

Classified Ad Department

This classified ad department is started for the benefit of those who desire to take advantage of the best advertising medium in the state. Have you anything to sell or exchange? This paper will assist you in getting in touch with the right party. Have you feed grain, fruit or farm produce of any kind, blooded stock or chickens, tractors, automobiles, farm machinery, land—anything? There are 25,000 farmers who subscribe to this paper. Headlines will be furnished for different subjects within limitations. Rates are three cents per word for every issue. Count the words and send enclosed with money order. All ads should reach this office Saturday before issue.

RURAL CREDIT BANKS SUCCESS

Manitoba Demonstrates Credit Banks for Farmers

Bankers who profess to be unable to understand what the league farmers mean by "a state system of rural credit banks operated at cost" could improve their minds on the subject by studying the system introduced by the province of Manitoba, just across the Canadian border. Inasmuch as this border is just an imaginary line created for the purposes of government, the farmers here are evidently not unreasonable in thinking that what helps the farmer there would be of value here.

The Manitoba system of rural credit banks operated at cost was started in 1917 and the report of the first year of operations is just out. Manitoba is a new country, of course, with widely scattered farms, and it has regular banks that have been doing business as usual, such as we have. Also the new system has not had time to reach more than a part of the farming district. But in the year just past the new system has loaned a total of \$201,834.90. The farmers who got this money to carry on their operations would not have gotten it otherwise. Here are the purposes for which the money was used:

Putting in and harvesting crop	\$64,606.90
New breaking	53,196.00
Purchase of livestock	36,218.00
Paying floating debts	19,800.00
Machinery	17,085.00
Implement	9,445.00
Threshing	1,580.00

Methods of Operation. In the Manitoba system the farmers of a certain locality are organized into an association. The members of this body then subscribe to association stock and pay in about 10 per cent of the subscription in cash. Then the local government and the provincial government each subscribe an amount equal to what the farmers have subscribed. Thus, if the farmers have subscribed \$10,000, the total will be \$30,000. This paper is then taken to a bank and used as a basis for borrowing money.

In the past year the association has gotten bank money for 6 per cent and it has loaned it out at cost, or 7 per cent. When they can find a cheaper source of money the rate to the farmers will go down. There is, of course, a cheaper way to get the money and the Manitoba farmers may force the government to use it in the near future. The associations could easily receive deposits from farmers and townspeople at 4 to 5 per cent interest, or the provincial government could open a system of postal savings banks that would give the depositors a fair return. Prevents Abuses by Money Lenders. Operation at cost, however, is only a part of the story. More important, perhaps, is the fact that the farmers themselves pass on the lending of the money rather than a man or a company representing a more or less hostile interest. The bankers in our rural districts know that they make only a pretense of serving the full banking needs of the farmer. They know that the farmer is not given the credit facilities open to the business man of the cities. They know that many members of their fraternity are using their position to jockey farmers into a hole where they can foreclose and get property for a fraction of its value. The Manitoba system gives the farmer credit facilities nearly equal to that of the city man and it abolishes the foreclosure as a banker's road to wealth. Also when such a system is started the money lenders mend their ways.



Representative J. S. NYQUIST, Sheridan County

All that the associated farmers of Manitoba have to do to save a member from the foreclosure shark is to advance him the money he needs to get away from the shark's teeth. This does not mean, of course, that every farmer will be saved from foreclosure because some farmers will naturally fail and have to wind up their affairs. What it kills is the artificial foreclosure forced by the unscrupulous money lender who has the farmer in a tight place.

Fore Closures on Land Possible. City men generally fail to appreciate the foreclosure evil in the country because they do not realize the marked difference between the property of the city business man and that of the farmer. The city man rents a place of business and brings in what he needs to do business, but most of the value of the business is in good will and management ability. Hence the banks can almost never afford to foreclose on him. They keep him going as long as there is any chance of his pulling through. The farmer's property, on the other hand, is nearly all land which is going to increase in value no matter what happens. Consequently the more artificial the foreclosure, the more money the banker can make.

The way to end this and other abuses of rural banking is to provide a state system of rural credit banks operated at cost. Manitoba has given us one easy method of doing it. It has shown America how to make the banks for the farmers. We have had enough of farmers for the bankers.

SOLDIERS TO GO OUT AS FARMERS

Montreal, Que., Nov. 23.—(Special.)—Settlement of returned soldiers on "ready-made" farms, cleared, fenced, planted, with house and barn built, and horses, cows, pigs, chickens and farm machinery furnished, is a plan being worked out successfully by the Canadian Pacific Railway company in western Canada.

Three Colonies Are Started. The plan contemplates a community or colony, land being specially selected for the purpose. There are three such colonies already laid out, one of which contains 50 farms and the other two 25 each—sufficient numbers to insure social, school and church facilities for the families living in them. In two of the colonies the land is irrigable, and the farm units are of 80 acres each; the other one is on non-irrigable land, with farm units of 180 acres each.

The three colonies are located in southern Alberta, and are all within easy distance of the railway. Each colony has a central farm, under a competent agriculturist, where advice and assistance is available for the occupants of the farms. This also serves as a demonstration farm and social center. The colony superintendent has at his disposal additional machinery to lend to the farmers in the colonies as required at a fixed charge per day.

Requires No Payment. No payment is required from soldiers taking up these farms until the end of the third year of occupation, and during this period their operations are carried on with the advice and approval of the colony superintendent. In these three years the occupant of a farm is a tenant at will. At the expiration of this period he is required to pay a rental equal to six per cent per annum on the cost of the land, as well as any cash advances he may have received from the company. At this time, if his tenancy has been satisfactory, a contract is entered into for the purchase of the land, and at the end of the fourth year, five per cent of the total purchase price, together with interest at six per cent for the year becomes due.

Mooney Not Guilty

(Continued from Page One) The investigator's report, not only vindicates the faith which Labor has had in Mooney but is more sweeping and terrible in its exposure of the gangsters than anything the labor men could possibly have instituted. The Denmore report is the last word in establishing not only the innocence of Mooney, but in branding those who sought to frame up on the man and through him on the Labor movement. Then comes, after all the white light which has been spread on the matter, after the threat of International Labor, not only on the continent but in Europe, and the Antipodes, the grudging commutation of the death penalty to that of life-long living death. It will not do. Mooney is innocent and must be freed.

"North Dakota Needs Doyle," was the slogan appearing on all the anti-farmer campaign literature in that state, but it took Frazier again by a handsome majority. Evidently the farmers didn't need Doyle, but kneaded him. The difference in these two words is more than the spelling.

BALLAD OF THE SUFFRAGIST.

Seventy women and three were they,
Braving the blight of a bitter day
Only asking to have their say,
To vote that they might have their say.

In the halls where heretofore men held sway,
But they took them and cast them into a pen,
A loathsome and leperous prison den,
And snatched them away from human ken,
And tortured them there, far beyond our ken,
To prove that the world was still ruled by men.

We will feed you by force, the jailer said,
By the force of a pump you will take your bread,
Come, two on her feet and one on her head,
Sit down hard on her troublesome head,
Lest mankind imagine that freedom were dead.

So they flung one down on a slab, hard by,
And the doctor and lawyer drew gingerly nigh,
To see that the woman might not die,
For the graceless wretch might decide to die,
Then "Murder!" the ignorant rabble would cry.

But the woman lived in spite of their care,
For democracy's cause and her own welfare,
What will the brazen wretches not dare?
Is there nothing, they cried, you dare not dare?
Said she, the cause of my sex forswear.

SAYS WILSON IS CENTURY AHEAD

When he goes to the world's congress to speak for democracy, either in his own person or, more likely through his chosen representatives, President Wilson wants to be able to say that equal suffrage prevails or is about to prevail in this country.

This is the first argument in his spiritual appeal to congress yesterday for the submission of the Anthony amendment to the people for them to decide.

If we refuse to grant equal suffrage, our spokesmen at the council table cannot be free to plead humanity's cause. The national executive would like to have the United States on an equality with Great Britain in this respect and to urge upon the other nations that they, too, grant recognition to women, who stand for the idealistic in political affairs. He has a spiritual platform, an idealism to submit to the gathered nations and he feels the need of woman's support if it is to prevail among them.

Speaking nationally—the other thought was international—the president holds that the women have earned a political equality in this war. No one will dispute the bare assertion; the issue will be made of whether the women seek this form of reward. Women have responded to the call universally and by the million have been ministering angels. There is no question of the action of most of the states when the matter is submitted.

Mr. Wilson has left his party in the lurch. He is a century away, judging by the tone of his message, from state rights. He has forgotten the south and its race problem. Truly he is taking on the mantle of internationalism.—Rocky Mountain News.

OLD PARTIES JUST ONE GANG IN MINNESOTA

Editorial, Minnesota Leader.

The contention of the Nonpartisan league that the republican and democratic parties are essentially one in Minnesota, both in control of the same interests and standing in general for the same political and economic principles, needs no further proof than the recent interchange of "soft soap" between Senator Nelson, republican, Governor Burnquist, republican, and Fred E. Wheaton, democrat, and unsuccessful candidate for governor.

Let us quote the news report of the felicities that passed between these worthy gentlemen after the election:

"Senator Nelson, in his letter to Mr. Wheaton, says: "I do most heartily thank you for your valuable assistance and help in making my majority such a splendid one. I owe it all to you and other good friends, and my heart is deeply stirred by the way the democrats stood by me in the recent campaign."

"I assure you I will ever feel grateful to you and shall aim to serve my country faithfully, honestly and to the best of my ability."

"Referring to the Nonpartisan league and its ticket, Mr. Wheaton says to Governor Burnquist:

"Conditions this year were such that grave danger lurked in the primary and general election that an undesirable element might attain political ascendancy, and thus reflect upon the good name and integrity of our citizenship. No political party, minority or otherwise, can be absolved from responsibility to come through clean, and to leave behind a record of good intent and fair dealing. As true citizens our first duty and concern is to seek and foster the highest and best welfare of all people."

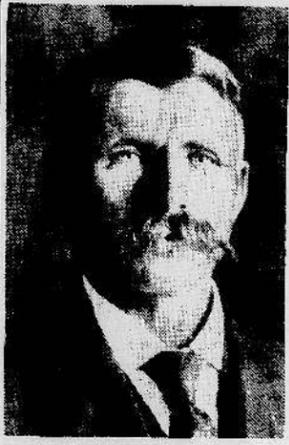
"With the endorsement you have received, you may be assured that all citizens will honor you in your earnest efforts to fashion an administration that shall insure a 'Greater Minnesota' in all material things and in economic welfare. The democracy of Minnesota is always loyal."

Aren't these affectionate exchanges between the old parties in Minnesota touching? Nelson, republican, enemy for years of every measure that forward-looking men have backed, is "deeply stirred by the way the democrats stood by me in the recent campaign," and assures them that he "feels grateful to them."

And Brother Wheaton, democrat, with tears still standing in his eyes in gratitude for the caresses of Senator Nelson, writes to Governor Burnquist that a "grave danger" (the organized farmers) which "lurked in the primary and general election" did not bear fruit. Wheaton, beaten by 30,000 or 40,000 votes by the Nonpartisan league candidate, is yet joyous that the organized farmer and union labor forces, "an undesirable element," did not attain "political ascendancy" by beating Burnquist.

After the primaries some real friends of the farmers and labor unions thought they ought to endorse Wheaton as the best means of beating Burnquist. The recent correspondence between Wheaton and Burnquist will show these well-meaning people their error, if they are not already convinced.

In commenting on the fact that Nelson has patted Wheaton on the back and Wheaton has kissed the cheek of the governor, the St. Paul Dispatch, most unscrupulous and bitter enemy of reform and of the farmer-labor forces, says in oily satisfaction: "Peace has come between the republican and democratic parties in Minnesota and mutual felicitations have passed between the heads thereof." The Dispatch is a republican paper, and the "peace" it celebrates is the peace of the lion and the lamb, in which the lion, the Minnesota republican party, has completely devoured the Minnesota democratic party, the lamb, and is licking its lips in satisfaction—and tears of gratitude stand in Brother Wheaton's eyes. How affecting?



Representative D. M. SEKTNAN, Valley County

MILLIONS FOR ELECTION MEAN BILLIONS BACK

PULLING DOWN WAR PROFITS TAXES.

The interests, who put up the big slush funds for the last campaign and elected many an old-guard politician to congress, are evidently anxious to see the color of their money again in the very near future. They are not going to wait for the spoils of non-constructive reconstruction. Not they, although these spoils, if all goes well, will nearly equal war profits.

The standpat congressmen are already planning great reductions in war profits taxes and Washington is humming with lobbyists to win over the congressmen who may be less than 100 per cent standpat. Those who gorged in 1918 do not have to disgorge all that the big revenue bill contemplated if congress can be made to change its mind. Two or three billions lopped off of war profits taxation will be a handsome return for the few millions spent in the election. It's a bigger return than Rockefeller can make on a straight oil selling proposition—200 or 300 per cent.

As usual, the big papers missed this issue entirely. They thought the recent election hinged on the "loyalty" issue. Isn't it funny the way the special interests can deceive our big papers? Time and time again the papers have evidently known nothing of a big deal like this until it was pulled off, and then they are professionally ashamed to tell about it.

A vote for a farmer-labor candidate is never thrown away. If it doesn't elect the candidate, it scares the fellow that is elected into being more decent. A vote for a special interest candidate, on the other hand, is always lost. It scares nobody and it fools the general public about the seriousness of the toilers. When honest men divide themselves over the Punch and Judy contests staged by the special interests the thieves take the bacon.

WHY A DICTATOR?

Such news as comes through to us from Russia frequently has peculiarities that are without explanation. At least we hear none. We have been hearing, for instance, of the new all-Russian government the Russians have set up with the help of the invading forces. Now the news comes that this all-Russian government has been put into the hands of a dictator an admirer of the old regime. It is a question in point to ask why it is that if the common people wanted the intervention and needed it, our forces could not have been used to establish representative government rather than dictatorship or rule of force under a former lickspittle of the czar? In the absence of explanation, the only guess we can make is that the representatives chosen by the people proved unacceptable and so had to be kicked out.

Press reports have it that the former kaiser owns some North Dakota land. (Isn't it about time for the Financier Press to connect this with the Nonpartisan league? Surely there is no land speculator so unpatriotic as to sell American soil to an autocrat.)



J. W. ANDERSON, State Senator, Richland County.

PAY ROOSEVELT DOLLAR A WORD AGAINST LEAGUE

RANTER GETS BIG PAY AND STANDPAT PAPER FURNISHED THE POISON FREE TO ABOUT 50 OTHER PAPERS FREE.

Kansas City, Mo.—Why is Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States, writing articles for the Kansas City Star? Some people here explain his entrance into daily journalism by saying that he wants to be president again, and that one of the editors of the Star hopes to become a member of his cabinet. But why did he choose the Star, and not some of the big eastern newspapers? Was it that he wanted to fight the Nonpartisan league on its own ground, in the west? There appears to be reason for this belief.

A year ago, just after he had closed his contract to write for the Star, Mr. Roosevelt visited Kansas City. The Star rented a desk for the day, and the colonel sat there and had his picture taken. That was the last time he appeared in the office. But before he left for his home in the east, Roosevelt delivered an intimate talk to the members of the staff. That he had the matter of the farmers' league on his mind was indicated by several complimentary references to it. Despite the fact that he been in politics since the day he was 21, he did not think that the farmers ought to go into politics. State ownership of marketing facilities, he said, was wrong in principle. His advice to the farmers was to be content with co-operation, such as prevails in the old countries of Europe, probably referring to Germany and Scandinavia.

At a Dollar a Word. Since that time Roosevelt has written a number of articles attacking the

league, with occasional sideswipes at its leaders. These vicious flings have been printed also in a selected list of about 50 reactionary republican papers, including those of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, Seattle, Spokane, Portland, Des Moines and Boise.

These papers make a great display of having Roosevelt as a contributor. As a matter of fact, the articles are furnished to them without cost, so eager is some one to have them circulated broadcast over the west. Not that Roosevelt is not paid for his work. One might think that he would be willing to boost himself and his ideas for nothing. But the two years' contract he signed with the Star provides that he receive a dollar a word for everything he writes.

There is one place that Roosevelt's articles are not appreciated. That is among the rank and file of the Star. Roosevelt's dislike there began when in his speech to the staff he advised the proprietor of the paper to fire any reporter who did not think exactly as the head of the paper did. This piece of intolerance is typical of the man. He would like to fire President Wilson because he does not think as Roosevelt does. In fact, in his speech to the men of the Star, he took several flings at the president which would result in any other man going to prison for 10 years. One remark was that Wilson and LaFollette were in accord, and that LaFollette's mistake was in taking the president's statements seriously and trying to put them in effect.

Just as he is against Wilson because he can not run him, so Roosevelt is against the organized farmers because he can not dictate to them. Their stand against monopolies and profiteering is no more distasteful to big business than it is to him. On the question of war taxation he has been silent. But on the benefits of compulsory military training when peace comes he is most eloquent. Truly, there is no more tragic figure in history than Theodore Roosevelt. At first a leader of his countrymen, he has in his late years fallen behind; the people have gone ahead and he is now vainly striving to hold them back.

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