

WARREN SHEAF
JOHN P. MATTSON,
Editor and Prop.

Published Every Wednesday.
Entered in the Post Office at Warren
as Second Class Mail Matter.

Official Paper of Marshall County.

Advertising Rate—20c per inch
CONTRACT RATES
Open Space, 1 yr. Regular Space:
500 inches . 18c 1 month ... 18c
1000 inches . 16c 6 months .. 16c
2000 inches . 15c 1 year 15c
Local Notices, 10c per line.
Reading notices, (20 lines or over)
5c per line.
Card of Thanks, 50c.
Lodge Resolutions, \$1.00
Want Ads, 1c per word. No ad less
than 25c.

Subscriptions—\$1.50 per year
Payable in advance, 75c for six
months. All papers are continued
until an explicit order is received for
discontinuance and until all arrear-
ages are paid. The date following
the subscriber's name shows the date
to which the subscription is paid.

The Liberty Bonds are as good as
cash at any time and afford the best
possible security for loans for carry-
ing on farm operations. Farmers may
serve the Nation as well as themselves
by buying Liberty Bonds. Will you
help win the war!

The young man who goes in debt
heavily for a farm has to stick to his
farm work like a leech; and he needs
a good wife to help him. However, he
is more apt to succeed in the end than
the fellow who waits till he has saved
the purchase price in small amounts,—
the price of land may increase faster
than his bank account.—Ex.

The change in postal rates provided
by the war revenue bill will take place
Nov. 2. From that date the letter rate
will be 3 cents for each ounce instead
of 2 cents, drop letters 2 cents instead
of 1 cent, and postal cards and private
mailing or post cards, 2 cents instead
of 1 cent. Young people should delay
writing love letters until the new rates
are in effect and thus help pay for the
war.

According to the government crop re-
port for October, Minnesota has this
year raised 66,500,000 bushels of wheat
against 27,555,000 last year. The esti-
mate for the United States is 660,000,
000 against 639,886,000 bushels last
year. The other estimates for the state
are: Corn, 72,200,000 bushels; Oats,
123,000,000; Barley, 38,200,000
bushels; Rye, 6,438,000 bushels; Flax,
2,750,000 bushels; Potatoes, 33,400,000
bushels—about double the production
of last year.

Owing to the large number of cattle
shipped to the South St. Paul stock
yards from the drought stricken dis-
tricts of North Dakota and Montana,
the railway companies have found it
necessary to place an embargo on all
stock shipments to said yards until the
congested condition has been relieved.
The embargo has caused more or less
trouble at all stock shipping points, as
it practically wipes out the market for
live stock, except locally. At the Win-
nipeg stock yards there were yester-
day 4,000 cattle to be shipped to east-
ern markets, causing a congestion of
live stock in that city. But in spite of
the plethora of cattle and lower prices
on the hoof, the price of beef to the
consumer has not appreciably declined.

The Print Paper Situation.

Newspaper makers and newspaper
readers, which includes everyone, will
welcome the finding of the Federal
Trade Commission on the print paper
question. The commission finds that
the print paper makers, in their greed
for unjust profits have imposed a most
unfair burden on the American press.
American newspapers, says the commis-
sion, face speedy disaster unless some
means can be found to give relief from
excessive prices.

It seems strange that in these times
of social unrest, any class of producers
should pursue a course that is not
merely unpatriotic but unbusiness-like.
There are two ways to fix a price on a
product. One way is to base it on the
costs of production, in which deprecia-
tion of machinery, interest on capital,
risk of loss, and return for personal ef-
fort and skill of owners, is included in
costs.

The other way is to take advantage
of whatever exigencies the consumers
may find themselves in, to pile on what-
ever prices will be paid by consumers
rather than go out of business. In
times of war, a peculiar advantage is
given producers who follow this latter
course of taking advantage of public
necessity.

The producers that run on the first
basis establish their business on a se-
cure foundation. They get the good
will of the consuming public. In times
of extremity, popular unrest, or labor
troubles, they find that this good will
is a very substantial asset. It will pull
them through many a bad place.

Producers who follow the second
course get the ill will of the public in-
stead of the good will. They will find
that when they want favors, every
man's hand is against them. In these
times when many people are Socialists,
and many others favor radical govern-
ment control of industries, it is best to
have a care. The print paper makers
will do well to conciliate public senti-
ment before it is too late.

Some people's ideas about advertis-
ing are mighty queer. For instance,
take all the money spent to erect great
staring signs along the leading motor
thoroughfares. These signs relate
largely to automobiles and automobile
supplies, hotels along the route, etc.
The purpose of these signs is to attract
the motor travelling public and sell
goods to them.

Do they have this effect on the
motoring public? Let it be remem-
bered that when a man gets out his
machine for a pleasure run, his purpose
is to get away from the scenes of busi-
ness life and enjoy the beauty of out-
doors. He does not want to be remind-
ed of buying or selling or anything of a
commercial nature. He has left that
all behind, or want to.

The practical result is that when his
eye is confronted by the great staring
signs that decorate the leading thor-
oughfares, his resentment is aroused.
It spoils the beauty of nature, disfig-
ures the landscape, and detracts from
the pleasure of his trip.

If the motorist in buying their sup-
plies could have the issue clearly pre-
sented to them, that one concern used
rural billboard advertising, and the
other did not, they would patronize the
concern that did not, assuming that the
two companies had an equally good rep-
utation. That being the case, it seems
perfect folly for the big advertisers to
spend their money in ways that must
arouse resentment among the very peo-
ple to whom they are trying to sell
goods.

There are plenty of ways in which
the big national advertisers, local
hotels, etc., can attract attention with-
out resorting to this offensive method
of disfiguring scenery, a method that in
a number of instances has been stopped
by law. They can hit the local travel-
ling public by local newspaper adver-
tising. They can get travellers from a
distance by judicious distribution of
booklets at hotels and places of resort.
These ways of advertising please
rather than offend.

But what shall be said of the govern-
ment which spends hundreds of
thousands of dollars for bill board pos-
ter advertising of liberty bonds and
other activities while it relies on the
newspapers to furnish the free adver-
tising and boosting that really counts
and brings results.

Submarines and Aeroplanes!

The present war has been the means
of developing and perfecting two very
formidable instruments or machines of
warfare, namely the submarine and the
aeroplane. Both have been factors of
great importance in carrying on the
war, and one or the other may be the
deciding factor. The submarine, by
submerging and making itself invisible,
aims to attack an enemy by stealth,
and because it can make itself invis-
ible or nearly so, it is not easily vulner-
able itself. By her submarine cam-
paign, Germany, no doubt thought she
would be able to bring Great Britain
to time. Present indications are that
in this she is doomed to disappoint-
ment. On the other hand, the U-boat
campaign has stirred up lots of trouble
for Germany and among other things
has caused the United States to enter
the war as an enemy against her. While
the submarine, surely, is a powerful
and effective weapon, its use, never-
theless, has done more harm than
good to the German cause. It is a
cruel weapon at best, and its use in
warfare ought to be banished by in-
ternational agreement. The submarine
has no field of usefulness in times of
peace, either, as there is no advantage
to navigate under the water, when one
can more easily and safely sail on the
surface. Therefore, after this cruel
war, the submarines should be scrap-
ped by all nations, or exhibited in
museums only, to show the inventive
and destructive genius of man.

The aeroplane, on the other hand,
seems destined to play a very impor-
tant part in peace as well as in war. In
war, it is the eye of the army, direct-
ing its movements, aiming its guns and
pointing out the location of the enemy.
But it is also a cruel weapon when
used in aerial attacks. From its dizzy
height it cannot distinguish between
combatant and non-combatant and the
volleys it fires are more or less of a miss
or hit proposition. The aeroplane can-
not, like the submarine, make itself in-
visible, but the rapid pace and great
height at which it flies makes it a
target difficult to hit. The use of the
aeroplane in war should be disconti-
nued by international agreement, ex-
cept for mere purposes of observation.
But the aeroplane is destined to be of
great commercial importance in times
of peace. The conquest of the air by
man is fraught with wonderful possi-
bilities. After this war, we believe, we
will see aeroplanes used very exten-
sively for carrying passengers as well
as light freight, especially mail—in
fact, aeroplanes may in a few years be-
come as common sights as the automo-
biles are now. The United States gov-
ernment has appropriated \$64,000,000
for building aeroplanes for the war.
This in itself will give a tremendous
impetus to the development of aerial
navigation. Our new liberty engine
will outclass all engines of European
manufacture. If the present war is to
be won in the air, as some seem to
think, then the United States is bound
to play a prominent part in accomplish-
ing that end. But it is as an instru-
ment of peace that the aeroplane will
prove itself a benefit and a blessing to
mankind.

The submarine will be relegated to
the scrap heap, but the aeroplane has
come to stay.

Bale your hay and straw. We have
in stock the John Deere Dain, double
geared power press, complete with six
horse K & V engine.—W. F. Powell &
Co.

“God's Country and The Woman”

A Beautiful — Thrilling — Wonderful Photoplay

A vivid portrayal of the famous story by James Oliver
Curwood. The photoplay event of the season.

At the New Strand—Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 22-23

Eight Superb Parts!

ONE Performance Daily at 8:30 p. m.
Admission 15 cents and 25 cents

**DECLINING POWER
OF DOLLAR CALLS FOR
CONSERVATISM.**

The ever diminishing purchasing
power of the dollar since the outbreak
of the war is the cause of much anxiety
to the average family. The question as
to whether this decline will go further
is of great interest; that is, will the
cost of living generally go much higher?

The extent to which this decline has
gone is apparent from the following
table compiled by an eastern financier:

Compared with 1900, the purchasing
power of the dollar was only \$2.2 in
1914; \$6.4 in 1915; 51.4 in 1916; 50.3 in
February 1917, 48.5 in March 1917; 46
cents in June 1917. The power of the
dollar had been reduced one-half for
present purchases, but its power to pay
debts had increased. That is every
thing for sale, whether labor or prod-
uce is bringing in twice as many dol-
lars.

Two causes have been given for the
decline of the dollar; both could be
taken in the term “inflation.” By in-
flation some financiers mean that while
on this side of the Atlantic there is no
increase in commodities there is a great
increase, perhaps four times as much,
gold on hand.

Another section of thinkers believe
that the unlimited issue of paper
money has cheapened coin money.

Perhaps the real cause to which
these are but subsidiary is that con-
sumption has outstripped production.
The enormous waste of the war is
telling more and more. Perhaps 20,
000,000 men are diverted from prod-
uction to destruction at the present time,
and though the result has been slow to
show directly in North America, indirect
results are becoming more and more
apparent.

A nice question arises with the dollar
worth only 46 cents of its value when
debts were contracted. Is it better to
pay debts now or wait till the dollar
goes back to somewhere near its 100
cents value?

Asked this question, a man promi-
nent in finance said: “If I owed \$1,000
on my land at the outbreak of war, it
would have required 1,000 bushels of
wheat or over to pay that debt. I
could pay it with 500 bushels now.
Perhaps in 1921, when the war is over,
it would take 2,000 bushels of wheat to
pay that debt, and meanwhile I shall
have to pay more interest on that debt.”

The only conclusion is that now is
the time to pay debts, and to avoid
contracting more. The cry of business
as usual is a mistake. Business needs
to be “careful” and “conservative.”—
Winnipeg Telegram.

The Wheat Price Explained.

Although there has been much said
by way of explaining the government
price of wheat many people are still
asking for information on the subject,
and this is not at all strange for the
problem of price fixing by the govern-
ment is entirely new to our country.

The price now is \$2.20 at Chicago for
No. 1 wheat of the different varieties.
This price was determined by a com-
mittee of twelve selected by the presi-
dent, the membership of the committee
being composed of two prominent econ-
omists, two representatives of organ-

ized labor, two representatives of big
business, two presidents of state agri-
cultural colleges, three representatives
of organized agriculture and one indi-
vidual farmer. There were on the
committee four men actually engaged
in farming.

The price of \$2.20 for No. 1 wheat at
Chicago is a fixed price for the 1917
crop and will not be changed before
July 1, 1918. The government will buy
all wheat offered at the price, provided
there are no other buyers who will pay
that much, but will not permit any
buyer to pay more. So that, although
the government may not buy all of the
wheat yet this price is a fixed price
that will be paid by all buyers and
which will be made neither more nor
less.

In the legislation establishing food
control the Congress placed a minimum
guaranteed price on the 1918 wheat
crop. This minimum, below which the
price can not go, is \$2.00, but is based
on “the principal interior markets” and
not on Chicago alone which means that
the price can not be below \$2.00 at any
one of those “principal primary mar-
kets” such as Minneapolis, Omaha,
Kansas City, etc.

The price of \$2.00 is only a minimum
guarantee. It will become effective
July 1, 1918, and continue in effect
until May 1, 1919. It will not be
changed or withdrawn. It is not a rule
of the Food Administration, but an act
of Congress. No matter how large the
crop raised next year may be, if there
are not other buyers for the wheat who
will offer \$2.00 the government must
take it at that price. On the other
hand if costs of production increase or
there is a light yield, or if for any
other reason the costs of production
are unduly high or the demand is very
urgent, the price may be above \$2.00 as
it is now.

The present price, based on \$2.20 at
Chicago, is a fixed price that will not
be changed in any way until July 1,
1918. The \$2.00 price for the next year
is only a minimum. The actual price
for next year can not be less than that
but it may be \$2.00 or more.

**Statement of the Ownership, Manage-
ment, Etc., Required by the act of
Congress of Aug. 24, 1912, of Warren
Sheaf, Published Weekly at Warren,
Minn., for Oct. 1, 1917.**

State of Minnesota,
County of Marshall—ss.
Before me, a notary public in and
for the State and County aforesaid,
personally appeared John P. Mattson,
who, having been duly sworn accord-
ing to law deposes and says that he is
the editor and publisher of the Warren
Sheaf and that the following is, to the
best of his knowledge and belief, a
true statement of the ownership,
management, etc., of the aforesaid pub-
lication for the date shown in the
above caption, required by the Act of
August 24, 1912, embodied in section
443, Postal Laws and Regulations.

That the names and addresses of the
publisher, editor, managing editor, and
business manager are:
Publisher, John P. Mattson, Warren,
Minn.
Editor, John P. Mattson, Warren,
Minn.
Managing Editor, John P. Mattson,
Warren, Minn.
Business Manager, A. E. Mattson,
Warren, Minn.

That the owner is: John P. Mattson,
Warren, Minn.
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: None.

JOHN P. MATTSON,
Sworn to and subscribed before me
this 15th day of October, 1917.
AUG. LUNDGREN,
Notary Public Marshall Co.
(SEAL)
My commission expires April 10, 1921.

HEADACHES
The best medical authorities
claim that most headaches are
caused by defective eyes. Pro-
perly fitted glasses cure these
headaches. Improper fitted
glasses often do harm. See DR.
SPOFFORD, the skillful Optom-
etrists, at Hotel Warren, Nov. 6.

**Do YOUR DUTY — PROTECT
THEM WITH SOME MONEY
IN OUR BANK**

There are facts in this life that we must
face, and the time to face them is now.

You can put a little at a time into our bank
and add a little, and a little, and soon have
the satisfaction of knowing that “your” brood
is protected from poverty; which is the worst
disease of all.

COME TO OUR BANK.
We pay 5 per cent interest.

Swedish-American State Bank
Warren, Minnesota
AUG. A. JOHNSON Cashier.

AUCTION!

I will sell at Public Auction, on section 16, Town of Farley,
three miles west and 2 miles south of Warren—and 2
miles east and 2 miles south of March siding,
known as the A. A. Harris farm, on

Saturday, Oct. 27th

Commencing at 10 O'clock a. m.
In case of bad weather sale will be held Monday, Oct. 29th.
I am going to quit farming and everything must be sold.

HORSES, COWS AND LIVE STOCK.	FARM MACHINERY AND OTHER ARTICLES.
1 pair gray mares 10 years, 2800 lbs.	2 wagons with tanks.
1 gray mare 8 years, 1450 lbs.	2 wagons with racks.
1 roan gelding 5 years, 1600 lbs.	1 spring wagon good as new.
1 bay gelding 9 years, 1350 lbs.	1 top buggy.
1 bay gelding 10 years, 1500 lbs.	2 7-ft. McCormick binders.
1 black mare 10 years, 1600 lbs.	1 7-ft. Deering binder.
1 bay mare 7 years, 1350 lbs.	1 20-disc double disc drill.
1 gray gelding 8 years, 1350 lbs.	2 John Deere gang plows.
1 gray gelding colt 3 years old.	1 26-ft. harrow.
1 bay gelding coming 3 years old.	1 spring tooth harrow.
3 colts coming 2 years old.	1 Keystone disc.
4 colts coming 1 year.	1 McCormick mower.
4 good milch cows giving milk.	1 McCormick rake.
2 helpers coming 2 years old.	1 Deering swinging hay stacker.
3 helpers coming 1 year.	2 sweep rakes.
1 sucking calf.	1 corn cultivator.
10 spring pigs 1 year in March.	1 enclosed cutter.
3 dozen chickens.	1 complete set blacksmith tools.

Some household goods and other articles too numerous to mention.

This is all good, useful property, and in good condition.
DON'T MISS THIS BIG SALE!
USUAL TERMS.

FREE LUNCH AT NOON
MARTIN ANDERSON,
OWNER.

W. H. DIXON, Auctioneer.
State Bank of Warren, Clerk.