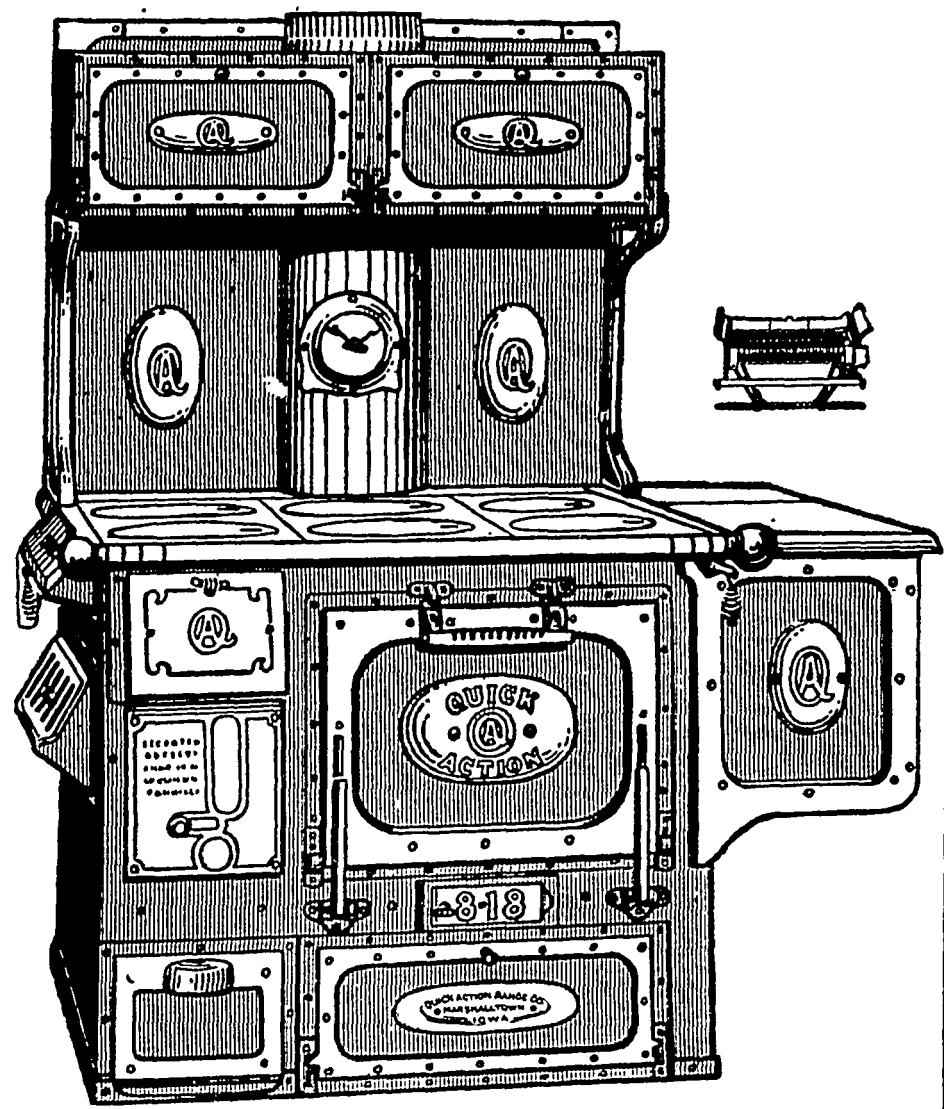


# Which Costs The Most The Stove or the Fuel ?



Did you ever have a stove dealer furnish you a casting to put on top of the grates of your range so that you could bring the fire up closer to your griddles and cook without wasting fuel? Then you could not dump the ashes and clinkers out and you couldn't bake without fishing the casting out with a poker.

Get a **QUICK ACTION RANGE** with raising and lowering grate and you can lift the fire up any moment with a few turns of the shaker handle. You can dump the grates at any position and you can lower the grate quickly for baking.

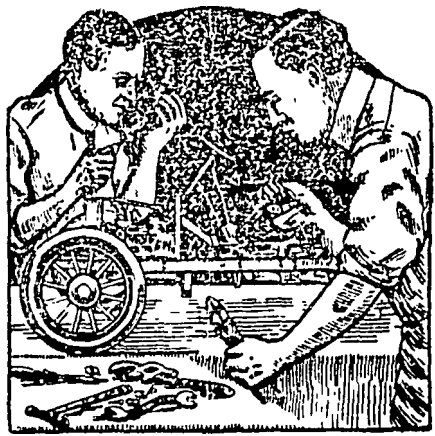
You can cook on top of the range with half the fuel in a fire box half the ordinary depth, and because the fire is so close to the griddles you can heat enough from a low fire so you can close the front draft and make the small amount of fuel last longer.

It costs \$60.00, or more, per annum for fuel for a range. Why not buy a high grade malleable **QUICK ACTION RANGE** with the lifting grate and recover the first cost in the fuel saved in a very few years?

FOR SALE BY

**ROSS HOUCK, Hardware**

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of an auto with the same skill as we restore the heavier portions of the car. Our reputation does not rest alone on our ability to put on a new tire in record time, but also on our skill in repairing breaks in any part of the machine. If you think anything of your auto you should have us do your repairing.

**BOWERS' GARAGE**

CHOTEAU, MONTANA

- Drugs
- Sundries
- Ice Cream
- Soda Water
- Cigars

# Rexall Store

W. H. HEWSON, Proprietor

### Good Democratic Times

Jefferson City, Mo., June 52.—Sections of Missouri are overrun with unemployed men as a result of a bulletin issued by the state bureau of labor statistics that 30,000 men were needed in Missouri to harvest the wheat crop, according to reports here.

Publicity was given to this bulletin by the newspapers of St. Louis and Kansas City, and thousands of unemployed of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other states started for Missouri to swell the army of unemployed already here. About the same time it was advertised that Kansas needed thousands of men and this increased the rush.

The postoffice department posted bulletins calling attention to Missouri's and Kansas' demands for harvest hands. This made the situation still worse.

That thousands responded to the call for harvest hands in Missouri and Kansas, which they must have known could last but a few days at most, is indicative of the widespread condition of unemployment in the United States occasioned by the business depression and hard times which followed in the wake of Democratic tariff tinkering.

When Commissioner Fitzpatrick saw that Missouri would be overrun and that hundreds would get no work, he tried to stop the movement to the state by advertisements and by notifying the labor bureaus of other states. But the army had grown to such dimensions that he could not do it.

During the past week several hundred men seeking work in the wheat fields have been in Jefferson City. Seventy-five Greeks arrived today from Gary, Ind.

The Missouri wheat harvest is practically over and was well under way before the army of the unemployed from the eastern cities reached the state.

Kansas is already overrun. State Labor Commissioner O'Brien wired Labor Commissioner Patrick that the only sections of Kansas that could use any more men are around Ellis and Hays City. Fitzpatrick has been routing the "harvest hands" who stopped off here to points designated by O'Brien. The Greeks who arrived today will be sent to

### Hays City

During the past week the freight trains of Missouri on lines running between St. Louis and Kansas City have been literally alive with "harvest hands," as the unemployed call themselves. They clambered in bunches of from 25 to 100 on the freight cars and defied train crews who sought to put them off.

One freight train from St. Louis brought in eighty yesterday. These men went to the station agent and asked for soap so that they could wash up. They said they were needed for the wheat fields of western Missouri and Kansas.

The eagerness of some of the men for work is pathetic. Hundreds of them have been thrown out of employment by the shutting down of mills and manufacturing.

There have been calls for harvest hands in Kansas and Missouri before, but never such a response as this. The labor bureaus of the two states have literally been swamped with telegrams and communications asking for information about the work and for transportation to reach it. Although no transportation was forthcoming, the men started beating their way upon freight trains.

The problem confronting Missouri and Kansas is what to do with the thousands of unemployed men within their borders. Some have families and doubtless will

drift back to them as soon as possible. A few may find employment, but the great army will not.

So far as could be learned here, the great body of men are well behaved and have given municipal authorities no trouble.

### Psychology and the Pig Iron Trade

There may not be anything the matter with business except a "psychological affection," according to President Wilson but excerpts from the report of the secretary of the American Pig Iron association, read at a recent meeting of the association at Youngstown, Ohio, indicate otherwise. The secretary reported that in the first quarter of 1914 the furnaces of this association's members produced 1,097,187 tons as against a capacity of 2,929,800 tons of pig iron. Of 110 furnaces the average number running was 65. Taking the government's average of cost per ton as a basis the total loss on all sales during the quarter was \$1,883,964. But the secretary says: "Fearful as the conditions were in January, February and March, every one here knows that, if anything, they have been much worse in April, May and June," and there is "no evidence of alteration for the better."

This report frankly declined to "make more discouraging a statement that in all its details is generally well known to every manu-

facturer of pig iron in the country."

Pig iron is a basic industry, says a Pittsburgh paper. When it is not prospering there is something radically wrong with related manufacturing. The 6,000 foundries in the United States engaged in making iron, steel and malleable castings are not operating more than 50 per cent of capacity. Large and small establishments are in the same boat. Some pig iron furnaces are selling at reduced prices in order to invite purchases, and others are stocking up in hope of a turn of the tide, but it is not probable that any of them are blowing out on letting a dollars worth of business escape them, for the purpose of manufacturing political capital. It is the other kind of capital that is worrying them.—Montana Daily Record.

### Fire Terms in Japan.

Fires in Japan are so common that this destructive agency has established itself as a national institution, and a whole vocabulary has grown up to express every shade of meaning in matters fiery. The Japanese language has special terms for an incendiary fire, an accidental fire, fires starting from one's own house, a fire caught from next door, a fire which one shares with others, a fire which is burning to an end, the flame of a fire, anything—for instance, a brazier, from which a fire may arise; the side from which to attack a fire in order to extinguish it; a visit of condolence after a fire.—London Mail.

### Yellowstone Park.

There are between 5,000 and 10,000 hot springs of every variety in the Yellowstone National park.

## A Message to Everybody

WE ARE PLEASED TO KNOW THAT  
THE PEOPLE OF CHOTEAU AND  
VICINITY ARE AWAKE TO THE  
FACT THAT WE ARE HERE TO SELL

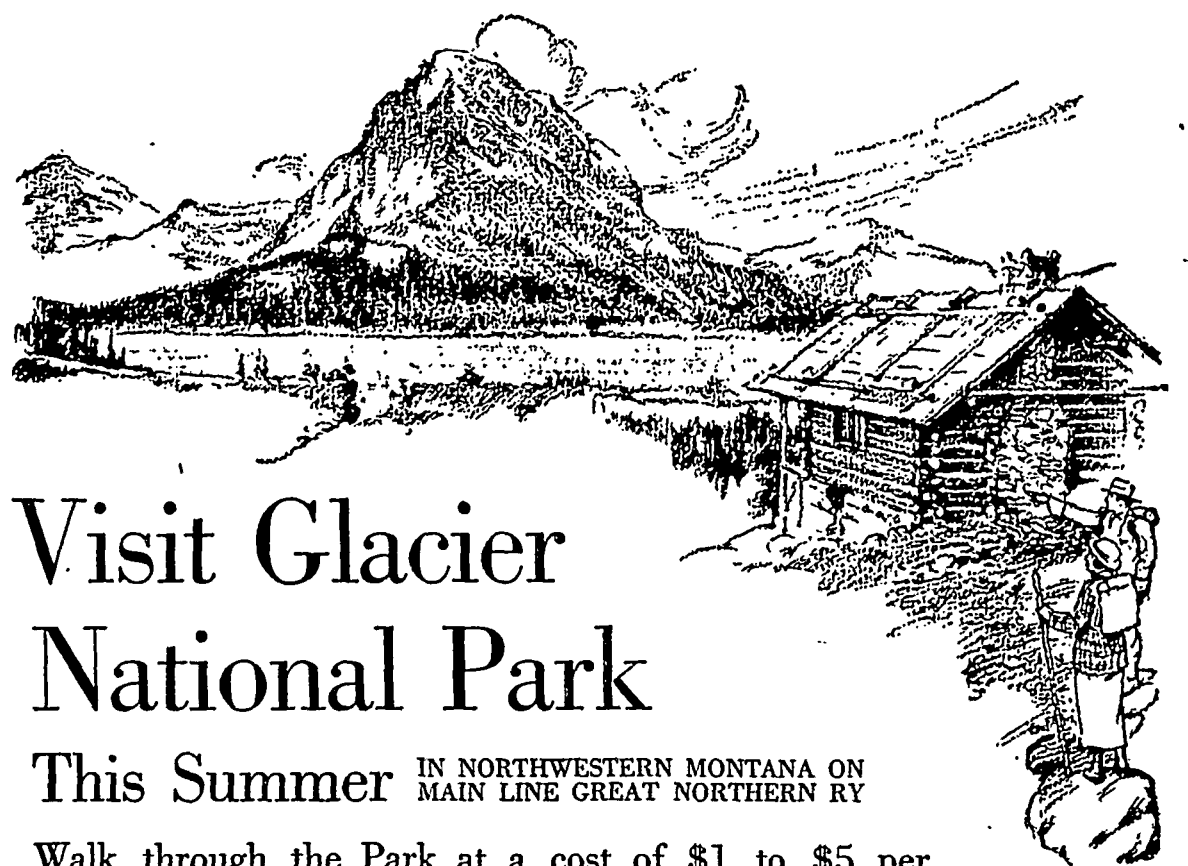
## Honest Goods at Honest Prices

WE KNOW THIS FROM THE NUMBER OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS  
IT HAS BEEN OUR PLEASURE TO MEET SINCE COMING TO THE CITY

**CHOTEAU LUMBER COMPANY**

THE RED SHED

A. J. FLYNN, Proprietor



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