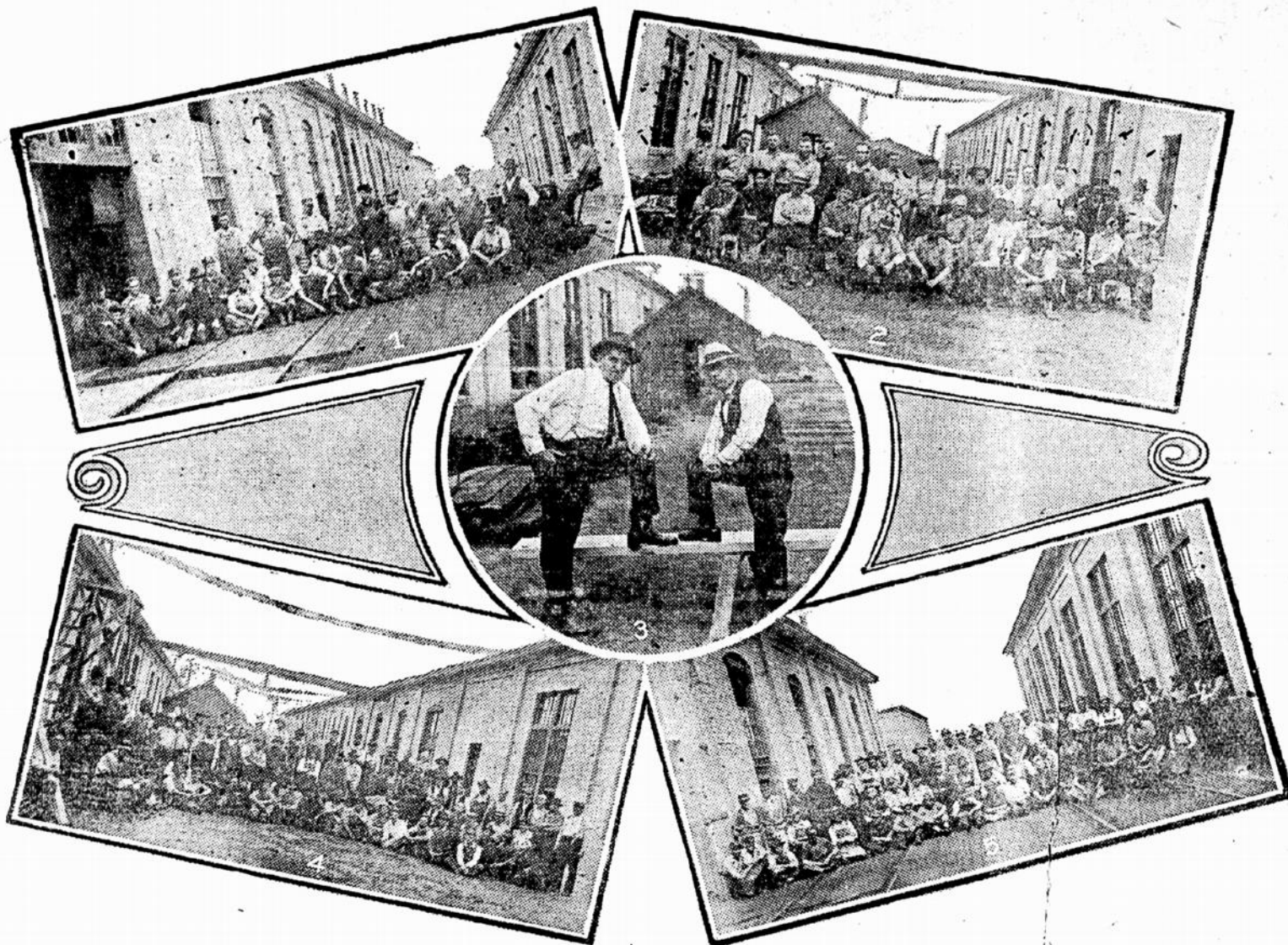


The Story of the St. Cloud Shops. A Tribute to the Great Northern Veterans



No. 1.—The Blacksmith Crew at the Great Northern Shops at St. Cloud that was fully manned during the strike. No. 2.—A group of wood workers in the Great Northern Railway Shops at St. Cloud who refused to strike. No. 3.—W. P. Schmidt, Car Foreman on the left and Fred C. Lindt, Superintendent of the St. Cloud Shops of the Great Northern Railway. These two men working together kept the St. Cloud shops running more than a 100% of normal during the strike. Many of the men are James J. Hill veterans and showed their loyalty by remaining on the job. No. 4.—A part of the Car Repairing Crew at St. Cloud that refused to obey any strike order. This crew of men was led by scores of James J. Hill veterans, many of whom have been on the Great Northern Railway from thirty to forty years. They said they wanted to be loyal to their employer. No. 5.—A part of the machine shop force at the Great Northern Railway shops at St. Cloud who stayed on the job during the strike. All of them are old employees.

The spirit of the late James J. Hill, the Empire Builder, is the big thing that is steadily and most certainly winning the railroad strike for the Great Northern system.

When the history of the Great Northern railroad is written the story of the St. Cloud shops and how the James J. Hill Veterans stood by the Great Northern railroad will be one of the bright pages.

Headed by Superintendent Fred C. Lindt 577 men are today working in the St. Cloud shops. This is more than 100 per cent normal because 550 is the average number employed in these shops while last winter the average was 534.

"We are James J. Hill Veterans," said William Lueck who has been with the road for 38 years, "and we are satisfied and we think we owe something to the people that have treated us fair for many years and that is why we are working."

Peter Zierden, a 30 year veteran and John Glinski who has 26 years to his credit said they had always been treated well and expected the Great Northern in the future would treat them fairly.

"We are O. K.," said Mr. Glinski, "and we have fine families. My oldest boy is in the University of Minnesota."

At St. Cloud the Great Northern railroad did not try to break the strike any more than anywhere else but a

look at the list of men and the time they have served the Great Northern railroad will show that no special race of men have been employed, that their long records prove they are satisfied and they are men of character and loyalty. Some of the men are Henry Seifen 31 years; Al Wenstrom 36 years; John Shafer 36 years; John Jandl 33 years; Anton Kloske 41 years; L. B. Schepers 31 years; Matt Huff 31 years; L. L. Bowers 35 years; Joe Wise 30 years; John Erickson 29 years; Emmett A. Dezlar 28 years; Henry Berkman 30 years; John Materna 24 years; Mike Reiter 29 years; Charles Perowski 29 years; and John Perowski 22 years. William Murphy, John Albers, G. E. Frank and scores of others who have served long terms with the Great Northern are proud to be at their regular places in the St. Cloud shops.

Much of the credit for the stand taken by the men in St. Cloud is given to Superintendent Lindt, a James J. Hill veteran of 32 years. "We don't need any strike breakers in St. Cloud," said Superintendent Lindt, "we have loyalty and men of families who hate agitators."

"The men are absolutely satisfied with the conditions and the wages and there are no outsiders among them—they are what we call 'Home Brew' right from Stearns County."

"A few of our men went out but

they have found that being a picket is a pretty lonely and thankless job. Our men have turned a deaf ear to the pickets and there has been no trouble.

"At the same time some of our boys that quit are at home with heavy hearts and have never showed as pickets. They are sad because they know that they owe it to themselves, their families and the Great Northern railroad to be back at work and I feel an ache in my heart every time I take a new man to replace one of my old boys that is simply afraid to come back.

"I meet the boys on the street and we talk it all over and they tell me it is simply because they are afraid of names and abuse otherwise there would not be half a dozen men out in St. Cloud."

"It is a fact that the James J. Hill Veterans took the lead in saying they would be loyal and the spirit of James J. Hill is steadily and very rapidly bringing the Great Northern men back to work all over the system. Proud of the fact that they are James J. Hill Veterans and belong to the Veterans Association the men smilingly and gladly posed for their pictures so, as they expressed it, the world can see whether or not they are 'scabs' or honest veterans performing any honest task in a loyal manner to an old employer."

As the veterans began to rush into the groups to have their picture taken

many young men like Frank Wawal with 14 years service; Peter Brantenburger with 21 years and William Sauer with 9 years begged to be allowed to pose with the veterans. So they allowed what they termed "the kids" to get into the group.

W. P. Schmidt, car foreman; P. P. Thelsson, machine shop foreman; Peter E. Miller, yard foreman; S. S. Steig, foreman of the blacksmith shop and G. E. Tallmadge, storekeeper, all declared they had a full force at work and that the men were almost unaware that there was a shopmen's strike going on.

Henry Seifen, a veteran in discussing the strike said that the strikers were not clear on just what they wanted.

"We have everything we had before," said Mr. Seifen, "and the cut of 5 to 9 cents an hour is not a big item and had to be expected. There are certain things a man owes his employer and the men of St. Cloud have recognized that thing which we call 'loyalty'."

"When they write the story about St. Cloud," said Superintendent Lindt, "I hope it will not be boastful because we do not feel that way. The men feel that right is right and that they are going to go along in their own way and say only one thing for me and that is that the old vets hate agitators—they don't like 'em.'"

OPINIONS OF NORTH DAKOTA EDITORS

Our Bumper Crop
Do you know that North Dakota will produce this year more spring wheat than any state in the union?

Do you know that North Dakota will produce this year more rye than any other two states?

Do you know that North Dakota will produce this year half of the flax grown in the United States?

Harvesting is now well under way in North Dakota, and nothing but hail is to be feared during the next few days. The crops are "made" and they promise to be bumper ones. The first threshing returns are available, and they are fully up to expectations. The rye harvest is at its height, and wheat and other grains are being cut in all parts of the state. By the end of this week the wheat harvest will be at its height.

And not only have the crops come through without serious damage from rust and fulfilled the glowing prospects of a month ago, but the few returns available so far show that virtually all grains are overrunning in weight and the quality of the yields will be in keeping with the quantity. North Dakota has real cause for thanksgiving this year, probably no state in the union will be more fortunate in the matter of crops. No state will equal this in the per capita of new wealth produced from the soil. In a world torn with war, revolution, famine and pestilence, America stands out as the most favored nation. And in the United States no state should be more prosperous than our own during the coming 12 months.

It should not be the cause for gloating or boasting, but it should stir profound gratitude in the heart of every citizen, and it should make the average man ashamed of discontent. This year at least we should have the most evenly distributed prosperity and the greatest freedom from actual want of any district on the globe. Surely such a state is worth claiming as a home. Surely such a state should inspire the greatest loyalty and the highest grade of citizenship.—Forum.

Valley City Times-Record: Judge Amidon has handed down a decision

to the effect that strikers can go onto railroad property and in a peaceful manner try to persuade strike breakers to join them, but they cannot go onto railroad property and use force, use obscene language or take liquor onto the railroad property. The judge says that it is against the law for the railroads to segregate its strike breakers and to surround them with armed detectives. The strikers on the other hand are enjoined from "using fresh, vulgar and abusive language, words of epithets to company agents, employees or officials or men about to become such." The decision is a sort of fifty-fifty idea. The strikers can go on to the railroad property and mildly try to get the strike breakers to quit their jobs but they must not get rough, while on the other hand the railroad companies must not try to stop strikers by armed guards. In the meantime the public is asking when do we get coal?

Velva Journal: At a mass meeting of farmers held in Velva Saturday the matter of agreeing on a scale of wages to be paid harvest hands and also the price per bushel for threshing grain, were discussed. A resolution was adopted recommending that the wages for harvesting should be \$3.00 per day.

The price per bushel for threshing grain was set at 12 cents for wheat and rye and 7 cents for oats and barley. There has been some talk of threshers charging 14 cents for wheat and rye. This was considered altogether too high by all farmers present at the meeting and any threshing who boosts the wages of his men to the point where he will have to charge 14 cents will become mighty unpopular in this section, judging from the opinions aired at the meeting Saturday night.

It seemed to be the opinion of all that threshing prices at 12 and 7 would allow the thresher to pay \$2.00 for teams and \$4.00 for men and perhaps a little more. This seemed to be a very fair wage and in keeping with this year's crop. These wages are on a par with those being paid in other parts of this state where similar meetings have been held.

Ed Howe, the most famous of country editors, wrote this piece about North Dakota recently:
There are two open barrels of

powder in North Dakota and every firebrand hurled in that state lands in one or the other. And both sides are vicious mad, ready to fight. In traveling I lately ran across a North Dakota man in the smoking room of the sleeper. He talked in the husky voice of an orator just returned from a long tour speaking to large audiences. It turned out he was not a public speaker, only a citizen. He had become husky of voice from arguing with everybody. He talked incessantly and everything he said was exaggerated. The North Dakota row can be settled in a week if the men of both sides will grant the compromises that must finally be made.

And what row couldn't be settled in a week, if both sides would make the necessary compromises?

Rugby Tribune: The nonpartisan league candidate for governor of South Dakota, who, by the way, is a lady, wired a long telegram to President Harding giving her views and presumably the views of the party she represents, on the strike situation, with regard to the coal mines and railroads. The main point in her plea was this:

We urge that the government take over the ownership of the coal mines and the railroads and pay the strikers what they demand.

That is a plea that no doubt meets with the approval of the farmers of the United States, whom the league was supposed to represent, primarily. It will no doubt make a big hit with them. What makes this suggestion the more startling, is the fact that after all of these weeks of wrangling, a simple way out like this should come from a mere woman! Why hasn't some bright politician thought of that before, or having thought of it, expressed it in such understandable form? The more one deliberates over the suggestion, the clearer it becomes that it is one of the simplest and most thoroughly pleasing methods that could be devised, and so simple! Why, it's just like snapping one's fingers, and presto! everything is settled. And the beauty of it is, it can be followed down the line clear to the end, and everybody can be satisfied and made happy! The government

can take over the farms and pay the farmers whatever they might demand, and the farm laborers whatever they might demand; if factory workers decided that they were not getting enough the government could take over the factories and pay them whatever they might demand, and why? there would be absolutely nothing to it! In fact, we have never at any time seen or heard of any plan, outside of Senator Edwin F. Ladd's proposal that the government just strike off a few one thousand dollar bills and pass around among the soldier boys, that appealed to us one half so much. If it has been claimed that this national crisis brings forth its great men—or women—and this great crisis seems to be no exception to the rule.

Hands Off North Dakota

"Hands off North Dakota" is good advice for the republican national committee, and if the men in charge of the party's national affairs are wise they will heed the advice.

This is our fight in North Dakota, and it is not a fight in which the national committee should have any interest. As between Frazier and O'Connor, from an organization standpoint, the republican party would be just as well off with a fair minded democrat as with Mr. Frazier. If the republican party has any doubt about that, it does not need to look further than Senator La Follette. Mr. La Follette's capacity for team work with the party he is supposed to represent is zero. He doesn't know the meaning of the word, and an open opponent of the republican organization, if he were inclined to be reasonable and fair in his attitude, would be far preferable from a purely party standpoint to another La Follette.

This is the principal interest of the republican national committee—to add another republican senator. But in this case the label means nothing. It is not a choice between a republican and a democrat, but a choice between a recalled socialist governor and a democrat. Many thousands staunch republicans are going to vote for Mr. O'Connor this fall. Probably a majority of the republicans of the state will vote for Mr. O'Connor. It behooves the national committee, therefore to display a little tact. It, of course, cannot be expected to support Mr. O'Connor, but it can keep its

hands off North Dakota, and that would be the wisest thing it could do. This is our fight up here in this state and we don't need the advice of either "Wall Street" or the republican national committee on how to conduct it. We are going to finish the job this coming fall and any national committee that attempts to prevent the accomplishment of that is likely to be very unpopular in years to come.—Fargo Forum.

Just prior to the time he was pardoned from the federal prison at Atlanta, Eugene V. Debs was described by his admirers as being a "nice, kind-hearted, Christian old man." Speaking of the coal strike the other day, and referring to the riots at Herrin, Ill., where more than 40 men were murdered in a most shocking manner, Comrade Debs said "there has been some slight disorder and a few scabs have been hurt." That is not the statement of a "Christian man" and if the United States government wished to do so, they could perform a Christian act by slamming Gene back in the federal prison again and keep him there for the rest of his life. That is the only way in which the Harding administration will be able to remove the blot on the republican party which it placed there by giving this "Christian old man" his liberty.—Divide County Journal.

Grasshoppers Damage North Dakota Crops

Fargo, N. D.—"Probably the grasshoppers are threatening greater damage to crops in North Dakota this year than the people realize," said Stewart Lockwood, government entomologist and grasshopper specialist formerly stationed at the N. D. Agricultural College but now at Billings, Mont.

"Large numbers of grasshoppers are present in many parts of the western half of the state but owing to the abundant growth of prairie

grass this year they have not moved to the fields. The grain crops are mostly out of danger of grasshopper damage for this year but these large numbers of the insects present this year means that very likely there will be many grasshoppers next year and the stubbling in of rye is to be advised against in places where grasshoppers are numerous," said Mr. Lockwood.

"The reason for advising against stubbling in rye is because this makes an ideal incubator for grasshopper eggs. The adult female seeks a hard place and deposits her eggs in August and September," Mr. Lockwood said. "Several letters have been received from farmers who have noticed large numbers of grasshoppers," said R. L. Webster, entomologist at the Agricultural College, today in discussing this subject. "So far the grasshoppers have been satisfied in the native prairie grasses and have not mobilized for attack upon the grain fields. Weather is a factor in the grasshopper trouble and in seasons when enough rain falls to afford abundant growth of grass the insects will not bother crops while in a dry year the same number of hoppers would move in and destroy crops."

WINTER WHEAT TRIED WITH GOOD SUCCESS IN PEMBINA

Bismarck, N. D.—Winter wheat is being tried with good success in Pembina county, one of the state's northernmost counties, according to word received by C. R. Green, manager of the Bank of North Dakota, Mr. Green distributed considerable winter wheat seed.

James Sharp, near Hamilton, who planted 50 different kinds of seed on his farm this year, reported that winter wheat on his farm had six rows of grain to the head. Winter wheat will mature earlier and rust danger is lessened by its use.

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