THE PRODUCERS NEWS

A PAPER OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE
Continuing the **OUTLOOK PROMOTOR**

PEOPLES PUBLISHING COMPANY, PUBLISHER

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Communications should be addressed to The Producers News, Box 587, Plentywood, Montana.

Quack, fraudulent and irresponsible firms are not knowingly advertised, and we will take it as a favor if any reader will advise us promptly should they have occasion to doubt or question the reliability of any firm which patronizes our advertising columns.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1918,

Ford of Montana.

(From the NonPartisan Leader)

Attorney General Ford of Montana deserves the thanks of every decent citizen of Montana for.. his.. prompt and effective action following.. the stoppage of Nonpartisan league meetings and deportation of League speakers by mobs at Big Timber and Columbus in that state.

The Nonpartisan league is just finishing a series of 1,200 meetings in Montana, which have been attended by 25,000 to 30,000 farmers. Practically every one of these meetings has adopted strong resolutions pledging support of farmers to thegovernment in this war and heartily approving President Wilson's statement of war aims. R. B. Martin, League lecturer, has addressed probably 100 of these meetings, at none of which was anything said or done that could even be distorted into disloyalty by the League's worst enemies.

Nevertheless, the lies and misrepresentations of the press and the war profiteers and other sinister interests that are lined up against the farmers, together with the reports from Minnesota of the stopping of League meetings there and the arrest of President Townley and other League men caused mobs to form at Big Timber and Columbus when Mr. Martin was expected at those places to make speeches. Misinformed business men aided by businessmen who knew the truth but purposely added fuel to the flame, egged on the rioters. They forced Mr. Martin on the train at both towns and drove him out of town.

Attorney General Ford promptly interfered. He not only served notice on all peace officers of the state that meetings of the League were not to be stopped and its representatives mobbed, but he announced he would investigate and bring prosecutions if the evidence warranted, against persons at Columbus and Big Timber responsible for the lawlessness at those places.

Mr. Ford has not taken any position favorable to theLeague. He has merely announced the enforcement of the law. He says the League's meetings can not lawfully be stopped. He adds, however, and very properly, that League speakers will be held responsible for what they say and League or other speakers who violate the law against disloyalty at public meetings will be prosecuted. As League speakers say nothing disloyal, the latter part of his statement does not apply to them. Mr. Ford may be opposed to the principles of the league for aught we know, but he certainly has courage and force enough to enforce the laws and constitution of the state For this tho people of Montana can be thankful.

How different the Minnesota situation would be if Minnesota had some state officials with the courage of Mr. Ford of Montana.

Beware of False Friends.

The Antelope Independent, posing as a friend of the Nonpartisan League movement, has been, for the past two or three weeks, more than generous in its attacks on The Producers News over the heads of Mr. Ira E. Worley and Mr. Fred Umbreit.

The Producers News is published by the Peoples Publishing Company which today has over two hundred stockholders which number is increasing daily and nearly everyone of whom are members of the League--it is no one man affair.

We had hoped, in vain it seems, that the above paper would co-operate with us in putting the League over the top in this county at the coming election. Surely this would be the policy of a paper that was an "honest to God" Nonpartisan supporter. Such a paper would not be trying t divide het ranks of the League by creating dissention among the members. We expect this from our League enemies --are prepared for it—our friends would not do it.

NO, REAL LEAGUE FRIENDS ARE NOT DOINGG SUCH THINGS.

It is true that Mr. Ira Worley and Mr. Fred Umbreit are socialists. This being afree country, and Mr. Worley and Mr Umbreit being citizens of this country, have a right to be socialists if they want to. Many smarter men than the editor of the Antelope Independent are Socialists Many socialists are facing death on the battle line under the folds of old glory, backing our president in a more effective way than lip service, in making the world safe for democracy.

Mr. Worley and Mr. Umbriet are both members of the League. Mr. Worley up to a few days ago was an organizer of the League and as such wrote many members into the organization. Has the Independent done anything for the League half as substantial? Have not the gentlemen in question as much right to pay in their money and become members of the League and to work for it as any other citizen ot the United States? And must they ask the editor of the Antelope Independent what political movement they can or cannot join? Must they now?

Republicans, democrats, bull moosers, prohibitionists, socialist, and even such malevolent characters as the man Burley Bowler, are membbers of the League. Must anyone stay out of the organization because some one does not like him because of some purely personal reason? Is Mr. Bowler such a good citizen of the United States, and has he the confidence of the League to such a degree that he has been set up as a committe of one to pass upon the qualifications and motive of each man who happens to want to become a member of the League in Sheridan county?

We have our doubts abbout it!

Last week the Independent published a letter from Mr. D. C. Dorman, which he tried to make read as a repudiation of The Producers News by the Montana State League Manager.

The Producers News also has letters and many of them, that we will publish when the time is ripe.

Nobody connected with The Producers News has at any time lied in any manner whatsoever in regard to this paper and its relationship with the League which fact time will reveal in the most emphatic manner, and when this revelation comes the Independent will be in a very embarrassing position with the League members who read that publication.

Mr. Worley nor Mr. Umbriet have anything to do with the management of the Producers News.

Fred Umbriet is soliciting subscribers for The Producers News and selling stock in the Peoples Publishing Company on a commission basis just as we would even employ the editor of the Independent were he looking for a job. Umbriet is making good in the above capacity—is htere any good reason, Mr. Bowler, why he should not remain in our employment?

Mr. Worley is only one of the rapidly growing many of the small stockholders in the Peoples Publishing Company, and he has been acting in the capacity of secretary-treasurer of the corporation, in which position he has rendered valuable service.

Charles E. Taylor who was sent to Plentywood from the Nonpartisan League headquarters at St. Paul, by Mr. O. T. Rishoff, manager of the Northwestern Service Bureau, the publicity department of the Nonpartisan League, who looks after League publications, is the editor and manager of The Producers News. Mr. Rishoff probably knows what he is doing in spite of any letters that may have appeared in the Independent.

Again the real friends of the Nonpartisan League are not going out of their way to wontonly and maliciously, without any color of an excuse whatsoever, insult and attack individual members of the League for no other purpose than to cause dissention in the ranks, thereby, sowing the seed for the destruction of the movement.

The League wants all farmers and producers, no matter who they are, to work together harmoniously for the "great program." It is barring none. Any pretended member doing anything to create dissention is no friend of the organized farmer or this grand movement.

IN NO OTHER WAY CAN WE STICK.

WAS THE MOTIVE OF BOWLEY BURLER IN ATTACKING THE PRODUCERS NEWS AN HONEST ONE?

We will, in a due course of time, if necessary, prove to every one interested that it was not.

We will prove that that motive was mean and selfish.

IN THE MEANTIME BEWARE OF FALSE FRIENDS.

This paper is owned and controled by the stockholders of the Peoples Publishing Company, nearly all of which stockholders are farmers. Every stockholder has a voice in its management and helps to dictate its policy. It is the desire of the management of the corporation that every farmer in Sheridan county should own at least one share of stock. If this desire is realized, it is a guarantee that thethat The Producers News will always be what its motto claims, "A paper of the people, by the people for the people." It will not be bought or sold every day or so and it will not change its policy over night. If you want a voice in the management of The Prorucers News, buy a share of stock.

During the past two or three weeks several of the "small fry" units of the "kept press," published at divers points in the county and state, have done their "pol parrot" stunts, as anticipated, by publishing a line of "canned" editorial attacking the Nonpartisan League and donating a lot of free and unsolicited advice to the farmers in whose welfare they are so generously concerned. This dope is furnished by a "wise guy" editorial founry, gratis to the "pol" for the "parroting." This founry is financed by the "I Want Wealth Wobblies" and is locate somewhere in the Twi Cities. There is a very effective way for the farmers and members of the League to circumscribe the sphere of influence and activities of the "pols." Cancel your subscription. Thirty five hundred members of the League in this county acting in concert can soon make these "phunnygraphs" change their records.

On page three,both this week and last, there appeared a call for a stock holder meeting of the stockholders of the Peoples Publishing Company at the Community Hall in Plentywood, on Wednesday, May first. Thismeeting is pusposed to take the place of the annual meeting which would otherwise have taken place on the first of July as the Constitution and By Laws of provide. The Peoples Publishing Company was originally incorporated by the socialists and consequently most all of the board of diretors belong to that party. Sometime ago it was decided to make a Nonpartisan League paper out of the paper instead of as first planned. Most if not all of the socialist have joined the League. However the good faith of the paper has been questioned by the enemies of the League in order to stir up strife and because it was thot to be no more than fair to the meny old party members of the League and stockholders in the company, that they should have representation on the Board of Directors. So in the interest of harmony and to get every interested member to working together for the good of the League, all of the present board resigned and a special meeting was called. Every interested member of the League is urged to attend the meeting and help seetle all questions and then be prepared to get behind The Producers News and make it the Leading League paper in the state. Then let us STICK.

According to an announcement by the war trade board a special license has been issued covering shipments made by persons in the United States to, and for the personal use of, individuals serving in the United States army or navy or the American Red Cross abroad.

This license does not permit shipments by persons in this country to American prisoners of war, but has been issued to facilitate small personal shipments to soldiers and sailors and Red Cross workers by doing away with the necessity of securing an individual export license in each case. Shipments by mail under this license must be made in accordance with the regulations of the post office department. If it becomes necessary later to limit this license to certain specified commodities notice will be given through the press.

U. S. Must Cut Use Of Wheat by One-Half

America Consumed 42,000,000 Bushels Monthly. From Now Until Harvest Must Use Only 21,000,000.

RATION PER PERSON IS 1½ POUNDS OF WHEAT PRODUCTS WEEKLY

Military Necessity Calls for Greater Sacrifice Here—Allied War Bread Must Be Maintained—Our Soldiers and Sailors to Have Full Allowance.

If we are to furnish the Allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest, and this is a military necessity, we must reduce our monthly consumption to 21,000,000 bushels a month, as against our normal consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent. of our normal consumption. This is the situation as set forth by the U. S. Food Administration at Washington. Reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaves for general consumption approximately 1½ pounds of wheat products weekly per person. The Food Administration's statement continues: Many of our consumers are dependent upon bakers' bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore, requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the household. Our army and navy require a full allowance. The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition, our population in the agricultural districts, where the other cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations.

With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk, and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley, as substitutes, has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

1. Householders to use not to exceed a total of 1½ pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than 1¾ pounds of Victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined.

2. Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present. In addition thereto, not to serve to any one guest at any one meal an aggregate of breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour. No wheat products to be served unless specially ordered. Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products for each ninety meals served, thus conforming with the limitations requested of the householders.

3. Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time, and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

4. We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of Victory bread sold, by delivery of the three-quarter pound loaf where one pound was sold before, and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond 70 per cent. of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March 1.

5. Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely.

6. There is no limit upon the use of other cereals, flours, and meals, corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, et cetera.

Many thousand families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than one and one-half pounds a week, and we specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional programme in order that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes.

In order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the allies and our own army, we propose to supplement the voluntary co-operation of the public by a further limitation of distribution, and we shall place at once restrictions on distribution which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable distribution as possible. With the arrival of harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions. Until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice and co-operation of the distributing trades.

Great Wheat Stocks Isolated.

It's the shortage in ships that is putting the Allies and the United States on wheat rations. Great stocks of wheat are isolated in India, and Australia. At great sacrifice in ship space and use the Allies are forced to secure some wheat from Argentina.

On January 1, Australia had stored 100,000,000 bushels of wheat that was ready for export—but there were no ships. Then came the new crop with an exportable surplus of 80,000,000 bushels. Now Australia has approximately 180,000,000 bushels waiting for ships.

India, at the same time, had 70,000,000 bushels of wheat stored for export. During April 50,000,000 bushels more out of the new crop will be added to the pile.

Argentina closed the last shipping season with 11,000,000 bushels of wheat left in the stock available for export. The new crop will add 135,000,000 to the left over.

It is not a problem that the wheat does not exist in the world—it is entirely a problem of shipping, which has thrown on America the obligation of dividing our stock with the Allies.

ALLIED FOOD SHIPMENTS REACH LARGE TOTAL.

A general idea of the quantity of food sent to European allies by the United States from July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1918, is given by figures just announced by the U. S. Food Administration. In that period the United States has furnished complete yearly rations for 57,100,933 people. In addition there was enough extra protein to supply this portion of the diet for 22,194,570 additional men.

The total export of wheat and wheat flour to the three principal allies is equivalent to about 384,000,000 bushels. Pork exports for the 3½ years amounted to almost 2,000,000,000 pounds. Exports of fresh beef totaled 443,484,400 pounds. The amount of food exported to Russia is negligible compared with that sent to the western allies.

ONLY AMERICA CAN HELP.

"On your side are boundless supplies of men, food, and material; on this side a boundless demand for their help.

"Our men are war-weary and their nerves have been strained by more than three years of hard, relentless toil.

"Our position is critical, particularly until the next harvest, but the United States can save us.

"You Americans have the men, the skill, and the material to save the allied cause."

SIR JOSEPH MACLAY.
British Shipping Controller.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
HOW TO GROW
Sweet Potatoes.

The sweet potato thrives best in the southern part of the country, as it is a tropical plant. It cannot be successfully grown in the extreme northern sections of the country. The plants are started in hotbeds by bedding potatoes in sand and allowing them to sprout. The plants are broken off the parent potato as soon as they have formed a few leaves and a root system of their own, and as soon as the ground in the open is well warmed up. This will be one month after the date of the last killing frost.

Sweet potatoes are a heat-loving plant, and cannot withstand cool weather. In setting them in the open, the usual method is to throw the soil up in ridges about 4 feet apart. The plants are set in a row on top of these ridges some 12 or 14 inches apart.

Sweet potatoes thrive best in a sandy soil that is well fertilized throughout. It is a good plan to open furrows where the row is to be, fill these furrows with manure and turn the soil back on top of the manure. This should be thoroughly mixed with a shovel plow or cultivator, as too much manure in one spot under the hole will produce a large growth of vines at the expense of the potatoes.

Sweet potatoes may be dug at any time after they become large enough to use, but improve in quality as they approach maturity. They should be dug as soon as the vines are killed by frost.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
HOW TO GROW
Snap Beans.

Bush and pole beans are among the most valuable and dependable crops of the garden. "When in doubt what to plant—plant beans."

Beans thrive best in a rather warm sandy loam, but may be grown on almost any kind of soil. For the best results the soil should not be too rich in nitrogenous matter, or the plants will run to foliage and stems at the expense of the crop. Beans will not withstand frost, and the first plantings in the spring should not be made until about two weeks after the average date of the last killing frost. The soil should be in good condition and the rows should be laid out perfectly straight so as to make cultivation easy. One pint of the seed of most varieties of snap beans is sufficient for a 100-foot row. When the cultivation is to be done by horse, the rows should be from 30 to 36 inches apart. When hand cultivation is to be employed, the rows should be from 18 to 24 inches apart. It requires from 40 to 60 days for snap beans to be ready for use if the weather conditions are favorable.

Successive plantings of string beans should be made at intervals of ten days to two weeks throughout the growing season. By following this scheme a constant supply of tender beans will be assured.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
HOW TO GROW
Early Cabbage.

When set in spring, the cabbage plants should be started in the window box or in hotbeds some six weeks before the average date of the last killing frost in the particular locality. They may be set in the gardens as soon as the ground is in condition. For horse cultivation the rows should be from 2½ to 3 feet apart and the plants from 12 to 20 inches apart in the rows. Cabbage requires a rich warm soil for early maturity, a loam constituting a good type of soil for the purpose. It is an excellent plan to put a shovelful of compost under each plant.

Early cabbage must be used as soon as it reaches maturity, or the heads are liable to burst and be lost. It is an excellent plan to grow early cabbage for summer kraut making, as it has been found that kraut may be made at the time that early cabbage matures and will keep successfully. It is much easier to produce early cabbage than the later varieties for this purpose.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
HOW TO GROW
Okra.

Okra is a delicious vegetable that deserves a better acquaintance with the home garden than it now possesses. Say "Chicken Gumbo, Southern Style" to the initiated; that is all the argument needed in favor of growing this crop.

It thrives on any good soil, and the seeds should be sown in rows 4 to 5 feet apart after all danger of frost is past, or about the same time as tomato plants are set in the open. The plants should be thinned until they stand about 2 feet apart in the rows. The edible portion of the okra is the pods, which must be gathered while young. They are used in soups or as a stewed vegetable.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.