

THE LEAGUE IN OTHER STATES

FREE'D AFTER MANY DAYS

(Idaho Leader)

William Bouck, as many of our League members will remember spoke at the state convention of the Nonpartisan league on July 4. He told how the farmers' Grange had been driven out of Walla Walla by a crowd of political hoodlums. Seven hundred delegates, men and women, were ejected from that city by a few half-crazed politicians. This act aroused the farmers of Washington and Idaho and Oregon as nothing else has done for a number of years.

Within a month after the ejection of the state Grange convention from Walla Walla, Bouck was arrested on a trumped-up charge of assailing the sale of Liberty bonds. The trial was postponed three times, owing to the "flu." Now Mr. Bouck is at last a free man. A difference of opinion among the witnesses against Bouck means many things. It shows that the enemies of Bouck got what they wanted, and that was the defeat of progressive candidates in the state of Washington. If the Grange could be besmirched by treason and disloyalty by false charges as long as an election was pending, it was all right. Now the witnesses differ as to what was really said by Mr. Bouck, and a difference of witnesses in a case like this always means an acquittal.

The injustice done Mr. Bouck and the farmers' Grange of Washington possibly will never be forgotten by those farmers. When the reaction sets in and other indictments brought against League friends and league workers are aired in court, these charges will in nearly every case be nothing but false accusations made for political effect.

HOIST WITH OWN PETARD

NEBRASKA EDITOR WHO LED MOB AGAINST LEAGUE ORGANIZER IS HIMSELF VICTIM OF MOB.

(Colorado Leader)

Sometimes chickens come home to roost. Sometimes doctors have to take a dose of their own medicine.

A case of this kind has happened in Nebraska. John I. Long, editor of the *Clarks Enterprise* in Merrick county, Nebraska, has been a leader of the mob spirit in his community which has trampled all laws in the dust, made a mockery of democracy and justice, and HAMPREED the cause of America, an Attorney General Gregory said in his recent annual report.

Dictator Long has got a dose of his own medicine. Last week he was beaten by a mob of his townsmen so badly that his own mother could not have recognized him.

When the Nonpartisan league began organizing in the state he opened up his mud batteries on the officials and organizers of the movement. When the work was started in his county he began to see red and froth at the mouth. He organized a mob, which grabbed the organizer and put him through a seance in a kangaroo court in his printing office and warned him to leave the county under penalty of terrible vengeance. The organizer did not leave soon enough to suit the self-appointed dictator, so the mob escorted him to the timber along the river, put a rope around his neck and gave him rough treatment in the meantime confiscating and burning up his private belongings. Due to a split and difference of opinion in the mob, the organizer was not hung, but was turned loose and told to beat it and never come back into the county.

The thing that was hurting Long was that the League was putting on members by the hundreds in that county, and the autocratic dictator's prestige was threatened. Not having the brains to cope with the arguments of the League, and not having the manhood and decency to meet the issues fairly, he used the best argument he had at his command—mob violence. Twenty husky roughnecks against one boy nineteen years old, just about measures the bravery and prowess of such men (?) as Long and his gang.

Recently certain civic matters in the community came up for adjustment and Long tackled the job in his usual dictatorial, bull-dozing manner, whereupon a mob of his fellow citizens pounced upon him and beat him up so that his friends could hardly recognize him. His style of enforcing the law had been applied in his own case, and retribution was perhaps speedier than he had anticipated.

Wonder if John I. Long still believes in mob violence?

Will he again uphold it in his paper and boast of it as he did in the case of the League organizer?

THE KEPT PRESS.

The business of a journalist is to distort the truth, to lie outright, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of mammon, and to sell his country and his race for his daily bread; or for what is the same thing—his salary. We are tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are jumping-jacks—they pull the strings and we dance. We are intellectual prostitutes—John Swinson, late editor of the *New York Sun* and *Tribune*.

LEAGUE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS FRAZIER OUTLINES LEGISLATION FAR REACHING REFORMATION

Reactionaries Yell Bolshiviki!

I will make only a few recommendations which I feel are deserving of special mention.

Consolidation of Boards.

Owing to increase in cost of supplies and a necessity for increase in wages of office help, and to the increase in the cost of administration of all state institutions, the amount of appropriations asked by the Budget Board is bound to be high. For this reason as much money must be saved as possible and I do not favor the formation of many new departments or boards. In fact, I am satisfied that a saving can be made, and also greater efficiency had, by a re-adjustment and consolidation of existing boards.

Tax Commission.

I would recommend a one-man tax commission to work with, and be a member of, the State Board of Equalization—thus saving six thousand dollars per annum in salary.

Board of Control.

Also recommend one salaried man and two state officials to compose the Board of Control—saving another six thousand dollars and having one directly responsible head.

Board of Pardons.

Also recommend abolishing the Board of Experts and making the Parole Board and Board of Pardons one.

Board of Education.

For similar reasons I would recommend a more unified and uniform school system. Our school system to be unified and uniform must begin with the primary and on up including the university; but we have a divided and disjointed system in that the State Board of Regents, the State Department of Education exercises a divided authority and control. This divided and disjointed system does not work out to the best advantage to the school children of the state. It has tended to work great harm to the rural schools, for these schools are directly under the supervision of the State Department of Education, whose head is subject to removal every two years. There should be greater unification in our school system with a consequent increase in efficiency. This is the tendency in all progressive states. I therefore recommend that the present State Board of Regents and the State Board of Education be abolished and that their powers and duties and certain power and duties of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction be transferred to and exercised by a single State Board of Education to consist of not more than five members. This board should have the control and administration of all public schools and higher institutions of learning and should have power to appoint a commissioner of education and inspectors, whose special duties would be to supervise and promote the best interests of the public schools with special attention to raising the standard of our rural schools.

Vocational Education.

Believing that greater encouragement should be given to the promotion of vocational education within the state, and as the Federal government is providing financial aid for

vocational education to those states that comply with certain requirements, one year ago, as governor, I accepted on behalf of the state the provisions and benefits of the Smith-Hughes law that provides for this aid. This acceptance involved no financial responsibility on the part of the state and terminates with this session of the legislature. During the past year there was received from the Federal treasury the sum of \$12,615.98. Of this sum \$5000 went to the Agricultural college and the rest was distributed among twelve public schools. This aid increases until the year 1926-27 when it is \$51,235.94 and annually thereafter. It is available for one-half the salaries of teachers of agriculture, trades and industries and home economics and training of teachers therefor. This federal aid must be matched dollar for dollar on the part of the state of local community. To continue to receive this federal aid, it will be necessary for the legislature now in session to provide for its acceptance and to make an appropriation to meet the federal aid for the training of teachers and provide for the administration expenses. This would require about \$12,000 annually. I therefore recommend that the provisions of the Smith-Hughes law providing for federal aid be accepted and that the necessary appropriation be made.

School Aid to Rural Schools.

There is still great need to increase the efficiency of the rural schools. It is true that much progress has been made in the past few years in the rural school field, but there is still great need of improvement. The most effective way of solving this problem is by standardization and consolidation of rural schools through state aid and supervision. The city schools have one inspector and receive \$85,000 annually, while the rural schools have one inspector and receive \$112,500. But to deal fairly with the rural schools where the need is so much greater and where the majority of the school children are to be found, and on the basis of the number of people living upon the farms and the share of taxes paid, the rural schools should receive at least three times the amount of state aid now received by the city schools, and they should have three inspectors. The appointment of the inspectors should be under the direct control of the State Board of Education. I therefore recommend and strongly urge that you give this matter your most careful consideration and that the necessary state aid and supervision be provided for, that the children of our rural districts may have the opportunity to receive at least a good common school education.

Public Health.

Proper health protection of the people has long been neglected. I urgently recommend that provision be made for a full-time health officer with office at the capitol, and also that county health boards be accountable to the state board.

County School Nurses.

The country school nurse, where employed has proven so beneficial that I urgently recommend that the

law be amended to require each county to have at least one trained nurse for full-time service. Every child who enters school should be in as good physical and mental condition as modern medical science can give him.

Bureau of Venereal Diseases.

The war department has found it necessary to adopt drastic measures to prevent and stamp out venereal diseases. A bureau for such a purpose with competent physician in charge has been established in this state with an allotment of \$6,274.24 which is our share, according to population of the appropriation by Congress and will provide for the work until June 30th. But in order to continue to receive this federal aid a like amount must be provided annually by this state after that date or \$12,548.48 for the biennium. This federal bureau is to co-operate with the state board of health.

Motor Vehicle Registration.

A part of the present law has been declared inoperative and unconstitutional, and I therefore urge the early passage of an emergency measure in order that the registration of motor vehicles may be handled as promptly as possible.

State Bonding Act.

This law is well under operation but should be amended to make it more efficient and less cumbersome. It should provide that all county, township, city and school officers shall automatically become bonded when they file their oath of office. The bond of state officers and employees should also be included in this act.

County Examiners.

It is also recommended that county and city examiners be transferred from the bank examiner's office and made a part of the state auditor's department. These examiners could then report and regulate all irregularities in affairs between county and state.

County Expenses.

To facilitate the work of the county examiners and save a great deal of needless expense, a uniform system of books for county officers should, by all means be adopted. County expense might be further reduced by eliminating much of the mileage expenses of sheriff by providing for the use of registered mail.

Widetrack Sleds.

To greatly improve our roads in winter and make hauling a safer proposition, I recommend a practical law to introduce the use of widetrack sleds.

Labor Laws.

Labor legislation has long been neglected in the state. During the last regular session several important laws were passed by the house, but met the fate of many of the other progressive measures in the senate. I therefore recommend that these needed laws be put on our statute books at this time. Also that provision be made for safeguarding the rights and welfare of the coal miner.

Income Tax.

As a means of raising more revenue, I recommend that an income tax be provided for.

Extend Time of Redemption.

Owing to successive poor crop conditions in some parts of the state, I would recommend that the time for redemption on real estate foreclosures be legally extended under certain conditions to two years.

Resolution to Peace Council.

The time is both fitting and appropriate to memorialize the World Peace Council as to our desires and wishes for Permanent Peace, and I recommend that such a concurrent resolution be adopted and forwarded to President Wilson.

Industrial Commission.

In order that the program and platform on which we were elected may be carried out, I recommend the creation of an industrial commission which shall have power to establish and operate any and all public utilities that the state may undertake.

Terminal Elevator and Flour Mill.

I recommend that under this commission be established a Terminal Elevator and Flour Mill Association which will include the buying, selling, storing and manufacturing of farm products. Finances to be raised by the sale of state bonds.

State Hail Insurance.

Compulsory state hail insurance has been approved and by all means should be put into operation at this time.

Lignite Coal.

Among the most important public needs in this state are cheap and abundant light, heat and power. Experiments carried on by the School of Mines have demonstrated great possibilities as to these matters through the development of our vast stores of lignite coal. I therefore recommend that a state-owned and operated industry in the production of lignite coal, lignite briquettes and resulting by-products be established and extended as rapidly as successful operation on a small scale shall justify large undertakings.

Home Building.

In order to promote among our young the habits of personal thrift and saving, and in order to encourage farm ownership in the country and home ownership in the towns, and especially and above all other considerations, in order to put within the reach of returning soldiers the best opportunities for the employment of their labor in such a way that the largest possible number of them may become the owners of their homes and farms, I recommend the establishment of a Department of Public Service modeled somewhat after the well known building and loan associations but with the economies of large scale production in building and credits at cost placed within the reach of all.

Benefit Fund.

Our soldiers and sailors have made great sacrifices and are deserving of some special recognition at your hands, and I urgently recommend that a fund be provided to give them real assistance in the way of education or to enable them to enter business, or to provide for themselves a home or a farm.

BILL TO CREATE STATE BANK OF NORTH DAKOTA

MEASURE TO BE INTRODUCED SOON—INSTITUTION TO HAVE RESERVE BANK FUNCTIONS, HOLD STATE FUNDS.

(By Walter W. Jaggott.)

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 8.—The concurrent resolution whereby the legislature agrees to the ten constitutional amendments passed at the last election will be introduced tomorrow and is expected to carry on final passage tomorrow afternoon by a large majority.

Immediately after its passage a number of bills embodying measures included in the Nonpartisan league program will be introduced in the house.

State Bank Bill Ready

Most important of these will be the bill establishing a state banking system to be known as the Bank of North Dakota. This bank is to be directed by an industrial commission consisting of the governor, the attorney general and the commissioner of agriculture, who shall have power to employ a general manager and other employees, to acquire property by lease, purchase or right of eminent domain, to fix rates of interest and other charges for the bank's services and to make loans to individuals, corporations or co-partnerships secured by first mortgages on real estate not to exceed one half of its value.

The bank cannot loan more than 30 per cent of its capital on real estate security nor more than 10 per cent of its deposits and additional funds required for such loans must be raised by the sale of state bonds.

All state, county, municipal, school district and other public funds must be deposited in the state bank and it may receive deposits from any other sources. Interest shall not be less than one nor more than six per cent.

May Act as Reserve Bank

The bank may deposit its funds in any bank within or without the state and will act as a reserve agent for such banks, perform the functions of a clearing house and handle domestic and foreign exchange.

All loans on real estate are to be repaid on the amortization plan over a period of not less than 10 or more than 20 years, the interest rate to cover the bare cost of the transaction. In case of crop failure all payments may be extended.

All deposits in the bank are guaranteed by the state.

The capital of the bank is fixed at \$2,000,000 to be derived from the sale of state bonds.

It is probable that the bill will be declared an emergency measure and go into effect immediately after its passage and approval.

Bills to be Introduced

The following bills are expected to be introduced before the end of the week:

A bill reducing the rate of interest on mortgage foreclosures during the year of redemption from 9 to 6 per cent.

A bill extending period of redemption on foreclosures, except on loans made on amortization plan, from one to two years, provided interest and cost of foreclosure is paid at the end of the first year.

A bill that the supreme court shall name the substitute judge when an affidavit of prejudice is filed. This is to prevent the disqualified judge from calling in some friend. This bill also prohibits any disqualified judge from discharging the jury and provides the visiting judge shall have his expenses paid by the state.

A bill providing that the rate of interest on all indebtedness shall be the same after as before maturity and providing all contracts to the contrary are void.

A bill providing that in all foreclosure proceedings the attorney fee shall not exceed 10 per cent of the sum due and in no case shall exceed \$20.



FARMER GOVERNOR OF NORTH DAKOTA

You Are Surely Entitled to the Full Market Value for Your Livestock

If you do not get it, somebody else gets the benefit you should have. The day is passed when business is done on sentiment, and only results in dollars and cents count.

We want you to compare the results in dollars and cents we get for you with those received elsewhere. A comparison will convince you that "Kirk Service" gets you the most money for your livestock.

J. R. Kirk Commission Co., Inc.
South St. Paul, Minn.
Authorized Sales Agency of the American Society of Equity

How long, O Lord, how long will the consumers of the towns and cities be so blind as not to see through the tricks of the food gamblers of the nation, and help the farmers stop their big game of grand and petit larceny. Eggs are plentiful and low in price in summer. Farmers can't hold them, and as a result they are bought up at about 30 cents a dozen by local dealers for the egg trust.

Today these eggs are selling in the cities for about 80 cents per dozen. Again we say, how long, oh how long can and will we stand it?—CLAY COUNTY (MINN.) LEADER.