

IT WAS A LIVELY DAY

(Continued from page 5.)

the basis for apportionment and that Bottineau by population was entitled to two senators.

Mr. Murphy asked that the bill be referred to the committee.

Mr. Streeter pleaded for a fair apportionment for the west and could not see it in the bill before the house.

Mr. Stevens favored a larger senate and that it would not hurt the state. He thought that McLean, Bottineau, McHenry, Morton and Stutsman were not getting fair deals.

Mr. Twichell asked how about the burden bearers in the large counties and Mr. Stevens retorted that the stock interests have paid into the treasury more than Cass county.

Mr. Casey said the same yardstick had been used for all counties, 10,250 for the senate and 4,300 for the house. The valley had been decidedly sacrificial in the matter and he did not see that Bottineau had any kick coming. Scheme as they would a more equitable basis could not be reached. The majority report should pass.

Mr. Wedge said that McHenry county like David Harum was not averse to making a swap. It had one senator and four representatives.

Mr. Buttz was delighted at the turn things was taking for it showed that his figures earlier in the session, on apportionment, had some merit notwithstanding he was turned down.

Finally the matter was put to a vote amidst an avalanche of motions, amendments and substitutes, but the motion, that the majority report be adopted, was carried, and the committee rising so reported.

The bill as adopted makes the senate 44 and the house 105 members, as follows:

Dist. No.	County.	Senate	Reps.
1	Pembina	1	2
2	Pembina	1	2
3	Walsh	1	3
4	Walsh	1	2
5	Grand Forks	1	2
6	Grand Forks	1	2
7	Grand Forks	1	2
8	Trall	1	3
9	Cass	1	3
10	Cass	1	2
11	Cass	1	2
12	Richland	1	2
13	Sargent	1	2
14	Ransom	1	2
15	Barnes	1	2
16	Steele and Griggs	1	3
17	Nelson	1	2
18	Cavaller	1	2
19	Rolette	1	2
20	Benson	1	2
21	Ramsey	1	3
22	Towner	1	3
23	Stutsman	1	3
24	LaMoure	1	2
25	Dickey	1	2
26	Emmons and Kidder	1	2
27	Burlingame	1	2
28	Bottineau	1	4
29	Ward	1	3
30	Morton	1	3
31	Stark and Hettinger	1	3
32	Eddy and Foster	1	2
33	Wells	1	2
34	McHenry	1	4
35	McLean	1	4
36	McIntosh and Logan	1	2
37	Richland	1	2
38	Barnes	1	2
39	Billings, Mercer, Oliver and unorganized territory	1	2
40	Cavaller	1	2
41	Williams and McKenzie	1	2
42	Pierce	1	2
43	Ward	1	4
44	Ward	1	1
Total		44	105

The final vote was as follows on the third reading and final passage of the bill:

Ayes—Adams, Anderson of Grand Forks, Anderson, Bern, Anderson, O. P. N., Andrus, Blake, Brodie, Burdick, Burgum, Buttz, Carter, Casey, Chapman, Church, Collins, Connolly, Crawford, Cunningham, Dean, Dibley, Evans, Flamer, Ganssle, Graham, Grant, Griffith, Halaas, Hallick, Hannawalt, Hanson, Haugen, Hosford, Johnson of Pembina, Johnson of Sargent, Johnson of Ward, Jones of Barnes, Jones of Ransom, Law, Mathews, McDowell, Midgarden, Miller, Moore, Morin, Nelson of Traill, Oveson, Parkhill, Peake, Piper, Plath, Pugh, Purdon, Putnam, Restemayer, Rose of Dickey, Sorley of Grand Forks, Sorlie of Traill, Steen, Storey, Thoreson, Tofsrud, Treat, Tufte, Ueland, Walker, Watts, Welford, White, Mr. Speaker.

Nays—Blegen, Duncan, Elhard, Freeman, Garden, Gibbens, Giedt, Hankinson, Hemmingsen, Jensen, Martin of Morton, Mockler, Monek, Murphy, Nelson of Steele, Rohs of Morton, Simpson, Sinclair, Stevens, Stevens, Streeter, Swendseid, Wake, Wedge.

Ayes, 69; nays, 24.

SENATE

The bills before the senate yesterday unloosed some floodgates of ora-

tory with Senator Simpson of Stark as the leading oratorical figure. In one case he made an unsuccessful fight against the passage of the bill creating the office of state temperance commissioner, and carrying an appropriation of \$8,000 annually. This bill, senate bill 110, was before the senate on third reading. Senator Simpson said the bill carried an appropriation and, as far as he was aware, it had not been considered by the committee on appropriations. The bill placed a heavy burden on taxpayers and in addition it created a new officer and attempted to supersede county officers elected by the people and sworn to perform their duties. He thought the appropriation committee had reported bills already that were the safe limit of what should be passed. He wanted the bill referred to the committee on appropriations.

Senator Pierce said he hoped the motion to refer would not prevail. The chairman of the appropriation committee was also a member of the temperance committee and the latter committee was not attempting at all to infringe upon the province of the appropriation committee. The proposed bill repealed the present law providing a \$50 reward for the conviction of blind piggers and as some \$15,000 has been paid under this law in the past two years the new bill would not add anything to the burden on the taxpayers.

Mr. Simpson said he had serious doubts as to the constitutionality of the bill as attempting to create a new office superseding the officers provided for by the constitution. He opposed this legislation as special legislation. Senator Pierce said the constant refuge of those opposed to the prohibition law was the constitution, and the question of constitutionality had been raised in connection with all the legislation proposed looking to the enforcement of the prohibition law. He thought the senate was in the mood to settle the question on the floor and he asked for a roll call. On the roll call the motion to refer was lost by a vote of 26 to 13. Senator Simpson then moved to refer the bill to the attorney general but this was lost. On the final passage of the bill, the vote was 30 to 10 in its favor and the clincher was put on to prevent any reconsideration.

Valued Policy Bill.
Senator Simpson's valued policy bill was passed by a vote of 22 to 17. Senator Simpson made a long argument in favor of the bill, claiming the contract of the insurance company was a fraud upon its face and that the policy holders should have some assurance when they obtained a contract of insurance that it was enforceable. He said "magnificent grand larceny" was the term that should be applied to the taking of money from policy holders by the hundreds of thousands of dollars and giving them in return a contract that did not call for the sum paid for. If the insurance companies accepted a contract they should fulfill their obligations.

Other Senate Bills Passed.
Other senate bills passed were as follows: 302, constitutional amendment relating to sale of school lands; 236, regulation of slaughter houses; 66, parole of prisoners; 259, preventing banking business by express and similar companies; 282, meetings and duties of railroad commissioners; 131, duty of county auditor with reference to certificate of taxes and special assessments paid; 248, extinction of liens; 297, requiring county officers to live at county seats; 287, division of school land contracts.

Senate bill 248 was not clinched and Senator Young gave notice of a motion to reconsider today. Senate bill 297 was also put on the list for further action today on a motion to strike out the emergency clause.

City Bills Approved.
Governor Burke messaged his approval of senate bill No. 2, the general amendment to the city law.

Committee of the Whole.
Senate bill 212, fixing the number and compensation of legislative officers and employees, went to the committee of the whole for consideration.

House Bills Referred.
All house bills were read the first and second times and referred under a suspension of the rules.

New Cabinet Place.
Senator Little presented a resolution calling for the creation of a cabinet department of mines and mining which went over until today for action.

Reported.
The following senate bills were reported to pass: 251, 267, 76, 308, 113, 178, 61, 173, 171, 184, 53, 60, 311 and 177.

Killed.
The following senate bills were killed: 149, misdemeanors; 150, criminal jurisdiction; 288, personal injury bill.

New Bills.
Two new bills were presented: Senate bill 327, Johnson of McLean, venue of trial.
Senate bill 328, Johnson of McLean, age of consent.

SPIRIT of Independence Is Fast Degenerating.

By Major General W. A. GREELY, U. S. A.



HERE has been a change in the spirit of the times. Our captains of industry are in the position to know that best of all. The spirit of INDEPENDENCE on which our forefathers founded this great nation is DEGENERATING. It is most apparent in the absence of individual liberty of men. Men have come to feel that they are not expected to speak out WHAT THEY THINK. There is a tendency not to tell the truth on many important subjects because of the fear of conflicting with the interests of employers.

There are better and higher aims than those of commercialism. Keep alive the flame of LIBERTY OF SPEECH, the individuality and the ideals of morality and character of the men who made our nation. We wonder how our grandfathers without any of the modern inventions could have lived lives so narrow. It was because they had ideals far superior to the MATERIALISTIC spirit of this age.

WHEN A NATION STANDS FOR COMMERCIALISM AND MATERIAL GAIN, ORDINARILY KNOWN AS SUCCESS, AT THE EXPENSE OF INDEPENDENCE, THEN THE DAY OF DECADENCE HAS SET IN.

Labor Unions and Attacks Upon Corporations.

By JAMES R. DAY, Chancellor of Syracuse University.

ONE source of a fear that cannot be exaggerated is the entrance of labor unionism into politics and its adoption of SOCIALISM AND ANARCHY as a creed and doctrine. It is a despotism which threatens democratic institutions. It clutches by the throat our plainest and most FUNDAMENTAL liberties. It makes the absurd boast of having produced the wealth of the world by the hand.

How much was there in the world so long as the HAND was the only thing that worked? It was only after the brain began to work and men discovered ways of developing the resources of the earth that hand work did anything beyond the rudest forms. THE LABOR OF THE WORLD TODAY IS BRAIN LABOR. A hand toiler has the easier job a thousand fold.

THE BRAINS OF WEALTH ARE FURNISHING THE LABORING MAN WITH HIS CHANCE TO WORK.

It is the utmost folly to suppose men can be restrained from getting fortunes or doing those things from which fortunes arise so long as acquisitiveness is deep in the constitution, the nature of man. And the size of fortunes will be in proportion with the resources of the earth and the INTELLIGENCE AND ACTIVITIES of the race.

We have only begun to swell the fortunes of the world. Millions have taken the place of hundreds of thousands as a measure of wealth. BILLIONS WILL DISPLACE MILLIONS before the century closes. The wealth of this country is increasing at the rate of \$10,000,000 a day. Railways are so overwhelmed with the business of the country that wrecks are the current news at every breakfast.

We do not want to destroy the present forms of corporate business, but we discredit them and EMBARRASS them by every law we can invent. We will make a public sentiment that will encourage every man who attempts to mulct them; we will sow dragons' teeth of hate in every corporation's plant among the workmen; we will brand every aggregation of capital and corporate wealth as an octopus; we will talk of PREDATORY WEALTH—a silly jingle of words; we will urge upon careless thinking persons that wealth is grinding them and that corporation is synonymous with tyranny, oppression and gigantic theft—thrift and theft meaning the same thing. And then we will smite upon our breasts pharisaically and say: "Ah, no; we do not oppose the natural and proportionate methods of the twentieth century. WE WANT ONLY TO REGULATE THEM." But so long as the people are taught, wickedly taught, by the agitators of various types, that corporations have for their purpose the robbing of the people and the oppression of the poor, business will be obstructed and the inhabitants of our country will suffer SEVERELY for their folly.

Such attacks, persistent and unreasoning, are not only destructive, but THE PUBLIC HAS TO PAY the damages. It pays it in the increased price of a commodity, if not in a decreased wage. It is paying for the riotous attacks of the coal mine agitators of a few years ago. It will pay for every strike and lawsuit and for the millions now being lost in harassing all forms of business with the POLITICIANS' investigation.

THE AGITATORS DO NOT PAY IT. THE CORPORATIONS WILL NOT CHARGE IT TO PROFIT AND LOSS. IT IS A PLAIN CASE OF THE PUBLIC DESTROYING ITS OWN INTERESTS AND PAYING THE COST.

Skyscraper Is Quakeproof.

By Sir ASTON WEBB, Former President of the British Institute of Architects.

I KNOW that many persons are frightened since the earthquake in Jamaica and wondering what would happen if there was one in New York, but I believe that New York would stand such a test, in spite of the many high buildings, BETTER THAN ANY OTHER CITY IN THE WORLD.

I was immensely struck with the great future for New York from an architectural point of view. It is a magnificent city and when completed will stand in a class by itself.

As regards the possible danger from earthquakes arising from many skyscrapers, I believe the danger is REDUCED TO A MINIMUM. In my opinion there is a PROTECTION in those very buildings.

THE IRON STRUCTURE IS EMINENTLY BETTER FITTED TO WITHSTAND AN EARTHQUAKE SHOCK THAN THE OLD STYLE OF BUILDING.

NORTH DAKOTA NOTES

The Pioneer wants the Larimore cemetery spruced up a little in the spring.

Grand Forks is contemplating the erection of a tabernacle that will seat 3,000 people.

A young man of Flaxton forged a bunch of grain checks drawn on a local bank to the amount of \$481—

and lived high while the money lasted.

The commercial clubs in the northern part of the state are working overtime to refute the blizzard stories circulated by eastern string fends.

Wilton News: The mine fire is still giving some trouble, and efforts are still in progress to check its course. This week more holes are being bored to let out gas and smoke which has accumulated, but it is expected to confine it to its original locality.

NEW YORK FASHIONS



Pattern For House Gown Designed by May Manton—No. 5446.

Graceful and attractive house gowns are among the most closely treasured of the wise woman's possessions. They render her both comfortable and daintily charming, while they serve the practical purpose of saving the more formal sort which it is never prudent to wear out of time or season. This one is absolutely simple, yet because of its excellent lines makes a most satisfactory effect. In this instance a pretty batiste is trimmed with embroidered banding and is finished at the neck and cuffs with frills of narrow valenciennes lace, but all the simple wool fabrics, such as challis, albatross and the like, are appropriate, as well as the many cotton and linen ones. The full fronts and back fall in unbroken lines from the shallow yoke, to which the entire gown is attached, and give an empire suggestion that accords with the latest styles. The lower edge can be finished with a flounce or with narrow frills or can be left plain. For the medium size will be required 12 yards of material 27, 10 1/2 yards 36 or 7 yards 44 inches wide.

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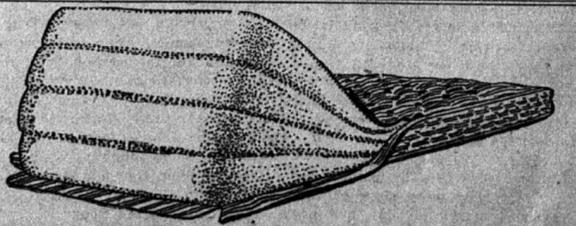
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