

TO FIGHT FEDERAL CONSERVATION PLAN

Western Governors Expected to Oppose U. S. Control of Resources.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 7.—State versus federal control of natural resources is to be discussed at the annual meeting of the governors' conference to be held in Madison, Wis., November 10 to 14—not as an incident, but as one of the principal issues.

The western states complain bitterly against the federal policy of conservation inasmuch as under this policy the federal government owns from 75 to 80 per cent of the lands in some of the states, and thereby deprive the states of the taxes on these lands.

The federal conservationists justify this policy by the experience of some of the states in the past. They say that if the lands are turned over to the states, history will repeat itself and the great minerals, forest and water power resources will fall into the hands of a few.

To this the western governors reply: "Turn the lands over to the states coupled with any conditions you may see fit to prevent monopoly. The policy of the federal government from the beginning was to turn over all lands to the states when they were admitted. This was the basis on which the thirteen original colonies were admitted. This was the policy with respect to the states carved out of the Northwest territory."

The federal constitution provides that all states shall be admitted to the Union on an equal footing. "For the federal government to withhold lands from the western states is a violation of this provision of the constitution. It is impossible for a state to progress properly when 75 to 80 per cent of the lands within its borders are owned by the federal government and therefore not subject to state taxation."

JAPS NOT ALLOWED IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

Amsterdam, Nov. 7.—The question whether in future subjects of nations now at war with Germany shall be allowed to study at German universities has aroused much comment, especially among German medical men and in the professional press. In the Medizinische Klinik, Professor Eischnig deals with this question in so far as it affects the exclusion of Japanese. He demands that no Japanese shall be allowed to study at German universities. A similar attitude, he continues, could not be observed with regard to students of other nationalities now at war with Germany, as many common interests unite these various countries. Professor Eischnig's opinion is that Ger-

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man medical science would not lose anything "if we limit the mutual relations with other hostile nations and if we, after the war, restrict these relations to those nations only with whom it will be possible to live in peace."

"This article by Professor Eischnig has brought forth answers from Professor Orth. He points out that he must deny on principle that a nation can isolate itself from the others with regard to scientific, and especially medical, relations. "I do not underrate our German medical science," he said, "but could it have reached its present greatness without the mutual relations with the medical science of other nations? Have we always been the givers and never the receivers? Shall we, because England has become the best hated enemy, remove the picture of Lord Lister from the wall of our Langenbeck hospital; shall we forego for all future time all relations with the English or any other country's medical science?"

"With regard to Japan, Japanese medical science has been till now the receiver. But Japanese diligence, together with German genius has presented German science and the whole world with one of the most valuable medical acquisitions. If after the war a long lasting peace—also with Japan—comes, the war in science could not be continued. The political enemies of today can be the best friends tomorrow. If we wish to maintain our power in the world, for which this war is waged, also after the war, we cannot isolate ourselves, but we must remain in touch with the whole world and if the relations are partly interrupted we must restore them."

"That we shall treat the various nations differently is a matter of course. Our present allies will occupy a privileged position. After the termination of the hostilities a certain feeling will remain against our enemies, especially against England, Russia and Japan, and it will take a long time and continual good behavior on their part before the old good relations can be restored. But after the war the relations of our universities with all now hostile foreigners must be again correct."

HOLY ROLLERS ARE BITTEN BY SNAKES

Handle Poisonous Rattlers and Quote Bible as Reason.

Cleveland, Tenn., Nov. 7.—Venomous snakes are playing a sensational part in the church ritual of the "Holy Rollers" of this vicinity. The true believers, attending the "Church of God," in South Cleveland, are passing rattlers and copperheads about from hand to hand, amid fervid, tempestuous praying, and although many are bitten, none suffer death or pain. So they assert at least.

"Why do you use snakes in meeting?" a reporter asked Tom McLain, one of the founders of the church.

McLain quoted Mark xvi, 18: "And these signs shall follow them that believe: In My name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover."

"Sinners began throwing snakes into the middle of the church meeting and quoting that verse, to scoff at us," McLain went on. "So we picked up the snakes and suffered them to bite us, that we might cast confusion upon the sinners."

Tom McLain and Finle Goodwin, a recent convert, are among those who exhibit badly swollen arms, the result of rattler bites. They maintain that the bites have caused them not the slightest pain.

FIGURES ON CANAL TRAFFIC COMPILED

Washington, Nov. 6.—Two months' experience has developed certain facts of great importance regarding the probable trade currents through the Panama canal. Nearly 600,000 tons of cargo passed through the waterway from the opening up to October 15. Based on this traffic, the conclusion is reached that about half of the canal's business has been the traffic between the east and west coasts of the United States, conducted in American bottoms. This shipping would have been exempt from toll and the canal would have been deprived of 50 per cent of its revenue had not congress repealed the section of the Panama Canal act exempting American shipping from such charges.

This purely American trade included manufactured goods of great variety, which were carried on 49 American ships.

New in volume and importance was the traffic between the eastern coast of the United States and the western coast of South America, including large quantities of nitrates from Chile and raw material generally from South America coming northward and manufactured goods from Europe and America passing southward. Sixteen vessels engaged in this trade during the two months of which thirteen came northward with raw material.

The Pacific coast grain trade, including British Columbia, with Europe was carried in ten heavily laden vessels passing eastward while eight vessels passed westward in ballast to return with grain cargoes.

the Pacific coast of North and South America showed a notable development, employing seven vessels carrying 34,545 tons of coal. It is understood that these will return with Pacific coast cargoes.

TOOK HIS OWN STOVE AND WAS ARRESTED

A farmer near here recently sold a stove to a man. The man didn't pay him all he owed him, and the farmer held the stove for the debt. He placed the stove in a building on a piece of land he rented.

The man who purchased the stove, moved away. But before he left he sold the stove to a neighbor, not stating that he had not finished paying for it, and skipped with the money. Thereupon, the purchaser journeyed over to the building which contained said stove, and removed it. And thereupon, the original owner of the stove repaired to the neighbor's home with three of his hired men, and brought the stove back. Then the man who had purchased a stove, had the farmer and three farm hands arrested for grand larceny.

Their cases were heard before Justice Varney yesterday, and they were all discharged.

Musical novelties—"tunes" on Cow Bells, "Nail Puller, Organ Chimes—Grand, Monday." adv

DAVILMAR ELECTED.
Port Au Prince, Hayti, Nov. 7.—Davilmar Theodoroff the leader of the recent successful rebellion against the administration of President Samor, was elected president of the Haitian Republic by Congress. The city is calm.

McGOVERN BEATEN.
Milwaukee, Nov. 7.—Complete unofficial returns supplemented by partial official returns, show Paul Hustling, democratic, defeated McGovern for the United States senator.

FOOTBALL SCORES.

- Harvard, 20; Princeton, 0.
- Michigan, 30; Penn, 3.
- Purdue, 40; Kentucky, 6.
- Army, 20; Notre Dame, 7.
- University Pittsburg, 10; Washington and Jefferson, 12.
- Carlisle, 0; Holy Cross, 0.
- Cornell, 26; Franklin and Marshall, 3.
- Yale, 14; Brown, 6.
- Navy, 21; Fordham, 0.
- Mt. Union, 14; Michigan Aggies, 21.
- Nebraska, 34; Morningside, 7.
- Kellogg, 20; Penna State, 7.
- Iowa, 27; Northwestern, 0.
- Dartmouth, 68; Tufts, 10.
- Ohio State, 13; Indiana, 3.
- MacAlester, 26; Minnesota Aggies, 0.

Magical Illusions, scientific and instructive.—Grand, Monday." adv

For Toothache.
Toothache is essentially an inflammatory condition, and in 99 per cent of the cases there is a cavity in the tooth. In those cases where there is a cavity, but no nerve exposure, the treatment is simple—apply a sedative and exclude the secretions of the mouth from the cavity; prompt relief will follow, and then advise the patient to visit a competent dentist, says a dentist.

A very effective agent, and one always at hand, is the oil of cloves. It should be applied by saturating cotton with the remedy and introducing it into the cavity with a toothpick or other pointed instrument; that being done, the secretions are kept out by filling the cavity with a little beeswax, a household remedy always at hand.

The wax can be applied by warming over a lamp on the point of a knife and forcing into the cavity. The wax filling serves not only the purpose of keeping the secretions of the mouth out, but prevents thermal changes from affecting the nerve when hot and cold substances are taken into the mouth.

Cure for Snake Bite.
Many are the curious methods adopted for curing snake bites, but surely none can be more so than a way of which our Bhavnagar correspondent informs us. Two natives in a village near that station were, he says, brought back to life after being bitten by a cobra.

The victims were seated on the ground and then held, while from a height of 16 feet gallons and gallons of hot water were poured on their heads. Presently, according to the correspondent, the victims "took a new lease of life," and are now as well as though they had never been in the jaws of death.

The explanation to this "cure" probably is that the snake, as often happens, bit its victims, but injected no poison into them. Thus the men were merely frightened, and continued to be frightened until the pain caused by the douche of hot water gave them something else to think about.—CIVIL and Military Gazette.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
I am starting a class in music and wish to announce I will take a limited number of pupils at 50c for 1 hour lesson.
Mrs. R. H. Thistlethwaite,
102 Ave. B. Phone 351K.

PLANS FOR AN IDEAL CITY

Kamakshis' Project That Has Been Undertaken by an International Organization.

An idealistic project on a vast scale has recently been launched by an international organization known as the World Conscience Society. The details and plan were conceived and perfected after ten years of altruistic labor and study on the part of Hendrik Christian Anderson, an American-Scandinavian sculptor residing in Rome, assisted by sculptors, artists, engineers, architects, and scientists, and has for its object the establishment of an ideal world city where all international activities are to have their home and inspiration. This proposed international city "is to be a city of light, health, wide avenues, parks, playgrounds, fountains, lagoons and noble buildings. It is to be a city without slums, a city of efficiency, convenience and beauty. Not only in structure, plan and equipment will it be an ideal city, but it is intended to become the intellectual, artistic, and practical international capital of the world; a clearing house for the various social, cultural, scientific and political aspirations of humanity. As designed it will cover some ten square miles of ground." The estimated cost of creating such a city, according to the author of the plan, would not be over \$100,000,000. Numerous places have been mentioned for the site of such a city, such as the Dutch coast, near The Hague; the Riviera, near Cannes; Turveren, near Brussels; St. Germain-on-Laye, near Paris; the Mar-mora coast, near Constantinople; the isthmus of Panama, and recently the island of Cuba.

WOMAN WRITER'S OPINION NEEDED
Changes in the Relations Between the Sexes.

The usual use of the word "feminine" signifying smallness, softness, helplessness, inability, a certain kind of beauty, is deprecated by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman. These characteristics are not essentially feminine, Mrs. Gilman asserts, but have developed largely through the selection of women by men. Economic dependence of woman upon man has made anything but conforming to man's ideal impossible for her. "The trouble with women now is that they are too much females; too little human beings. A woman should be a competent human being." Mrs. Gilman, in a recent lecture, spoke of women's ability to adjust themselves to whatever ideal they set up for themselves, as shown in the different ways of dress and figure which they have taken up. "Now it is the sort of curled-up, slinky, slovely figure which we have achieved. A while ago it was the flat-backed Gibson girl. Women should remember that they cannot change the female of the species too much without altering the male. Why are we so helpless in the face of arbitrary change? Simply because we have no ideal in our minds, no positive ideal of beauty and normality."

Town Is Awed by a Legacy.
A story is told of the canny burgomaster of Weida who gave his native town \$100 on condition that it should be kept at compound interest for 350 years, when Weida would possess a snug municipal fortune of approximately \$6,250,000.

Although the gift was at first thankfully accepted, the town council's sober judgment now is that the community ought to ponder well before taking on the long-distance burden. A meeting of citizens is to decide whether they are justified in foisting upon their posterity, three and one-half centuries hence, the responsibility of administering a fortune which would cause no terrors to a metropolis, but might quite overwhelm Weida, which has 6,000 souls and long ago attained its full stature.—Berlin Correspondence to the Portland Oregonian.

The Skeptic.
The following story is taken not from a French but a German paper, which printed it not many weeks ago. A tourist (so it runs) found himself in a little village in southern Alsace and paid a visit to the church. The sacristan showed him a silver mouse upon the altar. Four hundred years ago a plague of mice had devastated the countryside and the good folk had poured all their silver pieces into the melting-pot to make that pious offering. Immediately the plague of mice had vanished from the land.

"And you really believe that story?" said the tourist to the sacristan.
"Not a bit of it," replied the fellow.
"If we did believe it we'd have put up a silver Prussian there long ago."

A Century Ago.
Lauren Driggs Arnold, a noted agriculturist and organizer of one of the earliest farmers' clubs in the United States, was born 100 years ago in Herkimer county, N. Y. In 1868 Mr. Arnold built the first model cheese factory, where he had a perfect dairy laboratory, which enabled him to make several valuable discoveries in the chemistry of cheese-making. For many years he lectured on dairy husbandry at Cornell university and was for farmers' organizations, and wrote largely for the agricultural press. In 1888 Mr. Arnold was sent by the government to represent the United States at a meeting of the British Dairy association in London. His death occurred in 1888.

HAS 346 YEAR OLD BIBLE.

Ancient Book Has Been in the Curtis Family for 17 Generations.

Valley City, N. D., Nov. 7.—Now that old relics and keepsakes are being treasured more than ever and newspapers devote liberal space to books two centuries old, Valley City boasts of a Bible 346 years old. The book is the property of C. C. Curtis, an instructor in the commercial department of the State Normal School here, and has been in his family for seventeen generations. It is the oldest English Bible in America, and Mr. Curtis, who keeps the book in a steel vault, has refused an offer of \$5,000 for the volume.

The relic was printed in Geneva in 1568 and is bound in dressed sheepskin. It has stood the ravages of time to a remarkable degree. Only a few of the pages are missing and the fly leaves contain an almost unbroken genealogy of the family for over 300 years. The book interestingly shows the deviation of modern spelling and printing from what was customary several centuries ago.

Mr. Curtis has extensively investigated the claims of other owners of aged volumes and has not found any trace of an older Bible than his. The George Jenner Bible at Dickinson, N. D., was printed in 1724, making it 190 years old. The book owned by Ralph C. Peabody, Long Prairie, Minn., is 215 years old, but none has been found older than the aged Curtis book.

CUT OFF APE'S TEETH

WILD ANIMAL TO BE EXHIBITED AT THE GRAND MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

"Pete" the famous Asiatic Ape who will delight the audiences at the Grand tomorrow and Tuesday evenings is a very "aristocratic" animal and when his rights are trampled on proves that "self preservation is nature's first law." He is very affectionate as a rule, but Mr. Pickering has been bitten scores of times while illustrating the habits of apes in the jungle and recently was obliged to have an inch or so of each canine tooth taken off.

At the wonderfully low admission prices, every school child in Bismarck should see this wonderful specimen of the Simian family.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BALDWIN STATE BANK

at Baldwin, N. D., in the State of North Dakota, at the close of business, October 31st, 1914.

Resources:	
Loans and discounts	\$44,768.07
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	390.06
Warrants, stocks, tax certificates, claims, etc.	314.47
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	3,191.69
Due from other banks	
Checks and other cash items	\$13,826.67
Cash	264.03
	510.37
Total	\$65,365.26
Liabilities:	
Capital stock paid in	\$10,000.00
Surplus fund	300.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	\$64.19
Individual deposits subject to check	\$23,996.37
Demand certificates of deposit	1,153.80
Time certificates of deposit	24,170.10
Cashier's checks outstanding	\$37.88
Due to other banks	2,042.62
Notes and bills rediscounted	None
Bills payable	None
Liabilities other than those above stated	None
Total	\$65,365.26

State of North Dakota, County of Burleigh, ss. I, H. G. Higgins, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. G. HIGGINS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of November, 1914.
W. E. LIPS, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest: AUG. E. JOHNSON, KARL KLEIN, Directors.

TREASURER'S REPORT

For Baldwin School District No. 20, County of Burleigh, State of North Dakota, for the year 1913-1914.

Receipts.
Cash on hand at beginning of school year, July 1, 1913, \$2303.86
Total amount received during the year from the apportionment of the State Tuition Fund \$35.46
Total amount received during the year from the apportionment of the County Tuition Fund \$34.56
Amount received during the year from Taxes levied by the District School Board, including outstanding warrants redeemed or endorsed in the collection of Taxes 658.49
Amount received during the year from Tuition \$47.70
Amount received during the year from Other Sources 279.36

Total receipts for the year, including Cash on Hand July 1, 1913 \$3359.43
Expenditures.
Amount paid during the year for School Houses, Sites and Furniture \$2078.32
Amount paid during the year for Apparatus, Fixtures, etc 315.17
Amount paid during the year for Teachers' Wages 480.00
Amount paid during the year for Services and Expenses of School Officers 88.00
Amount paid during the year for Interest on Bonds and Warrants 49.77
Amount paid during the year for Incident Expenses 207.86

Total expenditures for the year \$3219.12
Cash on hand June 30, 1914, 140.31

Grand Total, Expenditures and Cash on Hand, to balance above Total Receipts \$3359.43
I, H. G. HIGGINS, Cashier of Baldwin School District No. 20, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said district for the year 1913-1914.

Approved this 25th day of July, A. D. 1914.
By order of the District School Board: I. M. CAPPER, President.
Attest: J. C. POOLE, Clerk.

Who's amount of Bonds Outstanding June 30, 1914 \$2000.00
Total indebtedness of District June 30, 1914 \$2000.00
Approved this 25th day of July, A. D. 1914.

By order of District School Board: I. C. POOLE, Clerk.

The agent of the Great Northern railroad at Granville has installed a showcase in the waiting room of the depot at that place to be used for the exhibiting of North Dakota products. This is boosting in the right direction.

George Lynde and family, who have resided on a farm near Holloway, Minn., for the past few years, returned to Forbes to live, the past week.

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The U. S. is the richest nation on the globe. She can—and does make everything we need. Be loyal—be patriotic—ask for and demand goods "Made in U. S. of A."



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