

**EDITORIAL**

League newspapers are busier than usual in the great game of lying these days. What they have to say about the initiated laws is a whole lot which ain't there. Don't get excited over the stuff these league papers send out in their propaganda sheets. In a few days the publicity pamphlets will be mailed to the voters and then the laws can be read by everybody. The Times-Record will publish these initiated laws in full shortly and our own readers can get the truth from them.

The state administration, fearful of the outcome of the recall election, are sending out S. O. S. signs to every quarter of the country. South Dakota leaguers have sent back a wireless to the effect that ten car loads of the faithful will make an automobile trip through North Dakota and will stop at Valley City on the morning of October 12. This is mighty nice but they are too late to stem the tide. All the tinpan noise and bluster that they and their cohorts can make will not pull the leaguers out of the mud this time. The recall of a winner by several thousand to the good and every day is adding more to the ranks of the independents.

For the first time in many moons the Courier-News looks natural today. It has a great big red headline running across the top of the front page telling of the selling somewhere down east of a couple of million dollars of North Dakota bonds. This same paper has told of selling bonds so many times that it is hard to believe that such a thing has really happened and there must be some truth in this last spasm or the red ink would not appear. If it is the truth then the bunch of money spenders at Bismarck will be in clover for some time to come as it will give them another chance to get their fingers into the coffers of the state treasury. The same article does not intimate when work on the big mill at Grand Forks will be resumed and seeing that one million of these bonds were mill bonds there should be no reason for longer delaying this work and the mill is something that should be completed—unless they have spent the money in advance and will have none of it left to continue the work. It seems more than anything else to be a sort of galvanic shock given to the fast waning league forces to try and stiffen their backbone for the recall election. It comes too late. The people will vote for a change in about three weeks.

The much advertised animal, the Airedale pup that brought \$50,000 to the league campaign fund and that was to do a million dollars worth of good in the state, was auctioned off some time ago. The affair was widely advertised. Bill Lemke was also present and made a speech. Whether Bill was there to give the dog a boost or was there to get the benefit of the dogs prestige is not stated in the reports. But about the dog. It was expected that this auction would bring a large sum into the league campaign fund. The dog had an undisputed standing, both financially and politically, and Senator Church acted as auctioneer. It would seem, however, that the people in Benson county are not so enthusiastic as they were a few months ago. The disclosures made in regard to the squandering of the fifty thousand dollar campaign fund that the Airedale pup helped to raise has undoubtedly chilled their ardor. Neither the dog nor Bill Lemke could work up any enthusiasm in that crowd and the result was that the animal that the leaguers boastfully referred to as the "million dollar pup" was knocked down at sixteen dollars. The socialist daily did not even mention the sad event. It is evident that a considerable number of the leaguers are not swallowing bait, hook and all any more. Judging from the way the Airedale pup sold when it was presumed to be at the very zenith of its popularity, league stock has suffered, no matter from what angle you view it. From the membership viewpoint the drop is from \$18 to \$16 and from the viewpoint of prestige the drop is alarming—from a million dollar asset to a \$16 mongrel.

**THE "SHAKEDOWN"**

"The success of the campaign will depend largely upon the size of the attendance at the four mass meetings which will be held by the leaguers in the state next week."—Chairman Liedtkebach.

The big shakedown meeting for Fargo will be held on the Scandinavian American bank corner, gentlemen.

The opening ceremony will be to look through the windows and watch the receiver checking over the accounts of the money the farmers deposited there on frantic appeals from Mr. Lemke, to save the bank. They will also be given a chance (maybe) to see the cancelled checks for the state money lent to the Consumers' United Stores, the Courier-News, the sisal trust, and other of Mr. Lemke's enterprises.

The meeting will then adjourn and reassemble in front of Mr. Lemke's Courier-News. Here the members will be given a chance to subscribe to Mr. Lemke's paper and help pay its debts. Temporarily it has been "turned over to the farmers" while the debts are being liquidated, but Mr. Lemke may not need it later.

Then the meeting will adjourn to North street south and reassemble on the lawn of Mr. Lemke's statebuilt house. Farmers with uncashed hall warrants will be permitted to climb up on a ladder and look through the window of Mr. Lemke's living room and see Mr. Lemke sitting before his fireplace, counting the Lemke fund subscribed to fight the wicked railroads. They can then slip a check for the Victory fund under the front door and go home to vote for the "friends of the farmers."

The meeting is adjourned. We hope the farmers appreciate all the blessings they have acquired under "the new day."—Forum.

Anything to get away from the cold, cold facts of nonpartisan misrule, is the effort of Lemke's daily and the league radical press generally. Like a bunch of gossips they chatter. "Nestos said this. Nestos said that. Somebody said this. Somebody said that." Personal attacks based on hearsay, or homemade, fabricated gossip is not going to get the mudslingers anything. Nestos has been before the people of Ward county and of North Dakota too long to be damaged by such silly rot. Then again, "Nestos speaks a brogue." Possibly. So do some of the professors at the University. We have many kinds of brogue, Scotch, Irish, German, French and Scandinavian. Also some provincialism from down east and out west. Does the Lemke outfit imagine that a slight brogue or provincialism in a man's speech here in North Dakota is going to determine people's estimate of his honesty character and ability. There are entirely too many honest, capable, good men and women using brogue from a slight degree to a very high one to stagger the voters. Why, great Scott Man! Look up the childhood of Lemke and other shining lights in the league and you will come to the conclusion that brogue is not on one side alone but on all. In fact, give us all who use a Scandinavian, German, Scotch, French or Irish brogue, or who use provincialisms, and you will find a strong minority on your side. Better leave brogue alone and stick to facts. The Lemke outfit must be hard pressed, indeed, if color of eyes, size of feet or peculiarities of speech are worthy of attention and remark at a time when voters are looking for honesty, ability and uprightness of character.

Some days ago the Fargo Courier-News published some dope that J. W. Brinton refused to pay a \$50 check in one of our state banks and called attention in the public press that Brinton did not pay his checks or something to that effect. Brinton had paid the check and wanted McClintock, of the Courier-News, to retract and in meeting to discuss this retraction recently McClintock refused to retract and the meeting ended in a fist fight with Brinton sustaining his reputation as a scrapper and fighter. Editor McClintock says editorially that he received his first chastisement in 20 years, and inasmuch as it came from the notorious Brinton the matter becomes of public interest. The Courier-News editor uses up a column of space telling about the scrap. Mr. McClintock says that some day Brinton will jump onto the wrong man and find himself at the receiving end of a beating instead of the giving and that he may discover it was more blessed to give than to receive. This is all true and we are absolutely opposed to Mr. Brinton or anyone taking upon himself this method of getting what he believes are his just dues. If McClintock has libeled Brinton in regard to that check it is his business as a fair minded man to make the retraction as asked—and it seems that Mac has been proven wrong. On the other hand Brinton should curb his temper. It is neither dignified or gentlemanly to try and prove anything in the way of argument by superior power. We don't care how much these former fellow workers pound each other up or how much they tell about their former bosses, but the independents of this state object to McClintock classifying Brinton as one of the I. V. A. workers. He is not. He is telling some inside facts about the inner workings of the league machine but he is out on his own resources and because he has a grudge against Townley and some of his former fellow workers. They can wash their own dirty linen in their own wash room but we don't want them to come into the laundry of the independent forces to do it. The whole league bunch has a nasty mess of dirty linen to scrub up and on the 28th day of this month the independent forces of this state will give it its first washing by running it through the laundry of public disapproval of their administrative management.

**SWEETEST DAY IN THE YEAR**

Throughout the history of the United States, in the course of the year there is not one single holiday of universal appeal to all ages of all classes, all nationalities, all religions, devoid of sadness—a sentimental nature. New Year's Day—is a celebration of time but does not involve expressions of kindness, friendship, various emotions in a concrete way, universally. Lincoln's Birthday—Lincoln was a man made by history and the holiday is in reverence of his memory. Washington's Birthday—is equally sacred and momentous, but is restrictive in its appeal to Americans only. St. Valentine's Day—is of interest to the young rather than the old and has little to keep it alive intensely. St. Patrick's Day—has strictly an appeal of nationality. Easter—is a religious holiday attended by worship and reverence. Mother's Day—if one's mother is living, this day is a day of happiness, but a day of sadness if one's mother is not living. Memorial Day—sad in its memory of those who have gone, and is restrictive in its appeal. Fourth of July—a great political holiday, the greatest in the history of our country. Labor Day—of interest to those who work, and a day of rest. Thanksgiving Day—another time of thanksgiving and a political holiday. Christmas Day—an expensive holiday, yet a time of great-happiness in a religious background. Halloween—an appeal only to children. Armistice Day—a war holiday of a sad appeal. In glancing over this great number of holidays one finds no holiday standing purely and simply for happiness, sweetness, kindly acts and thoughts without a background or cause involving death, sacrifice, politics and what not. It seems fitting that in our country we should have a day or holiday of

such a nature—a day of sentiment alone involving all the higher motives.

The confectioners have taken account of this golden opportunity by creating "The Sweetest Day in the Year."

Expressions of friendship appreciation, devotion and kindly acts can be no better made than on the Sweetest Day in the Year, Candy Day, Saturday, October 8th.

**DIG POTATOES WHEN MATURED**

Dig potatoes as rapidly as possible—as soon as they are mature and as soon as they can be gotten out of the ground. W. R. Porter, marketing specialist, Agricultural College makes the foregoing suggestion following a survey of potato growing areas of the state made in connection with marketing conferences of potato associations. "North Dakota has a potato crop estimated to be 10 percent above the average for the United States, and prospects that prices for potatoes will be good this year. The estimate for the United States is 63.7 per cent, and ours 73 per cent, compared to a ten-year average of 76 per cent. Some 20 North Dakota potato associations are affiliated with the Minnesota Potato exchange this year in the marketing of their crop, so good distribution is anticipated for a part of the state crop at least. The bulk of these local associations of North Dakota are located in the Northwestern and Southwestern part of the state, and in the Red River Valley.

The September estimate for the state's crop is 7,991,000 bushels, and the average for the whole country is 322,985,000 bushels. Damaging frosts can be expected at any time now, according to Mr. Porter, so fields of tubers that are mature should be dug at once since weather conditions have delayed the operations. Late varieties such as Green Mountain are probably in greatest danger, for in such centers of this variety as in the Berthold district tops are still green, and will probably be reeaten when frosts occur. To dig these late varieties in an immature condition would also mean a loss, since shipment would be more difficult under such conditions.

**FORMER VALLEY CITY MAN ARRESTED**

Many of the Valley City people will be interested to learn of the arrest of Oscar Lund, formerly a land dealer at this place. It will be remembered he attempted to swindle several persons out of their land while in business here. Following is what his home paper, the Minneapolis Daily News has to say in regards to his arrest. Oscar Lund, Minneapolis land man, was arrested in Kansas City today on the charge of swindling Prof. Knute Koksensgard, a normal school instructor, out of \$1,075. The indictment was returned by the last grand jury.

Deputy Sheriff Tom Sullivan is enroute to Kansas City to bring him back.

Lund was a brother of the late John Lund, known as "Lund the Land Man," who committed suicide some years ago. Since his brother's death Oscar Lund has continued to deal in northwestern lands, but has not maintained offices the last couple of years. Lund and Professor Lokensgard who only recently moved to Minneapolis, made a land trade in which the latter gave Lund \$1,075. Later Lund disappeared and the professor alleges he learned from the register of deeds in Clay county that the land supposed to have been sold by Lund was not owned by him at all.

**DEAF MUTES PLAY FOOTBALL**

A strong football team has been organized among the deaf and dumb workmen at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.'s factory at Akron and a heavy schedule arranged, including a trip to Washington, D. C., at the end of the season to play a semi-professional team at the capitol. All the opposing teams on the schedule are speaking teams.

The silent quarter gives all his signals by the sign method, but despite this handicap the team has shown up well against all the opposition encountered. It is the fourth year that the silents have had their own team at Goodyear, and have twice beaten the Goodyear regulars (a speaking team) in the Thanksgiving day contest. Big crowds attend the Silents' game as the men put plenty of spirit into their games. E. S. Conner, recreation director at the plant, and who was in charge of all athletics at Camp Sherman during the war, says that Seinensohn, Silent full back, could have made any college team in the country.

**GETCHELL PRAIRIE ITEMS**

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Whitcher entertained at dinner Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Harper Mr. P. Longfellow Mrs. Ames. Mrs. J. H. Rogers, Mrs. J. H. Whitcher and Mrs. Fred Getchell. Mrs. Edith Ford and Mr. Alderman and Mr. P. Longfellow enjoyed Tuesday with Mrs. Wm. Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Ladbury and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ladbury and baby spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. J. H. Whitcher. Sunday school at 2 p. m. and church at 3 p. m. with Rev. Nugent as pastor. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Harper and daughter Helen, Mrs. Nettie Skidmore, Mrs. Wm. Martin, autoed to Fargo Saturday returning in the evening. Mrs. Down and son Walter of Grand Prairie called at the Ayres' home and Whitcher's home Sunday. Mrs. Chas. Whitcher spent Friday at the Rogers' home. Malchen Ronzheimer spent the week end at home returning to Fargo Sunday afternoon. Audrey, Roy and Florence Holcomb, Mr. and Mrs. James Burchill, and

**Current Business Conditions**

By GEORGE E. ROBERTS

(From the Monthly Letter Issued by The National City Bank of New York for October)

**PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1921**

The following table compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York gives the available figures for monthly production as percentages of normal production. Allowance has been made for the normal increase in production from year to year and the normal seasonal variation from month to month.

(Normal production = 100)

	Average Jan.-March	July	August
Anthracite coal mined.....	103	94	92
Bituminous coal mined.....	64	61	63
Pig iron production.....	58	26	28
Steel ingot production.....	58	26	36
Zinc production.....	52	40	38
Lead production.....	66	63	—
Tin deliveries.....	31	30	64
Copper production.....	67	13	16
Gasoline production.....	103	84	—
Cement production.....	79	89	89
Cotton consumption.....	62	64	75
Wool consumption.....	70	97	96
Wheat flour milled.....	89	148	174
Sugar meltings.....	85	84	106
Meat slaughtered.....	90	88	113

THE end of September discloses signs of improvement in the business situation, and while for the most part they relate to seasonal conditions, some of the changes are indicative of a gradual restoration of the industrial equilibrium which is necessary to permanent prosperity. The shoe industry and the cotton and woolen goods industries are now generally active. Raw cotton has advanced in a little over a month from about 11 cents per pound to about 20 cents, and this has put strength into the goods market and encouraged buying. Cotton goods, however, have not advanced to correspond with raw cotton, and although the mills having stocks of 11 and 12 cent raw material on hand are able to work them up and sell the goods, the pinch will come when they have to buy cotton at the new quotations and advance the price of goods accordingly.

Retail merchants are vigorously opposing advances in all textiles and insisting that lower prices are necessary to create a good volume of trade. The situation is unsettled, with opinion spreading that costs must be reduced both in the manufacture of cloth and in the garment trades.

In many lines there is a stir of increased activity, attributable to fall trade. Crop moving is not, however, affording the normal stimulus, owing in part to the low prices of farm products and in part to the fact that the proceeds are going largely to pay old debts. However, there is a more cheerful feeling as debts are paid or reduced. There is not enough business to go around, which makes competition sharp, with profits at the minimum.

The wheat crop of the United States and Canada stands at latest estimates about the same as a year ago, and the world's crop is about the same as for last year. About 135 million bushels were exported (either as whole grain or flour) between July 1 and October 1. It has been recognized in well-informed quarters throughout the last two months that the price of wheat between now and the next harvest depends largely upon the crops in Argentina and Australia, two countries which have their harvests in our winter season. Neither of these countries ships wheat to the United States, but their surplus competes with ours in Europe and the price of the surplus makes the prices everywhere.

In view of the prospect for light sowings in Russia this fall and no surplus there next year, it would seem to be good policy to sow a larger acreage of wheat in the United States this fall.

It does not appear that the position of agriculture or any of the primary industries has generally improved during recent months. The cotton producers have gained by the increased value of their carry-over; tobacco, and dairy products are bringing better prices, and wheat is on a remunerative basis, but hogs have suffered a heavy slump and are now with cattle and sheep drawn to about pre-war prices. Taken as a whole, the prices of farm products are so far out of line with the prices of manufactures and charges for transportation that the usual exchanges cannot be made. Hence the state of unemployment in the industrial towns.

The whole business situation is clogged and obstructed not only by the high cost of railroad operations but by high industrial costs, placing goods beyond the purchasing power of consumers. This is the principal reason why millions of men are out of work and it will have to be squarely faced before any general recovery can take place.

The sunshine cure is no remedy for this situation. Prosperity will not be created by cheerful talk while this unbalanced state of industry exists. It will not be created by unemployment conferences unless they bring about an understanding of the necessity for reducing industrial costs. Such make-shifts as spreading what employment there is to include the unemployed and cre-

ating employment upon public works are at best effective only as a means of tiding over a temporary situation, and are chiefly objectionable because they actually postpone the readjustments that are necessary to the restoration of a normal state of industry. The natural course for an employer to pursue when reductions of force must be made is to retain the oldest and most worthy employees, and it is not likely that many will be persuaded to do otherwise.

There is no way to have prosperity except by self-supporting balanced industry—by the free and natural exchange of products and services—and this requires that the compensation of the people in the various industries shall be on such a basis that they will absorb each other's products.

When a general state of confusion exists in which the exchanges cannot be made as usual, production slows down. The individual employer cannot go on making goods unless he can sell them. When his outlet is closed he shuts down, and when he stops buying materials and paying wages an outlet for other products is closed. Employers and employees are alike affected; it is not a situation to quarrel over, but to investigate intelligently, to find the original cause.

The existing situation presents a test of the quality of labor leadership. Has it the foresight, the wisdom and courage to act for the best interests of the whole body of wage-earners and of society as a whole?

Undoubtedly the responsible labor leaders are in a trying position. One of them is quoted as saying that "labor unions are not organized to reduce wages," but are expected to secure advances rather than reductions. Leaders, however, depend for their lasting influence upon their ability to lead wisely and to serve the real interests of their followers, which means that they must serve the best interests of the public as well. There is no achievement worth while for any class unless it promotes the welfare of the entire community. There is a fair adjustment of relations which serves every interest best, because it produces the greatest aggregate result. Any thing short of that yields less to every participant. This is not mere altruism, but economic law. Labor has the highest return when there is a full demand for all of it, and when all the production forces of society are in full action.

**Bulbs Just Arrived**

Tulips, 75c to \$1.25 Dozen  
Narcissus, \$1.00 and \$1.25 Per Dozen  
Pony Roots, standard shades, 50c each and up  
PLANT NOW  
VALLEY CITY GREENHOUSE

**FOR SALE— Full blooded rough coated Scotch Collie puppies. Nearly all white. Papers furnished with same. Come and look them over, they're beauties.**

**A. J. Starke**

P. O. Box 552

1 mile west and 1 mile north of Heimes farm

**Notice To The Public:--**

Having returned to Valley City I have decided to open up a harness shop and have rented the building on the corner of Fourth avenue and Third street, known as the Palmer Enerson old stand, one block south of the Middlewest Trust Company. I shall put in a complete stock of harness and supplies and also will be prepared to do your repairing. My many years residence in this city and the work I have done in this business is a recommendation that all business intrusted to me will have careful attention.

I would appreciate your business and in return will guarantee a square deal to all.

**CARL BONDE**

Statements of Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

of the Times-Record, published weekly at Valley City, North Dakota, for October 1, 1921.

State of North Dakota, County of Barnes—ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared P. R. Trubshaw, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the Times-Record and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, P. R. Trubshaw, Valley City, N. D.

Editor, P. R. Trubshaw, Valley City, N. D.

Managing Editor, P. R. Trubshaw, Valley City, N. D.

Business Manager, P. R. Trubshaw, Valley City, N. D.

That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

P. R. Trubshaw, Valley City, N. D.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None.

That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

P. R. TRUBSHAW, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of October 1921.

R. T. HEALY, Notary Public, Barnes County, N. D. My Commission expires June 28, 1926.