WARREN SHEAF

JOHN P. MATTSON,
Editor and Prop.

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MEMBER MINNESOTA EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED 1867

S'long Jim, take keer of yerself.

J. Ogden Armour says that eggs will be one dollar a dozen this winter. Hens that lay eggs will be worth more than their weight in gold.

The pope's peace proposals have been rejected by President Wilson. Now the war will continue uninterrupted until some other methods of ending the combat is brot to light.

Fruit jars are scarce — save every one of them that you can lay hands on, and fill it with fruit or vegetables. If the women's canning clubs want a slogan, here's a good one: Every jar is a jolt.—Youths' Companion.

After the government secures control of the wheat growing industry, it will make moves to control the meat packing houses of the country, and Herbert C. Hoover, controller of the food situation, who is perhaps both big and energetic enough will be the man to undertake the task.

Crops are being threshed out every day in the week and the Marshall county farmer is receiving yields far above his expectations. Reports of some fields averaging as high as 45 bushels of wheat to the acre and of many farmers receiving 20 to 25 bushels an acre of the same grain are numerous. If the prices are right, as they most likely will be, the Marshall county agriculturists will not need to fear facing the coming winter.

The committee which was to fix the price of wheat for 1917 has not as yet been able to reach a satisfactory agreement as to what will be a fair price. They have been disagreeing since their first meeting and today it is reported that the 1917 wheat price has caused a split in the committee. The business men and farmers of the entire northewest are anxiously awaiting their decision.

The Sheaf believes in giving credit, where credit is due, and is of the opinion that our band boys are the ones who are deserving it at this time. The generous manner in which they have responded for furnishing music for the cause of the Red Cross and for the patriotic affairs held recently, is indeed worthy of mention. At Crookston, Sunday evening the boys played selection after selection to appreciative audiences, who commented on the excellent manner in which the pieces were rendered. For an amateur organization, we believe our band will come up to any in the northwest. Keep the good work up boys, your townspeople appreciate your efforts!

The boys of Company "I" have left for Deming, New Mexico, where they will enter the training camps. In this company there are thirty young men from Warren, who have volunteered to fight for our grand and noble Stars and Stripes. The local lads have won distinction by their splendid military appearance and their exactness in drill, while stationed at Crookston. They are a credit to their parents, relatives, friends and to the city in general.

"Boys, Warren is proud of you and is especially proud of the fact, that thirty real dyed-in-the-wool American young men of your type from this city were patriotic enough to offer their services for the cause. We know that you will make good. That goes without saying. We also know that on the fighting line you will be on the job, with a grim determination to fight to the finish. We know, that we are expecting a great deal of you; but we also know, that you will not disappoint us in our expectations."

"Another word or two to you boys, then we will quit. Whatever you do keep straight and more over do not fail to write to mother and the folks back home. They are anxious to hear from you."

"Good-bye boys! Good luck! God Bless You!"

Minnesota State News

Rev. Charles Maxwell of Minnesota, an American missionary, is dead at Durban, Natal.

Mrs. Augusta A. Storer, for many years a resident of Minneapolis, is dead, aged seventy-five.

Cattle barns on the insane asylum farm near Rochester were struck by lightning and destroyed.

The state conference of charities and corrections will be held at Owatonna Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will speak in St. Paul Sept. 28, instead of Aug. 28, as previously announced.

Red Cross picnics in Murray county have netted $12,000 for the fund to be used for American soldiers in France.

R. L. Warner, clerk of Redwood Falls district court and formerly clerk of the Minnesota house of representatives, is dead.

Mrs. Anna Wanchura, eighty-five years old, is dead at St Paul from burns received when her clothing caught fire from a lighted candle.

The moneys and credits assessment in Minnesota this year will approximate $270,000,000, according to returns filed with the state tax commission.

Lawrence Mason, fourteen years old, is dead and Eddie Smith and Harold Orr, all of Minneapolis, are seriously injured as a result of being buried in a sand pit.

Two booths, one for information and one for demonstration, will be prominently placed in the Woman's building at the state fair to display the work of the Minnesota Red Cross.

To care for the sick in the new national army, which soon will undergo training at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, a base hospital will be established immediately at Fort Snelling.

Roger Vail, for many years connected with the Irish Standard, published in Minneapolis, and well known in newspaper circles throughout the state, is dead in the Mill City.

Mrs. Axel Stark, living on a farm fourteen miles west of St. James, was killed when her automobile turned turtle near Butterfield. Her two daughters in the car with her escaped with slight injury.

Fire which started in the basement of the store of John Nanreck at Austin, destroyed the building at a loss of $50,000. When discovered the fire had gained such headway that the department was unable to control it.

Ivy Burns, seventy-five-year-old negress, who was born in slavery at Nashville, Tenn., sold away from her parents when eight years old, and resold several times in the eleven years she toiled as a slave, is dead at St. Paul.

Edmund G. Walton has been appointed British vice consul to succeed Charles E. Hamilton, St. Paul, making Minneapolis headquarters for the British consular service in the Northwest, as well as recruiting terminal for the American mission.

The Third Minnesota infantry has gone to Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., where they will undergo strenuous training preparatory to being placed on the battle line "somewhere in France." Three special trains carried the soldiers out of St. Paul.

W. L. Oswald, in charge of the state seed laboratory of the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, has been asked by the division of markets at Washington to assist for a year in making a complete survey of the seed situation in the United States.

Carlos Avery, state game and fish commissioner, announces that wild ducks killed in South Dakota, where the season opens Sept. 7, cannot be brought into Minnesota until after Sept. 17, the date of the opening of the small game season in this state.

Dr. Frederick F. Laws, one of the oldest and best known physicians of South Minneapolis, is dead, aged aged sixty-eight. Dr. Laws was one of the founders of the Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess hospital in the Mill City and was widely known for his charitable work.

The Red Cross war council, through Chairman H. P. Davison, announces the appointment of A. R. Rogers, president of the Rogers Lumber company of Minneapolis, as manager of the Northern division of the Red Cross, which includes Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

The annual convention of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage association will begin in St. Paul, Oct. 12, and last for two days. The convention meets alternately in Minneapolis and St. Paul. Mrs. Nellie McClung, Canadian suffrage leader, will be the principal speaker at the opening mass meeting.

Carl Wilhelm Rodunz, a German farmer living six miles from Dassel, was arrested by Deputy Marshal John McGuire. He was taken to Minneapolis by way of Litchfield. The arrest was made under the direction of United States District Attorney Alfred Jaques, acting under instruction from the attorney general.

The present population of Minneapolis is 380,261, according to an estimate made by the Minneapolis Directory company, based on the number of names in its 1917 city directory.

Thirty alleged slackers escaped into the woods near Ely to avoid arrest when the drive was instituted by the department of justice in connection with the sheriff of St. Louis county.

J. Halderson of Northfield, for many years a home missionary for the Norwegian Lutheran church, was killed at Northfield when struck by a Milwaukee road passenger train as he was crossing the tracks near the station. He was sixty years old. For many years he visited the remote sections of the Northwest in his work.

SAVE WHITE FLOUR—MAKE POTATO BREAD.

Recipe: 3 tablespoons potato water; 1 tablespoon fat; 1 tablespoon sugar; ½ teaspoon salt; ½ cake compressed yeast, softened in 1 tablespoon potato water; 1⅓ cups mashed potatoes; 2⅔ cups flour.

Wash, pare and boil four medium sized potatoes until well done; mash thoroughly; measure the potato and while still hot add sugar, salt and fat; add potato water; when potatoes become luke warm add yeast and mix well; add 2 cups flour and knead well; place in well oiled bowl and allow to rise until double in bulk; add remaining ⅔ cup of flour and knead again; put into oiled pans and let rise again until light; allow bread to bake about one hour.

The state fair will have a potato bread contest this year.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Government control of the coal industry moved a step nearer when President Wilson formally named Robert S. Lovett of the war industries board director of priority of transportation and approved an order issued by Judge Lovett directing that rail and steamship lines give bituminous coal shipments to the Northwest preference over all other freight movements.

Bituminous coal prices have been fixed by President Wilson for every mine in the United States. Prices were set on cost of production estimates furnished by the federal trade commission after months of exhaustive investigation. The country is divided into twenty-nine districts and every producer in a district will market his output at the same price.

Government control of the coal industry was made almost complete when President Wilson named Dr. H. A. Garfield, president of Williams college, fuel administrator, fixed anthracite prices for producers and jobbers and set a limit on profits to be made by bituminous wholesalers.

President Wilson sent to the members of the national council assembly at Moscow assurances that this government is willing to extend "every material and moral assistance" to the government of Russia.

Another credit of $100,000,000 to Russia has been made by the American government. This brings the total of credits extended so far to the Russian government to $275,000,000.

Estimates totaling $1,123,000,000 for completion of the government's 1917 shipbuilding program have been sent to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo by the shipping board.

GRAIN AND PROVISION PRICES

Duluth Grain.

Duluth, Aug. 27.

Wheat — No quotations. Rye — On track and to arrive, $1.73@1.75; barley, 98c@1.21; flax, $3.78.

St. Paul Grain.

St. Paul, Aug. 27.

Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.45@2.50; No. 2 Northern, $2.40@2.45; No. 3 Northern, $2.35@2.40; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.89@1.90; No. 3 white oats, 52½@53c; barley, 93c@$1.13; rye, $1.73@1.74; flax, $3.70@3.75.

South St. Paul Live Stock.

South St. Paul, Aug. 27.

Cattle—Receipts, 8,700; steers, $6.00@12.00; cows and heifers, $6.50@8.50; calves, $5.25@14.00. Hogs—Receipts, 3,600; range, $16.00@16.50. Sheep—Receipts, 400; sheep and lambs, $10.50@15.75; ewes, $6.50@8.50.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Aug. 27.

Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.15@2.16; No. 2 hard winter, $2.28@2.30; No. 2 yellow corn, $1.89@1.90; No. 2 white oats, 54@55½c; barley, $1.05@1.28. Butter—Creameries, 37½@41½c. Eggs—32@37c. Poultry—Fowls, 22@23c; springs, 22@24c.

Minneapolis Grain.

Minneapolis, Aug. 27.

Wheat—Sept., $2.13. Oats—Sept., 57¾c; Dec., 52⅛c; May, 56c. Cash close on track: No. 1 Northern, $2.45@2.50; No. 2 Northern $2.40@2.45! No. 3 Northern, $2.35@2.40; No. 3 yellow corn, $1.89@1.90; No. 3 white oats, 52½@53c; barley, 93c@$1.13; rye, $1.73@1.74; flax, $3.70@3.75.

St. Paul Hay.

St. Paul, Aug. 27.

Choice timothy, $20.50; No. 1 timothy, $19.50@20.25; No. 1 clover mixed, $18.50@19.25; No. 1 mixed, different grasses, $17.50@18.25; No. 1 mixed, timothy and wild, $18.00@18.75; choice upland, $18.50; No. 1 upland, $17.50@18.25; No. 1 midland, $16.00@16.75; No. 1 alfalfa, $23.00@23.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 27.

Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; native, $8.25@15.60; Western steers, $7.00@12.40; stockers and feeders, $6.10@9.25; cows and heifers, $4.65@13.00; calves, $11.50@16.00. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; 17.60; heavy, $15.85@17.65; rough, $15.75@16.00; pigs, $10.75@14.25. Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; wethers, $7.90@11.25; lambs, $10.75@16.75.

Red River Valley Kernels

A meeting of the Eastern Marshall county markets committee was held at Middle River last week. It was attended by representatives of all the towns and villages in that vicinity.

Eight gas tractors were sold at Karlstad during the past season and ten similar machines were sold at Lancaster. This surely indicates that the farmers in their localities are farming on a large scale.

Work on the new gas plant at Thief River Falls has already begun, and the company will soon be able to supply their customers with the fuel.

One hundred and twenty-five delegates met at Red Lake Falls last week for the purpose of organizing a Chippewa Trail Association. The new highway will run from the Red Lake county seat to Detroit.

Two binders owned by Omer and Elfiage Houle, who farm near Red Lake Falls, were burned last week by River Pioneer.

Henry Schroeder, the Sabin potato king, gave it out Tuesday of this week that his barley and wheat crops alone would net him $17,000 this year. He closed his threshing Tuesday and kept from his crop threshed, enough seed for another year. His Marquis wheat averaged 24 bushels to the acre, and brot him $2.10 a bushel. His barley averaged him 31 bushels to the acre and sold at $1.45 a bushel. In addition to his barley and wheat crop, he has his oat crop and 185 acres of the choice "White Ohio" potato yet to harvest. If Mr. Schroeder does not make money off from his 1917 crop, the Headlight knows of no one in Clay county that will. — Barnesville Headlight.

unknown parties.

Henry Schroeder, the potato king of Clay county, has produced a new potato, the "White Ohio," that is said to yield two pails of potatoes from three hills.

At Hawley 120 men have volunteered to patrol that village nights during the busy season. Four men will go on each night so each man will have to go only once in a month.

Chris Rud, who resides west of this place came to town Saturday with his home made tractor. It is made of old mower and binder wheeels and has a four and a half horse power engine for traction power. The machine traveled at a good gait and Mr. Rud claims that if he had a six horse power engine he would be able to draw two stubble plows while with the present arrangement he can draw only one.— Middle

TERSE DIRECTIONS FOR SILO FILLING

Silo filling is a hurry-up job in order to get all the growth possible and to avoid frost. Consequently everything should be made ready for a continuous run when cutting starts.

The cutter should be put in first class shape, special attention being given to the knives and knife heads. An extra set of knives should be on hand. The blower, fan and both knives should run at the rated speed. Poor joints and a leaky blower mean more power and clogging. The cutter bar should be in good condition and the knives and bar properly adjusted to each other. If any extras are likely to be needed for the corn binder they should be on hand.

Corn Should Be Dented

Authorities agree that the nearer ripe the corn is, if it contains enough water to make good silage, the sweeter the silage will be and consequently the more palatable; also the greater the amount of digestible nutrient it will contain. Roughly speaking, a majority of the ears should be dented. When large quantities are to be cut it is necessary to begin before the corn is at its best, otherwise the last cut will be too ripe.

Length to Cut.

Short-cut silage means greater silo capacity, less air space, and if the corn is a little dry, less likelihood of spoiling. Short cutting, also, means reduced capacity of the machine and more power. If the stalks are coarse and woody the waste is greater in long-cut silage. In fine stalked corn that is very green there is less difference between the long and short cut.

Water, If Corn is Dry

When corn is very dry from being overripe or frozen, it is often necessary to apply water to the silage in order to make it keep. Enough water should be applied to moisten thoroughly the whole mass. There is little danger of applying too much water.

Power Needed.

Roughly speaking it takes 1½ to 2 horse power gas for every ton per hour of green corn cut ½ inch length and blown 30 feet high. From this it will be seen that to cut 10 tons per hour ½ inch long and blow into a silo 30 feet high will require approximately 20 horse power gas engine. If the same amount per hour is cut ¼ of an inch long it will require considerably more power.—L B. Bassett, University Farm.

Conspirators.

It will surprise many to know that Washington Irving was a confessed orchard thief. Once, while picking up an apple in his own orchard, he was accosted by an urchin of the neighborhood, who, not recognizing him as the proprietor, offered to show him a tree where he could get some better apples than those.

"But," said the boy, "we must not let the old man see us."

"I went with him," said Irving, "and we stole about a dozen or two of my own apples and then went shares."

WINTER WHEAT HINTS FOR FARMERS OF MINNESOTA

Winter-wheat growing in Minnesota is increasing. The crop is not confined to any section of the state. It has succeeded in the northern part of the Red River Valley, and in the north central and southern parts of the state when the soil has been well chosen and the seed well put in. It will succeed in almost any part of Minnesota, provided, conditions are right. The soil must be well drained, but not droughty; it must have some protection, either from groves or from establishment on a favorable slope, lying preferably toward the north or northeast.

Does Best on Corn Land

Winter wheat succeeds best on corn land. The best crops have been obtained in many localities where the winter wheat has been sown with a one-horse drill about September 1 between the rows of standing corn. In northwestern Minnesota this method is regarded as the best. Winter wheat may also properly follow some early crop such as barley, early oats, or early potatoes. It can follow wheat or late oats, provided they are off the land early enough to permit plowing and sowing in season.

Early Plowing Necessary.

Early plowing of stubble land is essential to a good crop. It is important that contact be established as soon as possible between the furrow slice and the soil beneath. To facilitate this, disking the stubble previous to plowing is advisable when time will allow. After plowing, the land should be disked and harrowed sufficiently to firm the soil and to preserve the moisture. Such treatment also helps to kill the weeds and give good growing conditions. During a dry fall rolling or packing the soil with a corrugated roller will help to insure germination and prompt growth. After the rolling the land should again be harrowed to leave it loose and slightly ridged on the surface. In some places winter wheat is sown with a disk drill in standing wheat or oat stubble. The purpose of sowing it in this way is to gain the protection of the stubble for the winter wheat. While the stubble undoubtedly gives some protection this method cannot be generally advised for the reason that wheat sown in this way is likely to be weedy and sometimes germinates poorly. Sowing in the stubble should be resorted to only in extreme cases. It is essential that the soil be in good condition, though it should not be rich enough to cause the winter wheat to lodge. Wheat sown on corn land that has been manured a year or two previously should give no trouble from this cause.

Early Sowing Advisable.

Early sowing of winter wheat is advisable if not absolutely necessary in securing a stand. In Minnesota it should be sown between August 20 and September 10. The earlier date is preferable. After proper preparation of the land the grain is best sown with a drill. It should be sown deep enough to insure reaching moisture, an inch and a half to two inches being the usual depth. At least a bushel and a half of seed is required per acre and indications are that a better stand and a greater likelihood of living over winter will be secured if two bushels of seed are used. Something would depend on the quality of the seed, the size of the kernels and its purity. One and three-fourths bushels per acre should be regarded as the proper seeding.—Andrew Boss, University Farm.

OBSERVATIONS

Opinions of Others on Timely Topics.

Dear Editor:

Understanding that the selective draft would take those who could best be spared from their respective vocations I beg to call your attention to the fact that no farmer, be he owner, tenant, hired man or the unmarried son living at home with parents can possibly be spared, if we undertake to furnish the production that we are asked to furnish and which is necessary to win this great war. It will be impossible to find experienced men to fill their places. There are no other industries that require experienced men to conduct them successfully than does farming. Inexperienced help can cause destruction and waste in farming to an alarming extent. We need this experienced help every day in the year. What can we do if they take our farmer boys?" is a question that is being continually asked and the answer can only be that we must sell some equipment and cut down on production to the extent that our boys are taken. I believe that every man who is an experienced farmer and who will stay on the farm and help solve the great problem of production should be exempt from the draft upon the ground that he can serve his country better as such a farmer than in any other way.

Yours truly,

—A Farmer.

Home Again.

Turlock, Cal., Aug. 20, 1917.

Editor Warren Sheaf:

We wish to avail ourselves through your valuable paper, to make known to our many relatives and friends at Warren and vicinity that we are now safe and sound at our home in Turlock, California. Our journey home went smooth and nice without accidents whatever. The younger bunch of our family here had managed things at home like self reliant people.

We will also at this time express our heartfelt thanks to all our dear friends who so nicely entertained us and made our visit so much more pleasant. We are very proud to know that the welcome you extended us came from the bottoms of your hearts and shall long be remembered. May God bless you all. We can only extend our invitation to come and make us a long return visit.

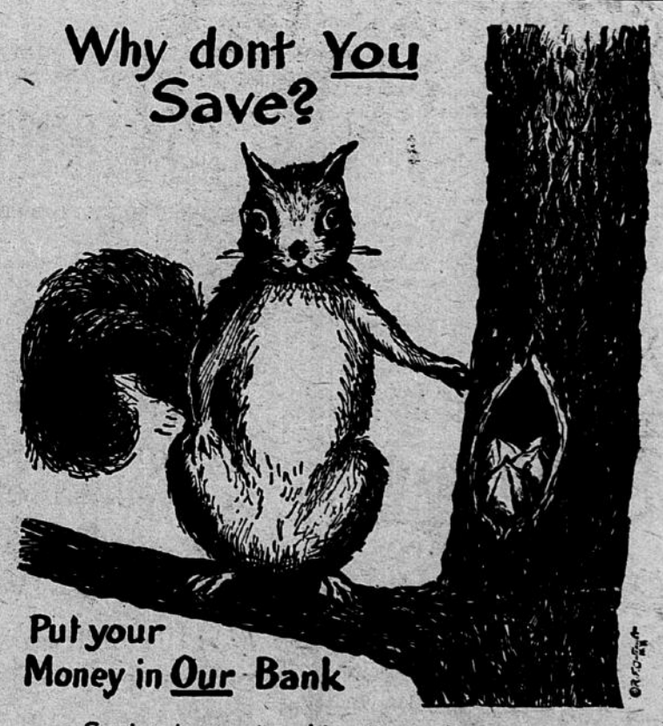
M. L. Larson and family.

CARE OF SOWS BRED FOR FALL FARROWING

Sows bred for fall litters are now on good pasture. A light grain ration is fed wherever the sows are not in reasonably good flesh. If they are on rape, clover or alfalfa, the grain may be of any sort. However, a quarter pound of tankage or oilmeal daily during the last month of gestation is a good investment.

It is most satisfactory to let the sows farrow at pasture, having sufficent movable houses or cots to furnish shelter for each. Both sows and litters do better than if confined to a small pen in a hog barn.

After farrowing the sow should be fed as before, increasing the ration later as may be necessary. Good pasture should be provided until snow comes—rape, alfalfa or fall rye. The greater thrift and vigor of the pigs will alone pay for the pasture. The grain it saves is clear gain.—R. C. Ashby, University Farm.



Saving is a natural instinct. It is self preservation, which is the first law of nature.

How any man can see every cent of his earnings "go" each pay day; and not save some of it, would puzzle any frugal mind.

Old age is sure to find you either penniless or with plenty. Start a bank account---you'll get the habit, and you'll soon have a "big wad,"

We pay 5 per cent interest.

COME TO OUR BANK.

Swedish-American State Bank

Warren, Minnesota

AUG. A. JOHNSON - Cashier.

DEFECTIVE PAGE