

# WHEELER, LA FOLLETTE'S MATE, NEWSBOY IN OLD HOME-TOWN

What has happened to Burton K. Wheeler to make him any different from the man he was six or eight weeks ago?

Then Senator Wheeler was praised by the democratic press of the nation, honored as a great statesman and had the full confidence of the democratic leaders of the country.

One day he announced that he would accept the nomination for vice-president on the La Follette ticket.

All at once, then, these self-same democratic papers and leaders began a slurring campaign against him who but the day before had been one of the finest of the fine.

It is in keeping with Wheeler's whole life's work that he accepted the nomination on the La Follette ticket.

### Fighting and Winning Against Odds.

For nearly all of his 42 years Burton K. Wheeler has been fighting—and winning—against odds that might have discouraged one less determined.

First, he fought for the equipment with which to meet the battles of the world—for an education, for health, for life itself.

Then he began fighting for the things he deemed good and righteous and necessary to the happiness and well-being of his fellow man.

### Career Life That of La Follette's.

The career of Senator Wheeler closely parallels that of Senator La Follette. Both won their way to their present eminence by bold and courageously and consistently and continuously fighting for principle against the opposition of powerful financial and political interests.

Because of his prosecution of former Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty and his exposure of corruption in the department of justice, Senator Wheeler gained a wider reputation than usually comes to a member of the senate serving his first term.

With the exception of this conspicuously notable service, however, Senator Wheeler's life and works are practically unknown beyond the confines of his own state of Montana, where for nearly 15 years he has been arrayed against a powerful political-financial combination that has employed every resource it could command to destroy him.

### Many Scarred Enemies.

There are many scarred enemies out in Montana who will give evidence as to the quality and vigor of his blows. He carries a few scars himself—but he doesn't call them scars. He calls them badges of service for the people against their enemies.

Before this presidential campaign is over the American people is to know what manner of man has been picked as a running mate for "Battling Bob." Opponents who do not relish being muzzed will wisely leave him alone.

Back of the rugged character of this transplanted New Englander are lineage and culture that run on a straight line to sturdy pioneering stock that reclaimed the wilderness for civilization.

Senator Wheeler was born in Hudson, Mass., on February 27, 1882. His father was a shoemaker. His mother was a Kendall-Hale, families that were prominent in New England for more than three centuries.

### Went to Work Early.

He was early thrown on his own resources. As a boy he worked a truck patch. He sold newspapers and popcorn. He earned his own way through college and graduated from the school of law at Ann Arbor.

Overwork and hard study undermined Wheeler's strength and at graduation he found himself with a frail body and flattened purse.

He went to Butte in the hope of recouping his health and finances.

He there opened law offices and soon began to make a name for himself in his chosen profession. He was elected to the legislature in 1910, and led the fight against the copper interests to put Thomas J. Walsh in the senate. Walsh was jobbed out of the election. He was elected by popular vote two years later.

### Honored by Wilson.

In recognition of his service he was appointed by President Wilson in 1913 as United States district attorney for Montana. For the next five years he was the storm center of one of the bitterest and most spectacular struggles ever waged in that commonwealth.

Because Wheeler refused to jail every man charged with sedition, when perhaps his only offense was to protest against the exploitation of the copper companies and other profiteering employers, an effort was made to crucify him.

They called on President Wilson to remove Wheeler. He was denounced in the kept press of the state. The legislature by a bare margin of one vote failed to condemn him, after which he resigned from office to become a candidate for governor.

### Defeated for Governor.

Through the opposition of the 100 per cent patriots he was defeated by 35,000 votes, although he ran 17,000 votes ahead of Cox, who was the presidential candidate.

In 1922 he ran for the senate and was supported in his campaign by the workers and farmers of the state. He was elected by the largest majority ever given a Democrat in Montana.

As a private attorney Wheeler prosecuted Republican and Democratic state officials, two of which had engaged in a scheme to defraud farmers and others through a fake stock promotion.

Convictions were obtained and following the trial Wheeler cited the defense attorney for tampering with the jury. They were convicted and fined.

The big toad in the political fry of Montana is the Anaconda Copper Company. Its agents were mixed up with everything that was crooked in the state.

### Gangs of Hoodlums.

When Wheeler made his campaign for governor gangs of hoodlums were recruited to break up meetings and were cowed into silence by this soft-voiced young lawyer.

He was deterred neither by threats of violence nor abuse from the press from telling the nature of the domination that had taken possession of their government, the copper interests.

An echo of the assaults upon him was the effort of his enemies to discredit him before the nation recently with a "framed-up" indictment charging him with improper use of his office as United States senator.

Wheeler had just about reached the high-spot of his probe into the putrefying carcass of the department of justice and was bringing to light a series of malfeasances involving Attorney General Daugherty that shocked the American public.

Wheeler met the "frame-up." He asked the senate to investigate his conduct. He was completely exonerated by a senate committee headed by Senator Borah.

His first notable achievement in the senate was to block the election of Senator Cummins as chairman of the interstate commerce committee.

This started a memorable struggle which deadlocked the senate for weeks. It ended in the defeat of one of the authors of the transportation act and put Wheeler "on the map."

This is the man who will carry the fight of Progressivism to the strongholds of privilege and crooked politics.

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RETAIL DEPARTMENT

## What High Grain Prices Mean To Farmers Of Middle West

Will be Better Customers of Labor in Kansas, Senator Capper Says, But Doesn't Permanently Solve Farmers' Problems.

By SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER  
(Written for International Labor News Service.)

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 6.—Kansas has harvested an unusual wheat crop, probably 150,000,000 bushels. The price at the county elevator is approximately thirty cents higher than sixty days ago and the growers are getting it.

This one crop means an increase of forty or fifty million dollars for Kansas farmers.

At the same time corn and hogs are making spectacular gains. Naturally the psychological effect upon men who have operated their farms for several years at a loss is good. Wheat is a ready money crop and business in general is already feeling the result.

The farmers of the middle west will be better customers for the products of labor during the next twelve months.

This does not mean that agriculture has found permanent prosperity. Kansas has been lucky, that's all. We have raised a big crop in a time of shortage. We will feel the good effects for several years.

Ready money and re-established credit will enable the farmer to improve his methods. He will be on a firmer footing, but he must not be left in a position where he is so dependent upon luck.

With no lack of gratification in \$11 hogs and \$1.25 wheat, the farmer must still insist upon equitable freight rates, a just system of taxation and better marketing facilities. A piece of good luck does not wipe out injustice nor permanently solve our agricultural problems.

Seventy per cent of the wage earners in China work seven days a week.

The typographical union in Altoona, Pa., is 100 per cent organized.

About 50 per cent of the industries in Columbus, Miss., have union agreements.

Teamsters and chauffeurs in Syracuse, N. Y., have organized.

Prospective Increased Value of Minnesota Crop Fixed at \$50,000,000 by Experts, But Growers Haven't Got Much of it Yet.

By W. C. ROBERTSON  
Editor, Minnesota Daily Star.  
(Written for International Labor News Service.)

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 6.—The advance in grain prices has brought a prospective increase of at least \$50,000,000 in the value of Minnesota farm crops, agricultural experts disclosed today.

"If the corn crop is as large as forecast, the market value of this grain alone will be \$40,000,000 greater than the total farm value of the crop in Minnesota last year," Professor Andrew Boss, agronomist, University of Minnesota, said today.

The Minnesota wheat crop promises to mean \$5,000,000 more to farmers than last year, Paul H. Kirk, crop statistician said.

"Last year Minnesota produced 19,281,000 bushels of spring wheat, which according to estimates sold at 95 cents a bushel, bringing a total of \$18,317,000," Mr. Kirk said. "This year's prospective crop of 18,712,000 bushels selling at an advance of 25 cents over last year's price would sell for between twenty and twenty-two million dollars."

W. J. Brown, president of the American Wheat Growers' Associated Giant Marketing Pool, stated that farmers of the state will not be able to take advantage of the price rise to any great extent until the new crop comes in.

The price situation at the present time affects Minnesota chiefly in that it has restored confidence among farmers and business men.

A truant officer made a call at the home of a pupil whose absence had extended for over a week.

"Mikey is now, just his thirteenth year," said the boy's mother, "and his father think he's after havin' schoolin' enough."

"Schooling enough," repeated the officer. "Why, I did not finish my education until I was twenty-three."

"Be that so?" said the woman in amazement. Then, reassuringly, after a thoughtful pause: "Well, sor, ye see that boy of ours has b-r-rains."—Boston Transcript.

## ALBEA GONE TO BIG CONVENTION

Claude L. Albea, of The Charlotte News chapel, left Thursday evening for Toronto, Canada, to represent the Charlotte Typographical Union in the annual convention. Delegate Albea expects to be gone about two weeks.

The convention of the printers this year promises to be the greatest convention ever held by that body of useful citizens. Reports of the final struggle for the 44-hour week in the commercial printing offices will be made, and that report will show that over \$17,000,000 were spent in establishing this shorter work week for the men who do the printing for the nation. This huge sum was raised entirely and exclusively by assessments on those who were at work. This assessment began at the big figure of ten per cent. In other words, the working printer who was receiving \$50 per week, paid \$5 per week toward the battle the job printers were making. This was in addition to the regular dues and old age and mortuary assessments against the membership.

Mr. Albea is well qualified to represent his local in the International convention. He is secretary of the Central Labor Union; vice-president of the Charlotte Typographical Union; well known in labor circles, and an active member of the American Legion, having served with distinction in France during the World War.

To say that Mr. Albea will be a real representative of the Charlotte boys at the big convention is but stating fact based upon the confidence he enjoys among those who know him best.

The old lady was timidly inspecting the stock of spectacles.

"How much are these?" she asked, selecting a pair.

"A dollar and a half, madam."

"And how much without the case?"

"Well, the case makes little difference. Suppose we say \$1.45."

"What?—Is the case only worth five cents?"

"Yes, madam," firmly.

"Well, I'm very glad to hear it; it's the case I want."

And, placing a nickel on the counter, the dear old lady took up the case and walked timidly into the street, while the optician gasped for breath.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Most of the lumber camps in British Columbia have entirely closed down.