



Will He Be Able To Tame The Beast?

FEW things equal the nerve of the politician. When it first became whispered around the country that the Nonpartisan Political League was being formed, the politicians all simply snorted.

As the rumor persisted they began to perk up and take notice. When they saw that something was actually being done they, thru the muzzled press, began to ridicule and abuse the efforts of the farmers.

When it finally dawned upon them that one had been slipped over on 'em, they simply drew in their horns and got good. Now they are beginning to collect around the "bull pen" and toss sprigs of grass and whisps of hay over the fence. Some have even gone so far as to climb upon the fence and say, "nice little

calfy, come along an' I'll give you a nice little feed."

It is clear that these fellows don't know the nature of the animal they are monkeying with. If they think they are going to make a nice, gentle, docile work ox out of this fellow they had better revise their thinks.

One of the ancient prophets is reported to have said that "the ass knoweth his master's crib." Of the Nonpartisan League it may be said, "this calf knows his master's barnyard." And it isn't the pig lot of Big Biz either.

This is a timely warning. If anybody gets knocked into the middle of the next century by loitering around this calf lot, let them remember that they had notice that the calfy was dangerous. 'Nuff sed.

A GREAT SPEAKING CAMPAIGN.

The great educational campaign of the NONPARTISAN LEAGUE has started. Two hundred and fifty great mass meetings will be held thruout the state during the next two months.

By this method the League organizers will be able to talk personally to the farmers of this state and explain how the League will proceed on the political field to win the fight of the farmers. The proposed program of the League will be discussed fully.

These educational meetings will be one of the big things for which the members of the League have paid their money and in order for you to realize the greatest possible returns on your investment it is necessary for you to spare neither time nor effort in seeing that every farmer and his family, within a radius of twenty-five miles attend these meetings. They will gladly do so if you get word to them.

Watch the towns and dates as published on this page of the Leader from week to week and when your town or a town near you appears on the list then get busy. Use your phone, stop everybody on the road and do everything else you can to advertise the meeting. This is your fight; get into it.

This campaign will forever still the voice of the knocker who has been telling you that the League is a fake and that you are simply out your money for nothing. Before these meetings close you will be convinced that the only suckers in the country are those farmers who did not join the League.

Here are a few dates:

- DEC. 18 NEWBURG
- DEC. 20 UPHAM and ANTLER
- DEC. 21 KRAMER and WESTHOPE
- DEC. 22 OMEMEE and SOURIS
- DEC. 23 RUGBY

There will be two crews of speakers, holding meetings at two different points each day, as indicated above. All meetings will be advertised for 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

BIG CROPS AND LOW PRICES.

IT'S one thing to scream about the number of bushels of wheat, corn, oats or the number of bales of cotton the farmer raises each year, and it's quite another thing to figure out how much he gets for it.

Statisticians have a peculiar way of giving the total number of bushels or bales, the price per bushel or bale and even the aggregate price, and then leaving the matter chaotic as to comparing the price of a big crop with the price of a small crop.

Take for example the wheat crop of North Dakota this year and compare its price with that of a year ago. On October 1, the government estimated the crop to be 143,000,000 bushels. On that date the price was 82 cents per bushel. On October 1, 1914 the price was 93 cents per bushel. If wheat were as much this year as it was last October a year, the farmer would receive a total of \$132,990,000 for his wheat. As it is he will receive a total, provided 82 cents is the average price, of \$117,260,000. In other words the North Dakota farmer, on the basis of the 1914 crop price, would have made more money if he had made less wheat.

Eighty-one million, five hundred and ninety-two thousand bushels in 1914 brought his over seventy-five million, while 143 million brought him only \$117,000,000 when it should have brought him \$132,000,000.

Again, the government reported, on October 1, that the average price of wheat in the United States was 70.5 cents per bushel. It estimated the number of bushels at 3,030,000,000. The aggregate price would be, \$2,136,150,000. Whereas on the same date last year the price was 78.2 cents per bushel and the same number of bushels would have brought \$2,369,460,000.

In 1914 the North Dakota Oats crop was 64,904,000 bushels. The price on October 1, was 37 cents per bushel. The aggregate price received was \$24,014,480.

This year the Oats crop is 92,500,000 and the price per bushel on October 1, was 25 cents; the aggregate value at that price would be \$23,125,000, or more than a million dollars less than the price the farmer received for approximately 27 million bushels less in 1914.

Another thing we are thankful for is that the air is still free.