

THE WAHPETON TIMES

Volume XXXIX

WAHPETON, RICHLAND COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 11th, 1915

Number 3

MILLION GALLONS OF WATER DAILY

Is the Normal Capacity of the City's New Water Works System

IS NOW IN FULL OPERATION

Plenty of Good Aqua Pura For All Purposes, Including Sprinkling

Wahpeton's new water works system has been in operation since last Friday and we now have plenty of good pure water for use in fire protection. You can plant flowers and cultivate them now to your heart's content, and water them next summer all you wish. There is plenty of good water. A million gallons per day of 24 hours is the normal capacity, with a maximum of 1,500,000 gallons daily.

The Water Source

The water is taken just above the dam at the Breckenridge power house, and is conducted through a fifteen inch pipe into a terminal well six feet in diameter and twenty feet deep. It is then pumped from this terminal into the south reservoir, where it is given the coagulation treatment, which removes from it all solids. Thence it runs by gravity into the filter tanks, and after being subjected to a hypo-process, which eliminates all bacteria, it is pumped into the north, or storage reservoir. Thence it is pumped into the tower and from there it is distributed throughout the city from the tank.

The reservoir, which has a capacity of 500,000 is 16 feet deep. The intake delivers to the plant 1,100 gallons per minute, while the normal demand of the city has been only 135 gallons, and the normal capacity of the pump is 700 gallons per minute.

Cost of Operating

It is estimated that the cost of operating this plant will be only 25 per cent of former cost for fuel and power alone. While the water is not yet chemically tested it figures as good as any water, which shows a test of 98 to 100 per cent pure.

Advantages of New System

The main advantage of the new system is that the supply of water is now unlimited. There will be plenty of water at all times for fire protection, which we did not have before, and there will be plenty for sprinkling the streets and lawns, and you can have a fountain on your lawn of your own, if you wish one. The fire protection now is all that any city can have, the plant being supplied with both electric pumps and duplicate steam pumps, either of which will do the work, and if one is out of order at any time the other can be used.

Water is Hard

The water furnished is every whit as healthful as the artesian water was, and for some people much more so. The river water is somewhat harder than the artesian water was, but after the plant has proven otherwise satisfactory, a process of softening the water will be added.

No city on any river has purer or better water than Wahpeton now has, or a better supply, and the Times congratulates Mayor Fligelman and the city council on their successful achievement in providing it for us.

DIVET SCORES BOARD OF CONTROL

A. G. Divet, chairman of the committee which investigated the charges against the state board of control, in his report scores that board as follows:

The board of control admits diversion of funds.

It totally disregarded the command of the legislature to leave the old administration building as it was.

It set itself to thwart the policy of the legislature.

It set itself above the legislature.

Its plans reduced the housing capacity of the institution.

The outside Ward and Farm building are an impractical addition to the asylum.

It let the contracts for the changes before getting formal authorization from the emergency commission.

Both it and the emergency commission proceeded on the theory that directions of the legislature as to disposal of appropriations was of very little importance.

It ensures the board of control very strongly for allowing the asylum employees to sup-

press evidence and to present evidence in such shape as to keep the investigating committee in the dark regarding amount of money transferred from maintenance fund to the building fund without authorization of the emergency board.

It finds a crying need for reorganization of the internal business management of the institution, and

It severely scores the board of control for declaring that they were explicitly carrying out the spirit of the legislative action. Mr. Divet says: "To my mind, it would be hard to imagine a clearer violation of the spirit of the law making the appropriation."

Mr. Divet has the thanks of the entire state for so plainly stating the facts as the investigating committee found them. Yet Governor Hanna reappointed this board and the Senate confirmed the appointments, for such is machine politics.

CARRANZA WARNED CRISIS IMMINENT

President Wilson Sends Strong Document to Carranza, Demanding Change

CRUISERS GO TO VERA CRUZ

The President's Note Amounts to Almost an Ultimatum, Says the Report

Almost a state of anarchy exists in Mexico City and Gen. Obregon threatens to evacuate the city and leave the inhabitants to their fate. In consequence of the conditions there the foreign diplomats threaten to leave the city en masse, and the situation has become very tense. To add to the difficulties it is said that the British steamship Wyvisbrook has been seized by the Carranza authorities and its Captain placed in prison.

In consequence of this condition President Wilson has been forced to send a very strong document to Gen. Carranza, warning him that complaints made to him by foreigners in Mexico have caused him to view the situation with deep concern and he demands an early change of policy. This almost amounts to an ultimatum.

The note is viewed by some as a change of policy on the part of President Wilson, but the severity of Mr. Wilson's note is more likely due to the increased gravity of the situation and the need for sterner measures.

Battleships have been ordered to Vera Cruz again, and unless Carranza acts promptly the United States will again be forced to intervene. This is something that neither the President nor the people of the United States desire, but forbearance towards Mexico has almost ceased to be a virtue, and nobody need be surprised if hostilities with that country are yet forced upon us.

JOHN J. BOTTEN PASSES

A Pioneer of Richland County Dies At Grano, Last Saturday

John J. Botten, who was a resident of this county for 25 years, died at his home in Grano, last Saturday—March 6th.

Mr. Botten came to this county from New Ulm, Minn., in 1879, settling at Dwight. Here he took land and for 29 years prospered as a farmer, and reared a family of five children. In 1908, the family moved to Abercrombie, where they resided for six years, and then moved to Grano, this state, where they have resided the past year.

Last Saturday, Mr. Botten went to his neighborly blacksmith to have a quiet chat, and when he had been there but a few minutes, he suddenly fell and ceased to breathe, his death being due to heart failure. His health up to that time had been excellent.

At the time of his death Mr. Botten was 70 years, 1 month and 10 days old. He leaves a widow and five children to mourn their loss—Mrs. H. S. Rapp of Grano, Clara Botten of Breckenridge, Minn., and Emma Botten, Milad Botten and Morris Botten, living at home in Grano.

Mr. Botten, while he lived in this county, was a progressive and prosperous farmer and his death will be lamented by many friends. Funeral services were held from the Lutheran church in Dwight yesterday and interment was made in the Dwight cemetery.

BANKER MCGANN SELLS INTEREST

In First National Bank at Wyndmere and Moves to Wahpeton

H. H. BERG IS PURCHASER

A Pioneer Resident of the County Quits Business for Rest

Wyndmere Pioneer: Though it has been rumored for some time that a deal was pending for the transfer of Jas. McGann's holdings in the First National bank at this place, a definite transfer did not take place until last Saturday at which time H. H. Berg took over the above, together with Mr. McGann's residence in the west part of town. The McGann family have been residents of this place since 1889, he having been first employed as depot agent for the two roads. He later became cashier of the Bank of Wyndmere and still later instituted the First National bank of which he has since been cashier. They moved to Wahpeton Thursday, where they will reside temporarily while Mr. McGann looks over prospects in Canada and the west. They might well be termed pioneers of Wyndmere and it is with regret that we see this excellent family take their departure. New officers for the bank will be elected the latter part of the week.

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday School, 12 M. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Evening service, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

Last Sunday Rev. C. A. Macnamara, District Superintendent, preached to large audiences both morning and evening.

Dr. A. L. Shute of Lisbon will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening, Sunday, March 14th. Dr. Shute comes recommended as a man of great ability as a speaker. Come and hear him preach next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Leach entertained the choir last Friday evening at their home on Seventh St. north. The first part of the evening was spent in the usual practice after which games were indulged in and a dainty lunch was served. Each one present came away with the feeling that Mr. and Mrs. Leach are experts in the art of entertaining.

The Social Club will meet next Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Oliver on Fifth Street, three doors north of the church. All members of the congregation are invited to attend this meeting.

The public is cordially invited to attend church services.

Mrs. Leer of Abercrombie was a Saturday visitor in Wahpeton.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Amendment to the State Constitution Is Said to Make Illegal

MANY ACTS OF LEGISLATURE

A Discovery That Comes Too Late To Avoid a Bad Tangle of Laws

Bismarck, March 5.—The legislature of the fourteenth session might well be urged by all their constituents to read the constitution of the state. It was Puck who said "what fools these mortals be," and he was not far from being right.

Not an act passed by the 1915 legislature having an emergency clause is valid. Moreover, any acts and all acts which have been vetoed by the governor, the veto will not be valid until 90 days after the adjournment of the legislature.

The Initiative and Referendum

The 1911 and 1913 legislative assemblies of North Dakota passed an act entitled initiative and referendum, which was submitted to the voters at the 1914 election and carried by a large majority. The initiative and referendum are therefore a part of the constitution of the state of North Dakota and all parts of the constitution in conflict with the same have been repealed. This act provides that the people reserve for themselves the right of initiative and the power of referendum. In order that the bill may go into immediate effect a separate vote must be taken on the emergency clause. This part of the constitution reads as follows:

The Constitution

"When it is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety that a law shall become effective without delay such necessity and the facts creating the same should be stated in one section of the bill and if upon an eye and no vote in each house two-thirds of the members elected to each house should vote on a separate roll call in favor of the said law going into instant operation for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety such law shall become operative upon approval by the governor."

Where It Falls

Not a bill carrying an emergency clause which was passed by the fourteenth legislative assembly carried a clause declaring that it was voted on in favor of its going into immediate operation on a separate roll call. In other words every law passed by the fourteenth legislative assembly carrying emergency clauses is invalid in so far as the emergency clause would operate.

Effects Veto Power

This act further provides that

"the veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures, referred to the people." In as much as the people are allowed 90 days after the adjournment of the legislature for the filing of a referendum petition, there can be no certainty that the governor's veto will be upheld until the time has expired in which the referendum petition can be filed.

It is also of interest to note that a referendum petition can be filed within 90 days against any one item, section, or part of any bill and that by the filing of such petition that item, section, or part of an act cannot go into operation until the people have voted upon it. Under the law the people can vote on measures referred to them by the use of the referendum at the regular biennial election. In other words, any act or part of an act or section of an act against which a referendum petition is filed cannot be voted on by the people until the fall of 1916.

DISTRESS IN SWITZERLAND

Caused by the War That Rages Just Across the River

A Wahpeton lady is in receipt of a letter from relatives in Switzerland, which speaks of the great suspense they suffer there on account of the war. The home of the writer of the letter is just across the Rhone river from eastern France, where the thunder of cannon is heard day and night. It states that the family keeps most of the household goods packed ready for instant flight in case the firing should change to their direction.

According to another letter from a resident of Minnesota, now in Sursee, Switzerland, the capture of neutral ships by the English navy has caused high prices in some of the necessities of life in Switzerland, the letter quoting flour at \$9 per hundred, kerosene at \$1.20 per gallon. Electric lights cannot be installed for the reason that no wire is imported. Shoes there, which formerly cost \$2 a pair, now sell at \$7 a pair.

QUIET WEDDING

Lorne Canham Married Three Weeks Before the Public Is Aware

Lorne Canham, the barber, has been a benedict for three long weeks, and his friends are just beginning to find out. On February 18, in company with one of his employees, he went to Fargo, "to get some more barber supplies," he said, but while there he got married instead to Miss Millie Grone, of Parkers Prairie, Minn., but who, for the past nine years has made her home at the City Hotel.

The lady in the case went to Fargo the evening before the ceremony, and they came home over the G. N. at midnight following the wedding, and it seems that nobody here who saw them got wise to what had happened until the past few days. They have not yet gone to housekeeping, but they expect to do so shortly in the house with Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Canham on Seventh st.

The groom was brought up in this city, but later went west and spent fourteen years out there. In January 1914 he returned to this city and was employed by Nick Meyers. Shortly after that he bought the business of his employer and for the past year he has conducted the barbershop adjoining the postoffice, where he enjoys a lucrative business.

The bride is a native of Parkers Prairie, Minn., where she is now visiting before she begins housekeeping on her own account. She is a most excellent young lady and the newly-weds have the best wishes of a host of friends.

CHURCH NOTICE

Next Sunday services at the Immanuel German Evangelical Lutheran Church, cor. 5th St. and Pembina Ave., as follows: German service at 10:30 a. m. English Lent service at 7:30 p. m.

THE WAHPETON MARKETS

GRAIN MARKET
No. 1 Northern \$1.34
No. 2 Northern 1.33
No. 3 Northern 1.30
No. 1 Durum 1.33
No. 2 Durum 1.30
Oats 40 to 45
Barley 45 to 52
Rye 1.00
Flax 1.70

FLOUR MARKET
Flour—49 lbs. sack \$2.20
Flour—98 lbs. sack 4.35

PRODUCE MARKET
Butter, dairy28
Eggs18

REV. E. DUDEN AT SALT LAKE

Writes of Trip Thus Far and Tells of Mountains and Desert

FAILS TO SEE CLASSMATE

At Omaha, But Makes Lots of Acquaintances on the Train

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 4, 1915

Editor Times, Wahpeton, N. D.

Dear Sir: Thinking that our experiences so far on our journey westward may be of interest to your readers I should like to write a few lines. To adequately describe some of the wonderful scenes we have witnessed would be impossible; but one may convey some idea to those who have never been over this route.

We left Wahpeton on Monday morning, March 1st, and took the 7:30 p. m. train over the Northwestern at St. Paul for Omaha, arriving at 7:30 a. m. Tuesday. As our train did not leave until 4:10 p. m., we had some time to view the city. I sought out the First Methodist church of the city with the intention of inspecting the building but it was locked, and I could not gain entrance. It is a very large church and I think it is the leading church of the denomination in Omaha. My special interest in it is the fact that the pastor graduated with my class in college. I have not seen him since we left O. W. U. together; but, as he lived in another part of the city, we did not call on him.

From Omaha we took a sleeper through Denver to Salt Lake City, arriving here about 3:30 this afternoon. The sleeper was crowded with tourists, the most of whom were on their way to the Expositions. Consequently, there was some inconvenience; but in the two days that we spent together, we became like one family. A stock breeder from Battle Creek, Mich., a furniture dealer from Indianapolis, and others from various eastern points, all became fast friends.

The trip through from Denver to Salt Lake City can hardly be surpassed. At first the fog was heavy, and so Pike's Peak and Castle Garden, could not be seen. But when we came to the Royal Gorge we were fully repaid for the whole trip. The rocks towering perpendicularly for several thousand feet above us on both sides made a picture beyond description. We passed above the clouds, and mailed a card to the children at Uncle Sam's highest post office, 10,240 feet above sea level. It was dark by this time, and our only way of knowing of the high altitude was by the rail road guide, and the buzzing in our ears as though we had taken an over dose of quinine.

This morning we rode for hours through the Great American Desert, and for miles the only sign of life we saw was about a half dozen animals resembling gophers. Then we came to a stream and a little town scattered along its banks. It was the most desolate country I ever saw. But we soon came to the mountains again, and for several hours we wound about in and out the gorges, witnessing sights that we did not suppose existed except on post cards. Like the man who saw Inspiration Point, we wondered if the Creator would forgive a person for dying without passing along this route and witnessing these mighty works of His. So torturous is the road in one place that we passed the same station three times on different levels.

We went up to the Mormon Temple grounds after reaching here, but were too late to be conducted through the Tabernacle. We have that in reserve for tomorrow; also other points of interest of which we may tell later.

Yours truly,
ELMER DUDEN.

BUREAU TO UNDO WORK

A bureau for the purpose of securing signatures to petitions aiming to hold up any bill passed by the recent legislature for two years will be in operation in Bismarck soon, it is said. For a paltry \$250 the bureau will agree to secure the necessary number of names—about 9,000—to petitions to hold up any law, the immediate operation of which might be offensive to any one. It is understood that Gen. Poole is the originator of the bureau.

Condensed Statement of
THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
on March 4th, 1915—Comptroller's Call.

RESOURCES	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	\$ 1,416.68
Loans and Discounts	346,481.02
United States Bonds	50,000.00
Banking House and Furniture	12,000.00
Cash and Due From Banks	131,250.62
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer	3,700.00
Total Resources	\$544,848.32
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$ 55,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	24,282.70
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	415,565.62
Total Liabilities	\$544,848.32

We respectfully solicit your business, and assure you of the best of Service and absolute Safety.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF WAHPETON
CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$75,000.00
E. R. GAMBLE, PRES. J. P. REEDER, CASHIER
A. STERN, VICE S. H. MURRAY, ASST.