

The Ward County Independent

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By TRUAX & COLCORD

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It appears more than likely that not all of the grain will be threshed this winter. Even with clear weather, it would require from five to six weeks steady threshing to complete the work, and we can hardly expect to see so much perfect threshing weather in a stretch. A rain soaks the shocks so that threshing operations are usually delayed three or four days after every downfall. Many farmers are unable to do their plowing because the shocks cover the fields. Before Saturday's rain, practically every field of wheat would have graded No. 1. An old grain man informs us that this rain no doubt would lower the grade one point which will make a difference of two or three cents a bushel. In Minnesota, the farmers used to do shock threshing almost exclusively, until they lost so heavily that they were compelled to stack their grain. In North Dakota, it is not possible to stack all of the grain this year, the crop being such an immense one and help so scarce. Farmers who cannot get their threshing done at once, however, would do well to stack all the grain they possibly can. In that way they can do some fall plowing, their grain is safe, and in the long run they will be money ahead. It is to be hoped that our magnificent crop can be saved.

The Independent hears from a good many sources considerable complaints concerning the mileage bills of County Superintendent E. G. Warren. The Independent wants to see Mr. Warren treated fairly in the matter and we propose to treat the subject in such a way that Mr. Warren cannot help but be vindicated if he is deserving. If, however, it is shown conclusively that Mr. Warren's administration has been more expensive than it need be, then by all means, he should be turned down at the November election. We would like to believe that Mr. Warren has been unjustly accused, for we believe that he has given us good service as county superintendent. The matter will be discussed thoroughly before the November election, and in the meantime, we would ask our readers to suspend judgment.

The Ryder News shows a rare lack of consistency. That publication criticizes the Independent because we do not see fit to support Taft, the republican nominee whose nomination was secured by political theft, but in the same editorial column, we note that the News is supporting one of the Democratic nominees for the legislature.

Now is a good time to think about planting trees. The best time to plant is in the spring. The land on which they are to be planted should preferably have been in corn or potatoes or summer-fallow. If it was in grain then it should be fall plowed and deep, too. The prairie soil is apt to be compact. Deep plowing opens it up so the tree roots can get through it easier. Too loose soil is not good either. Spring plowing leaves soil too loose—fall plowing about right. Discing before plowing improves conditions very much.

If one-half of the stories told by people who profess to have been "stung" by the eastern mail order houses are true it is high time to call a halt. It is said that a "ring" including some of the biggest mail order houses in Chicago has been formed, and that this "ring" has a line of warehouses packed with the cheapest kind of trash ready to send out to the farmers of the northwest. The farmer is a liberal fellow when he has money, but even at that he should be given a little something in the way of value for his money.

In this issue of the Independent, appears an article on the selection seed corn that is most valuable. It was taken from the bulletin of the Better Farming Association. Farmer readers are asked to save it for future reference. Considerable mature corn has been grown in North Dakota this year despite the poor seed planted. With proper care, we ought to have plenty of home grown seed for next year's needs and at a fair price.

The Democrats have a good chance to carry North Dakota this year. Roosevelt lessened his chances of winning in this state fifty per cent, when he blew the breath of life into the third party movement in Fargo recently. The Taft Republicans realize too that their favorite has no chance to carry the state, consequently a large number of them will support the Democratic nominee for president.

Mayor Sweet of Fargo has secured some notoriety by proposing to distribute about \$10,000 in the contingent fund, secured from fines and licenses, and which is not needed, by giving it back to the taxpayers in the form of a 6-1-2 per cent rebate on taxes. This may make quite a hit with some of the people of Fargo but the mayor could just as well transfer the money to the general fund and levy just that much less.

Twenty-seven persons were killed as the result of aviation in one week recently, notwithstanding that efforts are being made to perfect flying machines. Until the mortality list is lessened somewhat, we'll be content to plod along on terra firma.

Louis A. Larson informs a few of his admirers that he is contemplating becoming a candidate for county auditor on the independent ticket. Mr. Larson was defeated by L. J. Thompson in the June primaries in a fair manner, and if he knows what is good for him, will take his medicine like a little man. The candidate who does not abide by the decision of the voters in a primary election, deserves little consideration.

Mr. Halvorson of Gremland, who was a candidate for the republican nomination for county commissioner, in the June primaries, has written to some of his friends asking them what they could do for him in case that he comes out on the independent ticket. The answers he has received have not been flattering.

Thousands of acres of oats, wheat and barley are lying unshocked in the fields of Ramsey county as well as elsewhere in the state. Farmers cannot hire men to shock at even \$3 a day, as they prefer to join the threshing crews. Never before was the scarcity of labor so noticeable in the state.

The Women's Anti-Gambling association of Larned, Kan., threaten to drive out the gamblers with whips and clubs. If Larned had a mayor like Halvor Halvorson, the women wouldn't have to adopt such drastic methods.

MURRAY'S DISCUSSION OF THE TARIFF No. 3.

As the operation of the bulls and bears (market gamblers), is often used as a deception to farmers, leading them to believe that the action of the bulls and bears is the operation of the tariff on the grain market, I shall explain these terms. BULL (up), as applied to the stock exchange, is one who contracts to sell on a future day at the market price then prevailing for a consideration which is only imaginary. It is

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erate, half civilized, poorly fed, and unclad of the torrid zone, but we should weigh the per cent of justice to him with the same scales and same percentage table of profits that we use for his employer. Figure his wages on a basis allowing him to earn sufficient means to board and clothe his family, keep his stock, pay interest on his indebtedness, pay his children's education, medical aid, recreation, religious devotion, together with a reasonable profit to reproduce his buildings and to "replace the machinery of his establishment (strong arm and willing mind)" by providing for his enfeebled days of necessary idleness, sickness, and dotage years. If it is just and right to "protect" the manufacturer by a tariff, excluding foreign competition, is it not comparative justice to "protect" the home laborer in the same home factory by prohibiting foreign labor competition? I repeat it, if home factories are so sacred that they should be "protected" by law which prohibits competition from foreign countries it is comparative justice for a law to "protect" the laborer in the factory by prohibiting the competition of laborers from foreign countries. The one is as reasonable as the other and as just as the other. Again, if the factory is enabled by statute to earn a tariff-profit comparative justice would give the laborer the same profit.

Remember, that the tariff-profit to the factory does not represent any skill except deceptions to the people. Cost absolutely nothing, except contributions to the high tariff candidate's campaign funds, represents no freight rates, except "railroading" the bill thru congress, does not even represent watered stock, except the tears shed by the high tariff candidates for the laborer's vote, does not represent ingenuity or inventive skill, except the "jokers" slipped into the tariff law. In short, it is only a bonus with a nice sounding name "protection," collected from those who cannot control the price of the one or the other of what you buy or of what you sell. For if you can control either you can shift the burden. There are only two classes as a rule that do not control either buying or selling prices, the farmer and the wage earner. The editor, physician and lawyer cannot as a rule shift exceeding 25 per cent of the tariff burden.

Comparative justice requires that so far as the law gives aid all men of all classes should be entitled to the same per cent of financial assistance otherwise those receiving the greatest per cent will, as naturally as the laws of gravitation, absorb the financial rights of those relieving the lesser per cent. As an example take \$1000, divide it into any number of parts each of which represents a transaction. Allow M 40 per cent, W 25 per cent, R 25 per cent, and C 10 per cent. After the transaction

Comparative Justice.

The courts, both state and federal have established a law by judicial construction that all combinations of capital, railroad, express, telegraph, mines, factories, packing houses, etc. are entitled to make such charges to the consumer as will earn for themselves sufficient profit to pay all operating expenses, interest on indebtedness to share or bond holders and to replace the wear and tear of the machinery, fixtures and establishment. Should the legislative authority of the state or nation attempt to regulate prices and reduce them so they would not earn such an income, the courts would declare such a law confiscatory and hence unconstitutional. The board of managers is allowed to determine their own salaries. All they have to prove is the amount of their operating expense, indebtedness and the required amount to reproduce their establishment, machinery, etc. The physical valuation of their property or the inflation of expense account, or multiplicity of useless officeholders is never questioned except by a small per cent of the states.

A promoter, as a man without capital, who organizes stock concerns, or factory, issue and sell bonds to begin, continue and finish the concern, retaining enough shares to elect himself to an office with sufficient salary to live in a mansion with all desirable luxuries. The laborer as wage earner is just as an essential element to the building, operating and maintaining a factory, railroad, packing house, mine, or refinery as the brains that organizes it or the manager who steers it, hence, comparative justice requires that when a law, whether by legislative enactment or judicial construction rewards one class of people with profits in the pursuit of happiness it ought to mete out like justice to all. The laborer, when the basis of his wage scale is figured, should be considered as having a reasonable, ample provision for his family, children's education, medical aid, recreation and religious worship. There is no difference in the principle whether the laborer is in debt for these essential conveniences or has sold shares like the promoter (his boss), to obtain them. It is said that "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" and that "we hold these truths to be self evident that all men are created equal" and that "the function of a just government is administer equal justice between those governed," are all axioms of an honest government. If this is true the laborer is entitled to all the legal considerations extended to the most favored class. Then when we consider the laborer's wage rights we should not compare him to the illit-

Trophy and Part of Course For the Vanderbilt Cup Race



THE classic automobile event of the American sporting world is the Vanderbilt cup race, run this year in Milwaukee for the trophy given by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and for a cash prize of \$3,000. The cup and a stretch of the course are shown in the illustrations. The length of the circuit is approximately 5.725 miles, and the conditions call for thirty-four laps to complete the race, which is thus for a distance of 296.65 miles. The course is built for safety as well as speed. The minimum width of the straightaway is thirty feet, and the flat curves are said to be safe for a seventy miles an hour speed.



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