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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

MATT JOHNSON, Publisher.

Official County and Village Paper.

BECKER'S FATE IN HIGHEST COURT

Man Who Sent Him to Death House Has Pardon Power.

Prisoner Has Been Quoted as Saying That He Will Not Ask His Nemesis For Clemency — Reports That He Would Reveal Other Graft Doubted. Case Now In Federal Court.

New York.—The taking of the case of Charles Becker to the United States supreme court will automatically act as a stay, and the execution will not take place on the date set.

But if Becker loses in the highest court in the land he will find himself in a peculiar situation. He will be called on in the event of an unfavorable decision by this court to go to the death chair without asking clemency or will have to appeal to the one man responsible for his conviction.

Charles Whitman was district attorney at the time of the two Becker trials, and it was his activities in this case that won him fame and kept his name constantly before the public. Whitman stubbornly fought for the convictions, which he won. He was convinced from the outset that Becker was guilty and spared no pains in fighting the case to a successful termination.

Becker has been quoted as saying that he will not ask the governor for any quarter, that he will go to the

Photo by American Press Association.

CHARLES BECKER.

chair rather than ask a favor of the man who prosecuted him. The situation is one that is very trying on the man. Governor Whitman has not stated what he would do if a petition for clemency should be formally presented to him. The governor granted a brief respite to Becker because he was scheduled to be in the west on the date the court set for the execution and asserted at the time that he would not consider the matter until after his return.

It now appears that Becker is in a mood to tell what he knows of graft in New York for a commuted sentence, whereas if nothing is to be gained by "squealing" he is resolved to die game. Those at first inclined to doubt the accuracy of the report that Becker is ready to use any means he has to save himself are now convinced that this may be the case, and interest now centers upon whether or not what Becker has to tell is worth enough to the state to warrant giving him his life.

At the office of District Attorney Perkins it has been officially announced that no confession Becker can make will help him, as evidence against police officials or former police officials could result in their punishment for only a year or two in jail. The official announcement points out that it would not be serving the ends of justice to save Becker from the chair just to send another man or other men to prison for awhile. This is the reiterated view of the prosecutor's office.

Becker, whose nights immediately after the appeal was denied were spent in tortured anxiety, eats and sleeps better. He has better control of himself during the visits of his wife. According to Deputy Warden Johnson, Becker is showing a change for the better. He takes his exercise vigorously and again is an enthusiast for handball. He had been reading aloud to the other men in the death house the most interesting newspaper accounts of the war's progress. After the appeal was denied he stopped this diversion.

OUR COUNTRY AS IT IS TODAY

DOCUMENT THAT MADE A NATION

Text of the Immortal Declaration of Independence With Which All Americans Should Be Familiar.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its power in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Providence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless these people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyranny only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connection and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of

Officer Reading Declaration of Independence Before the Army.

mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

HIS NAME HONORED

Nathan Hale a Synonym for the Highest Patriotism.

How Youthful Martyr to the Cause of Liberty Met Death With Fortitude That Can Never Be Forgotten.

When the farmers of Lexington fired the shots that brought on the war of

American Independence that April day in 1775, a pale, slim boy, not yet twenty years old, destined to become a martyr to our freedom, laid down his badge of office as a schoolteacher at New London, Conn., and took up the sword. That boy was Nathan Hale. His heroic sacrifice to his country's cause is one of the treasured pages in American history.

New London went wild with excitement when the news of the battle of Lexington reached there. Bands of patriots paraded the streets. Guns were fired and speeches made. A meeting was called at once to determine what that city should do in the war. Every man of prominence spoke and then the young schoolteacher was called to the platform. What words he said that day have been lost to posterity, but we do know they must have been the most stirring of the occasion, for immediately after he left the platform men began marching forward to enlist. One sentence of Nathan Hale's that day has been preserved and it is worthy to rank with the greatest sayings of our nation.

"Let us march immediately and never lay down our arms until we have obtained independence," he said.

That is all the more remarkable when one remembers that it was more than a year later before independence was talked of in the continental congress and it was two years before the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

Nathan Hale enrolled as a lieutenant in the regiment of Col. Charles Webb. His studious habits stood him in good stead, and soon he was one of the best officers in the regiment. He went with his company to Boston and during the siege of that city by the army under General Washington the twenty-year-old boy was promoted to be a captain for bravery and efficiency.

When the British evacuated Boston and sailed for New York a greater part of the American army went down that way. Captain Hale and his regiment were among them. They took part in all the hardships of that campaign.

Late in the summer of 1776, when the British had driven the American army from Long Island, General Washington was particularly anxious to establish some sort of secret information line into New York. He tried many plans without success. Finally he summoned his officers to a council and told them to be on the lookout for some bright, courageous man who would undertake the dangerous task. He spoke, among others, to Colonel Knowlton of Knowlton's Rangers, the regiment to which Captain Hale was attached.

Colonel Knowlton conferred with his officers. When he put the proposition to them every cheek paled. If the messenger should be caught they all knew he would be hanged as a spy. The word spy is a horrible one to an honorable man. No one volunteered to risk a death of shame. For a few moments there was a hush in the room. Then Captain Hale walked in and said:

"I will undertake it, sir."

Captain Hale had been sick in bed for some time, and his fellow officers crowded about him seeking to dissuade him from his purpose. Among them Capt. William Hull, a classmate of Hale's at Yale, spoke the longest. But the youthful captain could not be shaken from his purpose.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I owe my country the accomplishment of an object so important and so much desired by the commander of our armies. I know of no mode of obtaining the information but by assuming a disguise and passing into the enemy's camp. I am fully aware of the consequences of discovery and capture in such a situation. I wish to be useful, and every kind of service for the public good becomes honorable by being necessary."

In such manner did Captain Hale turn spy. That night he left the camp at Harlem Heights dressed in the brown garments and broad brimmed hat of a schoolteacher. He was accompanied a short distance by Sergeant Hempstead and his faithful servant, Ansel Wright, who arranged to have a boat ready for Captain Hale for his return, September 20.

Nathan Hale had no trouble in penetrating the British lines. He went to New York and over to Brooklyn, carefully collecting information about the number of British soldiers, their cannon, ammunition, other supplies and fortifications, in Latin, and concealed it in a hollowed out place in one of his boot heels.

September 19 he began his return. He spent the night at a farm house near the place where the boat was to wait for him. The next morning he went to breakfast at a little wayside inn, "The Cedars," kept by a widow named Chichester. During his meal a man entered and stared at him. Captain Hale paid little attention, as he thought he was safe by now.

As soon as the meal was finished he hurried off to the rendezvous. It was a misty morning. As Hale approached the beach he saw a boat pulling in. Glad almost beyond belief to be rid of his dangerous task he hurried down to meet it. Too late he realized that instead of Sergeant Hempstead and Ansel Wright the boat was filled with British marines. He turned to run, but the marines caught him.

"What are you doing out so early?" a marine demanded.

"Isn't it proper for a schoolteacher to get a breath of fresh air?" Hale asked in reply.

"Why did you run?"

"I thought you were rebels."

The marines would not believe Hale's assertions of innocence and began to search him. They looked everywhere without success. One pulled off his boots and reached inside. Nothing suspicious had been found and the marines reluctantly were preparing to turn him loose when one of them, with an oath, threw the boot he held at a tree. That tore away the strip that covered the secret hiding place and the papers fell out.

Captain Hale was then taken aboard a frigate in the harbor and later to New York, where General Howe questioned him. There was nothing to do but admit that he was a spy. General Howe immediately ordered that the young patriot be hanged the following day and turned him over to an officer named Cunningham, the provost marshal.

Too Late, He Realized That . . . the Boat Was Filled With British Marines.

That night Hale was kept in solitary confinement. He begged to be allowed to write letters to his mother and Alice Adams, his sweetheart, in New London. Cunningham furnished him with paper and ink and then destroyed the letters in front of Hale, saying:

"The rebels should never know they had a man who could die with such firmness."

Hale asked that a minister or a Bible be sent to him. Both were refused. The only favor he received was being allowed to rest in the tent of a young British officer while on his way to his death.

Early on the morning of September 22, 1776, it was Sunday, Hale was conducted to the scaffold. Cunningham cuffed him brutally and said:

"Make your dying speech."

Hale had been praying. He continued and when he had finished rose to his feet and faced the crowd of British soldiers and townspeople. In a loud, clear voice he said:

"I regret that I have but one life to give to my country."

"Swing the rebel off!" Cunningham shouted, and thus died one of the most heroic figures in our history.

Real Lession of the Day.

The Fourth of July properly symbolizes the liberty for which the patriots stood ready to sacrifice their lives in order to launch the United States as a national craft which should be anchored by no weight of foreign despotism.

Most Enduring Tribute.

After all, it should be remembered that the finest and most enduring tribute we can pay to "Old Glory" is to so live our lives as individuals that the nation may be truly great in the character of its citizenship and the ideals for which the flag stands.

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Guaranteed 7000 Miles Service

ABSOLUTELY PUNCTUREPROOF

Double Service Tires are bouble the thickness of the best standard make tires.

This 100 per cent greater wearing surface naturally gives that much more mileage and service. The average of twelve miles of tough fabric an one inch surface tread rubber makes these tires **absolutely punctureproof.**

These tires excel all others for use in the country over rough and rugged roads as well as on hard pavements. They are easy riding and resilient as any other pneumatic tire—the air space and pressure being the samd.

They are most economical and "care free" tires made and are used where tires must be depended on and tire troubles cannot be tolerated. Many **Double Service** style tires are in use in the United States government and European War service.

Our output is limited to a certian amount, but for a short time we offer the following reduced special prices as an **Introductory Offer:**

	Tires	Extra Heavy Tubes
28 x 3in.	$ 7.25	$2.20
39 x 3in.	8.60	2.30
30 x 3½in.	10.85	3.10
31 x 3½in.	11.40	3.15
32 x 3½in.	12.75	3.20
34 x 3½in.	12.90	3.60
30 x 4in.	13.50	3.70
31 x 4in.	14.25	4.00
32 x 4in.	14.90	4.10
33 x 4in.	15.75	4.20
34 x 4in.	16.70	4.35
35 x 4in.	16.80	4.60
36 x 4in.	17.45	4.65
37 x 4in.	17.65	4.70
34 x 4½in.	18.50	4.90
35 x 4½in.	21.20	5.60
36 x 4½in.	22.50	5.75
37 x 4½in.	23.60	6.20
35 x 5in.	24.40	6.35
36 x 5in.	26.30	6.60
37 x 5in.	26.30	6.60

All other sizes not included in above list also furnished. Non-skids at 10 per cent additional.

Terms: Payment with order at above special prices, a 10 per cent discount allowed on orders for two or more tires. All personal checks must be certified.

Try these tires and be convinced of their very high qualities.

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DOUBLE SERVICE TIRE & RUBBER CO., Akron Ohio.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate Under Judgment of Foreclosure.

STATE OF MINNESGTA } ss
County of Cook }

DISTRICT COURT. Eleventh Judicial District.

J. N. Humphrey, Plaintiff

vs.

Keith L. Davidson and Daisy Davidson his wife

Defendants.

Notice is Hereby Given, That, under and by virtue of a Judgment and Decree entered in the above entitled action on the 17th day of May 1915, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said Cook County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 3rd day of July 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at front door of Court House in the Village of Grand Marais in said County in seperate parcels, the premises and real estate described in said Judgment and Decree, to-wit: All the tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Cook and State of Minnesota, described es follows, to-wit: N½ of NE¼ Sec. 34, NW¼ of NW¼. Sec. 35, SE¼ of SE¼ Sec. 27, all in Township 61 North Range 4 West of the 4th Principal Meridan in the State of Minnesota, containing 160 acres, according to the official plat of the Government survey of said lands.

L. H. LIEN
Sheriff of Cook County.

Dated May 20, 1915.
H. W. LAUDERDALE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Cook. }

IN DISTRICT COURT, Eleventh Judicial District.

Jennie L. Champane, Plaintiff.

vs.

Samuel Champlane, Defendant

The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendant:—

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action which has been filed in the office of the clerk of said court, and to serve a copy of your answer thereto upon the subscriber at his office in the city of Wadena, Wadena County, Minnesota, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service.

And if you fail to answer the complaint within such time the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

JOHN TEMPLE.
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Wadena, Minnesota.

Citation for Hearing of Petition for Administration.

ESTATE OF HJALMAR E ELIASEN

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
County of Cook. }
In Probate Court

In the matter of the Estate of Hjalmar E. Eliasen, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota, to all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent. The petition of Helga C. Eliasen having been filed in this court, representing that Hjalmer E. Eliasen, then a resident of the County of Cook State of Minnesota, died intestate on the third day of May 1915; and praying that letters of administration of said estate be granted to Helga C. Eliasen and the court, having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition; Therefore, You, and Each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House, in the Village of Grand Marais in the County of Cook State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of June 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., why said petition should not be granted,

Witness, the Judge of said Court, and the seal of said Court, this 22nd day of May 1915.

By the Court,
GEORGE H. DURFEE,
Judge of Probate } Probate Judge.
Seal }
5-27

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior.
U. S. Land Office at Duluth, Minnesota
May 21, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that Nels Olson, of Grand Marais, Minnesota, who, on October 27th, 1908, made homestead application, No. 01978, for W½ of SE¼ and E½ of SW¼, Section 20, Township 62 N. Range 3 East, 4th P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Five Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Geo. Leng, Clerk of District Court, Cook County, Minn., at Grand Marais, Minn., on the 10th day of July, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Axel Berglund, Thore Olson, Albert Jackson, all of Grand Marais, Minn., and Lawrence Gauthier of Hovland, Minn.

JOS. WINCZEWSKI
5-27 Register.