

The Grain-Saving Stacker

"I found the following saving with the Grain-Saving Stacker: Wheat, 10 bu. to every 1000 bu. threshed; oats, 25 bu. to the 1000; barley, 15 bu. to the 1000." Report of F. L. Kennard, Agronomist, University of Minnesota.



View looking into hopper showing grain trap near stacker fan; also auger running from beneath trap for returning the saved grain to separator.

The Grain-Saving Stacker is the ordinary gearless wind stacker with the most important improvement since wind stacking came into use. The device in the hopper saves the grain which otherwise goes to the stack and is wasted. It has saved many thousands of bushels—an enormous gain, at prevailing prices. Under even average conditions it will

Save Enough Grain to Pay the Threshing Bill

The manufacturers of America's standard threshing machines named below are prepared to furnish machines equipped with the Grain-Saving Stacker. Full information will be given you by any in this list, many of whom you will recognize as the manufacturers of the best-known tractors and farm implements. Write any of these for descriptive circular.

LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

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| United States
Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, O.
Avery Co., Peoria, Ill.
A. D. Baker Co., Swanton, O.
Banting Manufacturing Co., Toledo, O.
Batavia Machine Co., Batavia, N. Y.
Buffalo Pitts Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.
Clark Machine Co., St. Johnsville, N. Y.
Ellis-Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pa.
Emerson-Brantingham Co., Rockford, Ill.
Farmers Independent Thresher Co., Springfield, Ill.
A. B. Farquhar Co., York, Pa.
Frick Co., Waynesboro, Pa.
Harrison Machine Works, Belleville, Ill.
Huber Manufacturing Co., Marion, O.
Keck-Gonnerman Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Hopkins, Minn. | Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Port Huron, Mich.
The Russell & Co., Massillon, O.
Russell Wind Stacker Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd. (U. S. Agency), Moline, Ill.
Swayne, Robinson & Co., Richmond, Ind.
The Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

(Canada)
Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Seaford, Ont.
Dominion Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ont.
Ernst Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ontario
John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
Hergott Bros., Ltd., Mildmay, Ontario
MacDonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.
Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Sussex Mfg. Co., Ltd., Sussex, New Brunswick.
Waterloo Mfg. Co., Ltd., Waterloo, Ont.
R. Watt Machine Works, Ridgetown, Ont.
George White & Sons Co., Ltd., London, Ont. |
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The Grain-Saving Device Originated with The Indiana Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Who Also Originated the Wind Stacker

ALL THESE FREE

Secret Locket and Neck Chain, Pendant and Neck Chain, Imitation Wrist Watch with adjustable leather strap and buckle and these Four lovely Rings. ALL Given FREE to anyone for selling only 12 of our Jewelry Novelties at 10c each. Fresh from factory. Be in fashion. A. O. Dale Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I.

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These books and pamphlets will furnish you with good ammunition for the fight.

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- Facts Kept From Farmers** A book of 74 pages giving the inside of Big Biz politics; 15 cents a single copy; lots of six or more, 12½ cents each.
- Where the People Rule** The whole story of what the League has done in North Dakota—the best argument of all; single copies, 5 cents; lots of 10 or more, 3 cents each.
- National Nonpartisan League** Origin, Purpose and Method of Operation. A brief statement of the how and why and what of the League; single copies, 3 cents; 12 for 25 cents; 50 for \$1.
- A. C. Townley's Speech** At the Producers' and Consumers' Convention in St. Paul. The best speech Townley ever made and that's going some; single copies, 3 cents; 12 for 25 cents; 50 for \$1.
- Why Should Farmers Pay Dues** An argument or two for you to give your business friends who are so worried about that \$16; single copies, 3 cents; 12 for 25 cents; 50 for \$1.

THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION AND THE FIGHTING PROGRAM OF THE LEAGUE adopted at the National Convention held in St. Paul, in December, 1918.

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The National Nonpartisan League

EDUCATIONAL DEPT. BOX 495 ST. PAUL, MINN.

Famous Editor on League Farmers

Arthur Brisbane Writes Snappy Editorial in Washington Times—"Presumptuous Farmers Take Themselves Seriously."

(Arthur Brisbane, in Washington Times.)

THE farmers of North Dakota are running the state, just as though it belonged to them and did NOT belong to speculators in grain, dealers in fertilizer, etc. In the language of the day, "What do you know about that?"

The farmers are actually talking to the banks as though farmers who produce wealth had a right to deal on even terms with those that pack it away.

You should have heard Mr. Sleicher, friend of "wise conservatism," tell about these horrors two nights ago while good Republicans listened, and Louis Wiley of the New York Times was heard to ask, "Can such things be? Whither are we drifting?" as he pounded his fist on the table and almost upset the champagne.

Mr. Sleicher told his awe-struck hearers that the North Dakota farmers had actually appropriated \$19,000,000 to control the elevators in which the grain is stored.

It does seem very dreadful when you realize how little the farmer has to do with the grain. He only takes care of the horses through the winter, ploughs the ground, harrows it, fertilizes the land, sows the seed, harvests the crop, threshes it, and delivers it at the railroad station.

The whole country may ask with Mr. Wiley: "Whither are we drifting?" when these North Dakota farmers presume to take themselves so seriously and snatch the bread from the mouths of gentlemen accustomed to get profits after the farmers have done the work.

"Oh! bolshevism, where is thy sting?"
"Oh! socialism, where is thy victory?"

To fill the cup of conservative bitterness, what do you suppose North Dakota farmers do? They elect each other to the legislature, instead of

electing "smart lawyers." The farmers actually make the laws for farmers, and farmers pay themselves \$5 a day and mileage.

And to cap the climax, the farmers work together. Their motto is: "The other fellow has always beaten us and taken our money because his men worked united. Now we will stick together and change it."

EDITOR'S NOTE: The North Dakota legislature did not appropriate \$19,000,000 to control elevators, as the scared Mr. Sleicher is quoted as saying. A bond issue of only \$5,000,000 was authorized to buy or erect elevators and mills and to carry out the farmers' desires in regard to packing plants and cold storage plants. But the figure quoted is much nearer the truth (only multiplied by about 4) than the anti-gang generally succeeds in getting. The bonds actually issued later, being expended for income-producing property, will not constitute an addition to the net state debt.

PACKERS ARE PROSPEROUS

The publication of the annual report of Wilson & Co., the last of the "Big Five" meat packers to announce its figures for 1918, gives the total sales of the five Chicago packers as running upward of \$3,000,000,000 for the past half year.

This is half a Liberty loan. Measured against the steel trust, for the year 1917, the total volume of business done by all the United States steel companies for that year amounted to \$1,683,962,552.

Gross sales of the five packers are reported by them as follows: Armour, \$861,000,000; Cudahy, \$286,000,000; Morris, \$470,000,000; Swift, \$1,200,000,000; Wilson, \$400,000,000; total, \$3,217,000,000.

Total net profits of the five packers for the year, according to their annual reports, run something over \$50,000,000 for the year 1918, as follows: Armour, \$15,247,837.53; Cudahy, \$3,376,808; Morris, \$4,217,858.84; Swift (13 months), \$21,157,277.44; Wilson, \$7,631,535.21; total, \$51,631,317.60.

Workers of Illinois Organize New Party

(Continued from page 5)

materials as bear the union label, including school textbooks.

"16—Full political rights for civil service employees.

"17—Abolition of private employment, detective and strike employment services to make these agencies of finding jobs for workers instead of merely finding workers for jobs and to prevent them from placing workers in positions which do not pay a living wage.

"18—Abolition of the state senate.

"19—Abolition of the power of judges to issue and enforce injunctions to deprive citizens of their rights in industrial disputes, and enactment into law of the right of citizens to trial by jury for contempt of court committed elsewhere than in the presence of the court.

"20—No law to be declared unconstitutional by the supreme court unless three-fourths of the judges so decide.

"21—All state work to be done not by contract but directly by the state.

"22—The development of co-operative trade and industry and enactment of needed legislation favorable to that purpose.

"23—Complete restoration of all fundamental political rights—free speech, free press and free assemblage; the removal of all

wartime restraints on the interchange of ideas and the movement of people among communities and nations, and the liberation of all persons held in prison or indicted under charges due to their championship of the rights of labor, or their patriotic insistence upon the rights guaranteed them by the constitution."

Almost coincidentally with this, was a meeting of the United Mine Workers of America, at which that union declared for government ownership of all coal mines. The miners propose to prepare legislation for introduction in congress. The program provides for acquisition of all coal mines by bond issues. Wages, under the plan, would be fixed by a board of directors selected for the purpose. Frank J. Hayes, president of the union, has gone to Paris to confer with President Wilson on the coal situation, and to meet British coal miners and other British labor leaders to discuss nationalization of coal mines in Great Britain.

Altogether, it seems to be the time of the producer—the man who works in the shops and the man who works on the farm and in the mine. They know the menace of big business and are becoming aware that the professional politician is, and always will be, on the side of the profiteer and against the worker.