

Townley, Frazier, Lemke and Other League Leaders With I. W. W. Organizations

DO YOU WANT TO SEE MEN TO REPRESENT YOU AS UNITED STATES SENATOR AND GOVERNOR WHO WANT TO PUT SOCIALISM UPON YOU?

"IN ORGANIZATION IS STRENGTH"

An Injury To One. Labor Is Entitled To Is An Injury To All. All It Produces. AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' UNION NO. 110, I. W. W. 1001 West Madison Street Chicago, Ill.

Fellow Workers:

In answer to yours of Sept. 9th in regard to the N. P. L., you should know as an org. we will have nothing whatever to do with the League or any other League or any other political org. What you or others may do as individuals is your business. Note what you say about the good treatment accorded the I. W. W. in N. D. while the League was in power and I agree on that. Now about this big gun of the League in Fargo giving us money and get all he will give. Our defense fund needs it and we won't mention his name if he wants it that way. Tell him to drop in and see us when in town.

Yours for the I. W. W. Card No. 36225 A.

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Fellow Worker:

This year must be our banner year in No. Dak. We are now ahead of 1921 in regard to New Members. We want more. Get them no matter how. We must show No. Dak. who is who. Don't worry about the wheat crop. What we want is a Bumpercrop of I. W. W.'s. No. 2693

Extract from letter of General Secretary and Treasurer John Grady, of Chicago, to Secretary Thorpe, of Fargo Headquarters I. W. W., dated October 12, 1922.

"While we here in Chicago give all the credit in the world to the I. W. W. delegates in the field, at the same time we are aware that the teachings and the propaganda that have been put out in the State of North Dakota during the past few years by other radical bodies are in a way responsible for the success of our movement and our remarkable growth in that state. We have always found this true, wherever other radical organizations have been at work, our job in securing members has been much easier, for instance, after the steel strike was pulled off by radical leaders,—the garment workers in the East,—the dock workers in Philadelphia and New York, etc., and while we are not publicly giving credit to William Foster or John Frusch in the East, or Townley in your part of the country, there is no reason why we should go out of our way to antagonize them as long as the work they are doing is making the road smooth for us. Let us take advantage of it."

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A. Lund, Fellow Worker.

Glad to hear about the way things are going in N. D. Now Fellow Worker, you know if you can do anything for the Boys in Jail, or the Defense Fund, it's up to you and the other Wobblers there to do it. We know the W. P. N. P. L. in Minneapolis are with us in Industrial Union against Craft Union. Van Lear, Cramer, Tom Sullivan, and others, and Townley, Lemke, Frazier and the other leaders of the League in N. Dak. So if you, Fellow Workers there can get together and get any assistance for the defense fund out of that outfit, hop to it. Saw Johnson and Red Walker this A. M. They told me to say hello to you. Red will be in Mpls. this winter. Watch us go in the North Woods this winter.

Yours for the O. B. U. Jack Fleming.

Grand Forks, N. D., Oct. 30.—When Governor R. A. Nestos pressed the button which started the machinery at the state mill and elevator over a mile away on the outskirts of Grand Forks, he put in motion one of the three flour grinding units at the state mill. There are two other units, which are not yet completely assembled, although most of the machinery for these other units is installed. Each of the three units is capable of grinding 1,000 barrels of flour a day, or 3,000 barrels a day all told. Two of these units are made for grinding North Dakota's hard spring wheat into first patent flour. The third unit is exclusively for grinding durum wheat into semolina flour, out

of 3,000 barrels a day, at 2,000 barrels a day or at 1,000 barrels a day. It can grind 2,000 barrels a day of hard spring wheat and 1,000 barrels a day of durum. It can grind either 1,000 or 2,000 barrels of spring wheat alone, or 1,000 barrels of durum alone. In other words it can grind at full capacity, at two-thirds capacity or at one-third capacity, and still do it efficiently and economically.

First Wheat From Manvel

The first big consignment of wheat came from Manvel, N. D. One of the first problems of the managers was to get wheat, owing to the car shortage, but several cars were secured from Manvel. Several other big purchases have been made, many of them in the western part of the state, where the grain this year is rich in gluten. These consignments are expected to arrive as soon as the cars can be secured to ship them. In all 33,000 bushels of wheat has been purchased.

Will Begin Slowly

It will be the policy of the mill management to start operations slowly. Turning out 3,000 barrels a day as the mill will be capable of doing in a very short time, means a big output of flour. At full capacity the mill can turn out 18,000 barrels, or 36,000 100-pound sacks of flour every week.

Figuring 300 milling days to the year, this means an annual output of 900,000 barrels of flour in a year, or 4,500 carloads of flour, carrying a minimum carload of 40,000 pounds each.

Figuring 4 1/2 bushels of wheat to the barrel, this output would require 4,500,000 bushels of wheat a year, or 4,050 carloads carrying the minimum of 60,000 pounds each.

Big Marketing Problem

To market 900,000 barrels of flour, brings on a problem of storage and marketing, which the management of the mill realizes is complicated and difficult.

"We realize that to market 90 carloads of flour a week is a big undertaking," said one of the managers of the mill. "Our problem is further complicated by the fact that we are grinding straight, hard, spring wheat. This makes a superior quality of flour, rich in gluten and producing a splendid loaf of bread. But the housewives of the nation, outside of a small section in North Dakota, and the other states in the spring wheat section have been educated to use a blended flour made either from a blending of hard spring wheats with the winter wheat, before manufacture or a blending of the flours after manufacture.

"Very little straight spring wheat flour is marketed as such, outside of the spring wheat states.

"It is a well known fact that practically all flour ground at Minneapolis by the great flour milling concerns of the northwest, is a blended flour.

"Winter wheat can be moved thru Minneapolis mills, in a natural, economical flow of transportation. Even the great milling concerns that have large plants in North Dakota, also have plants in Minneapolis, where they can mill winter wheat, and then blend the flours.

"North Dakota is out of line for an economical use of winter wheats in a manufacturing process here, and this will compel us to sell straight spring wheat flour."

Complete Plant Designed

The plant itself is designed to be complete in every detail. All of the construction work is now practically

completed, and all that remains to be done is to finish installing the machinery, most of which is on the ground or in place, but some of which is not yet completely assembled.

The plant consists of the flour mill, the workhouse, in which is installed the wheat cleaning and mixing machinery, the power plant and the immense storage bins.

There are 32 storage bins. They are concrete tanks circular in shape, 30 feet in diameter and 100 feet high, arranged in four rows of eight each. The tanks have a combination of concrete and steel hopper bottoms. Each tank has a capacity of 50,000 bushels of wheat.

The workhouse, or elevator, is 62 by 120 feet, and 196 feet above the ground. It contains three receiving and four shipping bins or "legs," each having a capacity of 18,000 bushels and two screenings bins with a capacity of 10,000 bushels each. There are two "transfer belts" in the cupola. The first floor is merely a distributing floor. Each of the bins mentioned, is 60 feet deep. The workhouse cupola is six stories above the ground. These stories are designated: spouting or bin floor, transfer floor, cleaner floor, turnhead floor, garner floor, head floor.

This house is especially designed for cleaning and mixing grain, and when the grain leaves the workhouse for the mill it has been thoroughly washed and cleaned. The seven main bins, or "legs" are arranged in a single row along the center of the house and discharge into a double row of 2,500 bushel "garner." Each one of the legs commands four garners, so that any one of the 14 "garners" can be reached from two of the legs. The garners have steel hopper bottoms equipped with turnheads to discharge at will to cleaning machinery, shipping scales, transfer belts, storage belts and "Mayo" spouts to the storage bins.

The workhouse contains one 1,000 bushel Morse grain dryer, six No. 7 Monitor receiving separators, one No. 9 Monitor screenings separator, eight Carter disc oats separator, for "needle" machines, flax separator and oat clipper.

An important feature of the workhouse is the control by which all turnheads and grain spouts are worked from a central switchboard located on the "turnhead" floor. The operator can control all the apparatus by pushing buttons at this central control.

The house and mill are equipped with dust collecting systems and modern signaling and communicating systems.

The Mill Building

The mill building is a re-enforced concrete, metal sash and brick structure, 42 by 180 feet, and eight stories high. At either end of the mill is a one story and basement flour storage wing, 42 by 200 feet. The first or storage floor is therefore 42 feet wide by 580 feet long, having a loading platform along one entire side. The mill is served by two tracks on one side and one on the other.

The cleaned wheat is delivered from the workhouse to the ground floor and is there carried to the top floor. It works back and forth from the top floor through several other floors about 50 times in the process of manufacture, before it is finally delivered as flour and feed to the packers on the second floor. Here it is sacked or put into packages ready for delivery to the storage floor be-

LYLE GREEN IS ACCIDENTALLY KILLED

OLDEST SON OF MR. AND MRS. F. R. GREEN INSTANTLY KILLED WHILE PLAYING WITH OTHER BOYS LATE LAST NIGHT AT CITY RESERVOIR.

It is with regret that the Times-Record is called upon today to chronicle the death of Lyle Green, the fourteen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Green, of this city, who was practically instantly killed while playing with other boys late last night. According to the information received by the Times-Record and several others had been to the picture show and were returning home and stopped at the big cement reservoir or cistern in course of construction by Contractor N. M. Nielson for the city at the corner of Front street and Seventh avenue. As far as we can learn the accident happened at about 9:30 or 20 minutes to ten o'clock. Young Green and his companions stopped at this reservoir and commenced to play around and Lyle decided to take a swing on a swinging crane that raises and lowers a big bucket up and down into this cistern. The boy must have missed his footing or something for he was precipitated

into the cistern, striking a ladder or something as he fell and going to the cement floor with a terrible force. His skull was crushed in on one side, his collar bone broken and his arm broken in two places. Fortunately the boy was past suffering when he struck and he was practically dead when Jack Fearing went down into the cistern after he had been called. Just faint heart beats could be discerned when Jack Fearing loosened his tie and opened his shirt to try and discover life and it is positive that Lyle suffered no pain but was practically killed outright. Dr. Moore was called immediately, but when he arrived life was gone. The reservoir where this accident occurred has been under construction all summer and workmen had been working on it yesterday. It is indeed a shocking accident and to the bereaved parents who have lost this boy the sympathy of the many friends of the family will go out.

low, or directly to the cars on the track. The packages are dropped through the floor on belts that distribute them to any section of the storage floor, or directly to the cars.

Two Train Sheds

There are two train receiving train sheds, from which the flour and feed will be shipped.

The receiving train shed is located between the mill building and the workhouse. It is 60 by 120 feet, has structural steel frame, brick walls and concrete slab roof. There are two receiving tracks, with three receiving pits on each track. The pits are in pairs, each pair served by a receiving belt and a lofting leg. The receiving pits for the scale hoppers, which rest on heavy capacity Fairbanks Morse scales. The scales and scales hoppers have a capacity of 2,500 bushels each.

Big Trackage Capacity

There are seven lines of tracks serving the plant, of approximately 30 car lengths on each side of the plant. There are three tracks serving the mill, two receiving train tracks, serving the elevator and two shipping tracks. There is also a special track to handle coal for the power plant.

Operated Separately

The mill and elevator are to be operated separately. The elevator and storage bins will now accommodate 17,500,000 bushels of grain, and it is the intention to add to this capacity.

The mill will buy its wheat in the open market, in competition with other buyers for the wheat in the storage bins, and will pay the same elevator charges as other purchasers. The mill has not storage capacity of its own, and will rent storage capacity and cleaning facilities from the elevator.

Flax is due for a decided comeback in North Dakota, and growers of wilt-resistant flax and elevators that handle wilt-resistant seed should by all means plan to save seed for the spring demand, stated Dr. F. Trowbridge, "and because the success of flax growers is closely linked with the prosperity of business and industry, flax is maintaining its lead among grain crops. Flax is selling at more than \$2.00 a bushel at present, and has been selling at twice the price of wheat during the past six months. Several years ago, flax usually sold at 30 to 50 cents above the price of wheat, but since then, the lead has been steadily increased. Last fall flax reached a price of about \$1.75, following the general slump in business, the enormously increased production of flax in Argentina, and the decided slump in the amount of painting that was being done due to the general business depression. As recently as last April, crushers had oil on hand which had been extracted from high-priced seed.

"The come-back of industry, the improved labor situation, and the effect of the new tariff means both an enormous increase in the use of paint materials, and adequate protection for the flax-products industry in this country. Formerly there was a duty on flax seed, but South America ship-

ped the seed to Europe where it was crushed, the cake was retained for the European demand, and the oil was shipped to us. This process was cheaper than to ship the seed to us, and have it crushed in this country. Consequently, oil shipments to us increased, flax shipments dropped enormously, and our crushers were practically driven to the wall with the possibility that we would, in the future, be required to export our seed instead of keeping it at home."

Prospects are that North Dakota, which normally grows more flax than do the rest of the states together, will profit by its flax production next year, Dr. Trowbridge concluded. The flax wilt-resistant varieties, No. 114, is the kind that farmers and elevator men are urged to save, and the only kind that the Experiment station recommends for cultivation on old land. Other varieties such as No. 52 are just as good or better when they are sown on new land which is not infected with wilt.

"Flax production, is then, tied up with general prosperity," Dr. Trowbridge pointed out. "When business slumps little painting is done, because it is not then regarded as a necessity.

"Disease and the poor weed fighting qualities of flax have always made it a pioneer's crop, and has made growers insist that it must be grown on new land. For that reason, the flax-growing center has moved steadily northwest from the Atlantic seaboard until it is now located in North Dakota. New land is now being exhausted, and so flax must soon be grown widely on old land, which accounts for the insistence on the part of experienced growers and investigators on the wilt-resistant varieties, such as No. 114 which was developed at the North Dakota Agricultural College.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

In most colleges by now the freshman has earned his right to appear in public without apology. The flag rush—or whatever the particular contest between fresh and sophs may be called—has been held. The required area of cuticle has been sacrificed to higher education, the needful number of teeth broken out and fractures encountered, the usual volume of wearing apparel torn to shreds. "Twas a famous victory," no matter which class won and regardless of the fact that no one knows what all the toil and tumult was about.

It is a strenuous life—this seeking of an education. One needs to be stout of heart and hickory-limbed to qualify. If one be hypercritical to the point of suggesting that no necessary relationship exists between a college education and a flag rush he should be put down as one who would question the fixed and unrepeatable. The flag rush is like the Constitution. It has been, is and is to be.

Life is a struggle and perhaps, in spite of what unsophisticated critics may say, a freshman gets as valuable training for it in a flag rush as he does in memorizing Latin conjugation. The flag rush symbolizes life. It is all right to lose a little skin, but we should draw the line at teeth.

Our Savings Department

Nothing in our growth is more pleasing to us or more hopeful for the future, considering present conditions, than the

FIFTY PER CENT (50%) INCREASE

in our Savings Department since one year ago. It shows that in spite of the present depression in the industry of agriculture, our only industry worth mentioning, it is possible to save, and that people are saving.

We are glad to note and pleased to encourage the commendable habit of saving, and pleased also to assist and advise in the matter of selecting sound investments.

We pay 5% in our Savings Department, compounded quarterly.

Bank of Valley City