to assist by speech, vote and Organization in keeping the fourteen points as proposed by the President of the United States.

For the citizens of the United States the World War Veterans desire a constructive Americanism based upon the education of every citizen in the arts of peace. They recognize that at present ten children who enter public schools only one is graduated from a high school, due chiefly to the fact that parents cannot afford to keep their children in school. They realize that of those who are graduated from high schools a large number are limited through the narrowness of their course to low wage occupations, and that in these occupations they have little chance of self expression. Accordingly as citizens they can do little to help shape the destinies of their Country. As a consequence they have to look upon the despoiling of the fields, forests, mines and water-ways by the great financial interests without being able to formulate a national policy for conservation of the national wealth; and they are themselves exploited by these interests which they cannot, as

To inculcate a sane Americanism the World War Veterans call upon the members of their Auxiliary regardless of their religious, social or political creed to labor for schools that are really free wherein are taught the principals of efficient work and collective bargaining; wherein teachers are free to interpret to their pupils the literature, history and geography of the World and political science of America and are given a voice in the control of the school; wherein every pupil is guaranteed not only the training essential to earning his living but also that necessary for a proper enjoyment of his life.

With an organization of ex-servicemen who have touched the great heart of the world too intimately to break through the bitter disappointment of its hopes and an Auxiliary body of citizens who earnestly desire that their freedom of the world are effectual. A great influence may be exerted to teach and to inspire the new and broadest interpretation of the Constitution of the United States of America.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS FOR N. D. STATE MILL

GRAND FORKS ELEVATOR TO HAVE 1,600,000 BUSHELS CAPACITY.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Final plans for the state mill and elevator to be located here call for the following:

A mill 42 by 160 feet, eight stories high, with a daily capacity of 3,000 barrels.

A cleaning house 60 by 120 feet and 184 feet high, equipped with the latest cleaning, washing and drying machinery.

Storage bins with a total capacity of 1,000,000 bushels.

Latest developments in loading and track facilities.

A central power plant to develop 2,000 horsepower.

Concrete fireproof construction is used throughout. The plant will be able to receive 10 to 15 cars of grain per hour and can ship out 12 to 20 cars. One of the distinct features is provision for weighing the grain in the track hopper before it is taken into the elevator.

Other distinctive features pointed out by the architects are the following:

1. The grain can be cleaned as received and the exact amounts of the various grains or seeds in the dockage credited on the carload receipt.
2. If the grain is damp it can be dried.
3. If the grain is smutty, musty or bin-burned it can be washed and dried.
4. Any carload shipment can be stored and reshipped without mixing with other grains.
5. The by-products can be properly

prepared and handled to the best advantage.

UNDUE PROFIT TAKEN

While the terminal elevators in the large centers do these things after a fashion they perform the work with undue profit to themselves. And there is a great loss on much of the North Dakota wheat because elevators which could perform the necessary work are so distant from the state. None of the private enterprises is designed or located with the direct object of saving money for the producer of the grain.

The Grand Forks elevator, like those erected at interior points by the Dominion government of Canada, will be of distinct service in that it will be able to take spoiling grain before the damage has become great. Cleaning at cost will mean great saving over what the individual farmer might be able to do with costly, small-scale equipment.

The public elevators owned and operated by Louisiana, Oregon, the port of Seattle and Canada do the same work and have all succeeded in performing the services planned by the state of North Dakota. The addition of a state-owned mill increases the prospects of marked success.

NEW TRIAL MOTION IN TOWNLEY CASE

LAWYERS FOR LEAGUERS ALLEGE 109 ERRORS MADE IN COUNTY COURT.

St. Paul, Minn.—Attorneys for A. C. Townley, president of the National Nonpartisan League, and Joseph Gilbert, former League employee, filed a motion for a new trial in Jackson county district court last week, alleging 109 errors by the court in the trial of the case last summer, when the two men were convicted of a misdemeanor under the state sedition act.

Judge Dean, who presided at what has been termed the most farcical trial in the history of the state, received the motion for a new trial. No oral argument was made and the court reserved his decision.

That Judge Dean will deny the motion for a new trial, making an appeal to the supreme court necessary, is confidently expected by the attorneys of Townley and Gilbert. Both before and since the trial Judge Dean has bitterly assailed the Nonpartisan League.

The 109th error cited includes improper conduct by the trial judge in 24 separate counts. Exceptions were taken to sarcastic and prejudicial remarks made by the court on various occasions during the trial and his threat to fine the League men's counsel for "contempt of court." One of the errors cited relates to the refusal of Judge Dean to allow Mr. Townley to make his closing statement to the jury in his own behalf. Others relate to the unfair rulings of the court, making it impossible to impeach the state's star witness, Ferdinand Teigen, then and now under a federal indictment for violation of the es-

plionage law. The court's action in refusing to permit attorneys for Townley and Gilbert to offer evidence showing the loyalty record of the League and its officials in the war also was cited as an error.

That the supreme court will order a new trial in the event that Judge Dean denies the motion made last week is the general opinion of attorneys who have followed the case. Judge Dean has admitted as much himself.

In a vitriolic statement at the conclusion of the trial after County Attorney Nicholas had recited the poem, "I remember, I remember, the house where I was born," Judge Dean declared that it would be a miracle if there were not errors in the record. He explained this curious statement by saying that the attorneys for Townley and Gilbert had "irritated" him.

SEATTLE LABOR PAPER WINS SEDITION CASE

FEDERAL JUDGE HOLDS CRITICISM OF AGENTS NOT ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT.

Seattle, Wash.—Dismissal before trial is the action taken by United States District Judge Jeremiah Neterer in the charges of sedition brought against the Seattle Union Record and its editors.

This decision not only frees this flourishing labor-owned daily paper from prosecution, but sets up a number of points which will have important bearing on other cases of similar character.

Arrest of the Record editors and temporary closing of its plant followed the printing of news reports giving a version of the Centralia tragedy which certain interests wished concealed and the publication of an editorial charging the reign of mob law to the open attempts of reactionaries to incite mob violence and to the failure of officers of the law to protect citizens in their constitutional rights.

TRIAL WASTE OF TIME

In dismissing the case Judge Neterer said:

"There is a distinction between the government of the United States and its administering agents.

"The form of government is enduring. The administering agents are selected periodically.

"It would be an unnecessary consumption of time and unnecessary expense to have all the evidence presented in court and then dismiss the case upon matters apparent in the record now.

"An attack upon the form of government of the United States is not accomplished by criticism of the policy of the administering agents or official conduct of its servants.

"An analysis of each of the charges, and the plan set out, and the overt acts, is conclusive that no attack is made upon the form of gov-

ernment or the Constitution of the United States.

"Justice, in my opinion, requires that the demurrer be sustained and it is so ordered."

ESPIONAGE LAW DEAD

The indictment of the editors of the Record charged conspiracy under a section of the war-time espionage act which Judge Neterer has ruled to be nonexistent. All other courts, so far as known, have sidestepped deciding this important point and the supreme court of the United States has never really passed on its constitutionality.

The conspiracy against the Union Record was considered here to be due in large part to the business jealousy of rival papers of the kept-press variety. The Record was started two years ago as a daily by the trade unionists of Seattle and has been a paying proposition from the beginning. In the last year it has gained 15,000 in circulation and the other papers have suffered from the competition.

MEASURING HAY IN THE STACK

Chapter 91 of the 1907 session laws of Montana give the following regulations which prescribe the manner of measuring hay in the stack to determine tonnage. The provisions are:

"That from and after the passage of this law, unless otherwise agreed to between the contracting parties, the following shall constitute the legal measurement of hay in Montana:

"Four hundred twenty (420) cubic feet shall constitute a ton of clean, native, blue joint hay, after thirty days and up to three months of set-

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