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THE STATE'S OLDEST NEWSPAPER  
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**DEB'S NOMINATION**

It was necessary to have one candidate free to campaign, so Kate Richards O'Hare was not named as the running mate of Eugene Debs. She had several instructed delegates for her at the National Socialist convention, but the inexpediency of having the entire ticket in the federal penitentiary seemed impressive enough to swing the presidential nomination to Stedman, a lawyer who has been busy the last few years keeping socialists out of jail who opposed the war policies of the nation.

The socialist presidential candidate is much more radical this year than the platform. Direct action to accomplish social reforms is not recommended, but rather it is suggested that the fight be made through the ballot box. Public ownership of all land is dropped from the platform, although such a condition is the ultimate aim of all true socialists. This major issue in past years probably is not incorporated in the platform for fear of losing the farmer vote where A. C. Townley is still a power.

Of course the socialist party split last summer in Chicago when the extremists bolted and formed the communist labor party and the communist party.

There can be no question but that the socialists still persist in their anti-war position; the nomination of Debs proves that.

Martin Freerks seems to have the league qualifications for the judiciary.

**BIRD STUDY**

Big folks and little folks can add to their pleasures by careful study of the birds. Everyone may become interested in it.

Naturally bird study is a hobby best followed out of doors with our feathered friends in their proper environment. Good eyesight and careful observation is necessary to gain the best results.

A pair of field or opera glasses will assist in "bringing the birds up to you." Time spent in the outdoors will be a physical aid, too, so one has both a physical and mental string to his bow while following the birds in their flight—their names, their diet, their mating, their quarrels, their colors, their nesting and their economic value.

For something easy, learn about the robin. Note his song. Listen as he sings in the early dawn. Note the difference from that of sunset. Notice his rain song. Notice that he does not hop, as one might suppose, but runs swiftly. Note his nest building. Note how he uses his breast as a towel to smooth the interior of his mud-plastered home. Note his rough weaving.

Introductions to the birds generally is followed by lasting friendships. Get acquainted.

Sonora's great problem appears to be that of feeding federal troops who are deserting to assist her.

**BIGGEST OF ALL**

What's the biggest industry in this country? Steel? Railroads? Mining? Manufacturing? None of them.

The greatest of all American industries is the growing of food.

If all the farmers in the United States should decide to go out of business, sell their farms at present values, dispose of the crops they will raise this summer, they could take the proceeds and buy all the railroads, all the mines, all the manufacturing establishments, and all the quarries in the 48 states.

American farmers could take their annual gross income (what they get for one year's crops) and pay off the entire national debt, something like 25 billion dollars. The total investment in agriculture amounts to about 80 billion dollars.

Yes, indeed; the American farmer is a pretty large personage, financially as otherwise. Beside him the Steel Trust and the oil monopoly and Wall street sink into significance.

If he can afford shoes at present prices, he is a profiteer. If he kicks about the prices he is a Bolshevik.

**PREACHERS' DAY**

Bishop James E. Wise of Kansas has asked the Episcopal church to set a minimum wage for the clergy.

A shortage of clergymen exists, according to Bishop Wise. This, he asserts, is due to inadequate salaries. Preachers are compelled, by the high cost of living, to desert the pulpit for other vocations, better paying jobs. Most of them are

married and have families to support. They cannot bring up children upon less than the common laborer's wages, and that is what the average preacher's salary is.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire," which is just as true today as it was when the words first were spoken. Can you, dear reader, think of a laborer more worthy of his hire than the pastor of your church? This doesn't mean: Is he worth what he gets? It means, rather: Does he get what he is worth? Worth to you? To your children? To your community? If he isn't getting that, he isn't getting a fair deal from the members of his congregation.

You can't blame the preacher for leaving the starvation-pay pulpit. The blame rests upon those who, placing him in the pulpit, refuse to pay an adequate wage.

Newberry demonstrated his ability as a buyer, but isn't it about time to sell?

**THE CHURCH'S STAND**

What does the church stand for? You've heard that question asked often. The Methodist church has made clear where it stands. This was done in the address of 34 bishops of the church at the quadrennial general conference, meeting in Des Moines, Iowa.

"The church will stand," said the bishops, "in unflinching, uncompromising denunciation of all violations of law; against all murderous child labor; all foul sweat shops; all unsafe mines, all deadly tenements, all starvation wages, all excessive hours for those who toil, all profligate luxury, all standards of wages and life below the living standard, all unfairness and harshness of conditions, all brutal exactions, whether of the employer or union; all overlords, whether of capital or labor; all Godless profiteering, whether in food, clothing or wages; against all inhumanity, injustice and blighting inequality; against all class-minded men who demand special privileges or exceptions on behalf of their class.

"In this materialistic day, the church seeks spiritual ends, with the eternal value of human life in view."

A worthy platform to stand upon, isn't it?

Any carpenter can tell Governor Edwards that a wet plank makes a bum job.

The kangaroo hops. Perhaps that is the reason he has a kick.

**EDITORIAL REVIEW**

Comments reproduced in this column may or may not express the opinions of The Tribune. They are presented here in order that our readers may have both sides of important issues which are being discussed in the press of the day.

**LANGER OF NORTH DAKOTA**

William Langer, attorney general of North Dakota, has been endorsed by the republicans of that state for governor at a meeting held in Minot Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

The endorsement of Mr. Langer by the republicans means he will get in the primaries the votes of all those in the state of North Dakota opposed to socialism, whether republicans or democrats, and he will contest for the nomination against Lynn J. Frazier, the socialist governor, whose chief distinction thus far has been acting as a rubber stamp for A. C. Townley and his socialist tourists gathered from the ends of the earth.

Langer is a fighter. In Columbia university he was a football star as well as a student who attained distinction in his studies. He is a personal friend of Nicholas Murray Butler, head of the university, who has been quoted as saying that "Bull Neck Bill Langer never lost a battle here."

Mr. Langer cannot be said to represent the reactionary element in the republican party. He was elected on the republican ticket as a republican, but endorsed by the Nonpartisan league. He was not one, like Frazier, who was a Nonpartisan, sneaked onto the republican ticket.

On the other hand Langer is to run on a platform favoring almost all of the original Nonpartisan league program, which included state grading of grain and proper accounting for dockage; state-owned terminal elevators and warehouses, but he is absolutely opposed to the socialistic platform which Townley and Walter Thomas Mills have evolved out of their original proposals. He will oppose the dictatorship of a lot of outside socialists; oppose the high finance being indulged in by the Townley-Frazier gang in plunging the state into millions of dollars of indebtedness for establishing a socialistic experiment station. He will, if nominated and elected, limit the amount which the state can invest in certain lines of business and he will chop down the unheard of expenditures being made by an army of Townley created commissions.

Langer does not say what he will do with the Bank of North Dakota, but it will not likely be necessary for him to take action further than to check up its loans and close its doors, if they are still open when he enters office.

The Independent hopes for the nomination and election of William Langer. He is an able man, belongs to North Dakota and loves the state. He pays taxes there and expects to make his home there whether elected or not. His victory will mean the downfall of Townley's rule in the northwest. It will be a repudiation of the socialistic gang of red-flags who stole the republican organization in North Dakota and have been bleeding the state white for the last two years.

Here's success to "Bull Neck Bill Langer" of unhappy North Dakota.—Helena Independent.

**COMING DOWN**



**The Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Politics and the League**  
 By L. J. WEHE

The two major charges that the governor makes against me in that letter he signed, and which was prepared by George K. Foster, et al., the alleged Nonpartisan candidate for the district judgeship of this district against Judge N. L. Nuesse. (Messrs. Foster and Marr, et al., are the attorneys for Townley and the governor in the matter, and let us give them all the credit due them for their crude and puerile advice), are that I have been practicing law some since I was appointed commissioner, and that I used some time of the stenographers of the bureau, and some of the office stationery for my own private benefit; and the rest of the minor charges are childish tattling from discharged employees of the bureau, and some "I won't workers" who wish to lay down on the job for the salaries paid out of the employer's premiums.

**Recent Reunion**  
 When I was appointed a commissioner on March 31, 1919, I was practicing law at Devils Lake, N. D., and took the oath of office and qualified on April 5, 1919, at Bismarck, N. D., and explained to the governor and the rest of them that I had a law practice which had to be wound up, and could not be entrusted to anybody else. I was advised to wind it up as much as possible at once up there and finish the balance down here. I had pending at that time two appeal cases to the supreme court, and in one I had about completed the preparation up there; and the other a very important case, the Streeter v. Archer, et al. case involving something over \$20,000.000, the brief of which I had to prepare after I got down here. Besides these I have only handled two justice court cases prior to November 1, 1919, and have turned all other cases down since then. When some one mentioned it in October last I took my sign down, and have made no attempt to practice law by getting any new business; but I have been winding up all old business as fast as possible. Did they want me to desert Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Archer whom J. B. Streeter was attempting to skin out of \$8952.00 in cash in the purchase of their homestead of 240 acres valued at \$12,000.00? The Archers were then good Nonpartisans, and who write now: "Is Governor Frazier trying to remove you because of my case for winning it for me in the supreme court and reversing Judge C. W. Buttz?" and "did he want you to drop it and leave me in the lurch, when you had this case and tried it in the district court and were taking the appeal when you were appointed to that office?" and some more to that effect. I will admit to that extent that I have practiced law, but that I have not used the bureau's time.

**Sixteen Hours a Day**  
 Last spring and summer I put in for about six months, sixteen hours per day, working for the bureau, and according to the rules of the bureau for employees only an eight hour day is required, but the employees down there kick on that and only work six and a half and seven at the most, since S. S. McDonald said they did not need to work according to the rule of the bureau passed by the commission. Now I handled three supreme court cases for the league and the bureau on recommendation of Mr. Lemke and on resolutions adopted by the bureau, the Amerland v. Bureau; State, Ex Rel. Sterns, Bureau v. Olson, Treasurer; and S. S. McDonald, Bureau v. J. M. Hanley, Judge; and in preparing the briefs I had to work all day Sundays and all my evenings for about two months and over to prepare them and present the cases to the supreme court; and the stenographers worked with me Sundays and evenings to get them out on time, as each came up for hearing, and it was on this account that I had to give my own time over to the bureau, which should have been spent in the preparation of

work I have done and been as successful as I have been? Perhaps, about \$2,500.

**Attacks Frazier**

Don't you think that Governor Frazier has shown himself to be a mighty small man for so big a public position as governor of a great state to stoop to so small and mean an action as to listen to Messrs. Hagen and McDonald, the radicals, and other "leaguers higher up" to put his name to such a letter and have it served by special messenger upon his friend of 25 years standing, and giving him three days to either resign or answer it, and then before the time is up, and soon as the letter is issued give it out to the league papers for publication the next morning? Such action on a governor's part can not be condoned or excused, even if I had been "all he charged." Now there is no mistaking the fact that North Dakota needs a governor and a real one at that very bad, and as she has never needed it before in her history. The governor has shown the crudity and servile side of his nature, as never shown before, and I have been astounded to look at him and view him as he really is. If I am a means of assisting in getting a real governor who wills and functions at Bismarck, N. D., and instead of at St. Paul, I will be well pleased and well paid. I have no ill feeling towards

**TIME TELLING THROUGH THE AGES**  
 2—The First Recorded Sun Dial



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"And Isaiah, the prophet cried unto the Lord and He brought the shadow ten degrees backward by which it had gone down in the dial of Ahaz."—II Kings 20:11.

These words from the Bible were written about eight centuries B. C. and are the first historical reference to the sun-dial. Even at this early day the art of time-telling had made great strides from that remote period when the prehistoric cave man marked the moving shadow of a boulder. Incidentally, civilization had become more complex and men now needed to record the hours with greater accuracy.

The "Dial of Ahaz" was probably a flight of curving steps upon which a beam of sunlight fell,

the governor, but think he is a mistake in the position he occupies and does not possess the qualifications to fill it properly.

**Respects to McDonald**

Coming back to the governor's main charge of having a private law practice and using the time of the bureau, I wish to remind him that he neglects his own office and is away a great deal of the time stamping the state for the league; and does he deny that he uses an occasion postage stamp and some stationery and the stenographer's time in writing some personal letters, and which are not official. If he does, why such puerile charges against me, as I have been buying my stamps and legal paper too. Then there is Mr. John N. Hagan who does not devote all his time to the duties of his office, he has neglected to attending the meeting of the workmen's compensation bureau, and has only attended one-third of them up to April 12, 1920; and does not spend enough time with the bureau to become competent to pass upon the important matters which come before it, and at its meeting has on most occasions displayed a woeful ignorance on its matters. He runs around the state stamping for the league, when he should be tending to business, and he in an underhanded way has attempted to pass upon my qualifications. This same man always came to me for information about the bureau, when he wanted reliable stuff to act upon. Then, why should the governor let Mr. McDonald stay on the bureau, for he has not devoted all his time to the bureau; for he has been using the time of the bureau as head of the state federation of labor attending meetings in Minnesota, Montana, Fargo, Grand Forks, Minot, etc., besides this he has used the bureau office at a meeting place and as his headquarters as president of the state federation of labor, and day after day he has had his consultations with the various labor leaders of the state and from other states, until it became a nuisance at the bureau office. He resigned that position while under fire to the governor and Hagan, et al. He was working for the league and that made it all right with them. Besides this he charges me with others that I have used the stenographers for outside work not belonging to the bureau, well, how will he answer the charge that Miss Hazel Parkash, an employee of the bureau, reported the doings of the labor convention held at Fargo, N. D. last fall, and transcribed her short-hand minutes at the bureau on the time of the bureau under the minimum wage act? I saw her running it off on the machine in stenographer's room in office hours, and she told me that it was the proceedings which she had taken of the labor convention at Fargo. Why then should the governor be so one-sided and only able to see the trumped up charges against me. The only difference is that the finishing up of my private law practice was not working for the league, that I can see. If I had not done twice as much as any other commissioner in the state in my operation, and worked faithfully and hard for them all, and as far as I could and maintain myself respect, I would not say a word; but when it came to things requested of me by some of them which interfered with my independence as a man, I drew the line, hence they proceeded to remove me with the intention of, no doubt, of putting a tool in my place instead of a man. I came to the conclusion that a break was better than continuing under such circumstances, and that I would force them to make the break, so they could not holler that worn out tail of "traitor"; and then I would fight for my rights in court, and if I won I would continue as a man and not as a tool.

**Practiced For League**

I practiced law for the league and them all, when they sent for me by Attorney Vincent Day, the league attorney of St. Paul, and he got me at the Patterson dance hall at the third house dance, and he stated that they wanted me at once on an important matter at room 500. I left at once my friends at the dance and went up there, and found a gloomy lot of state and league officials seated and standing around, to-wit, Governor Lynn J. Frazier, Wm. Lemke, John Hagan, Chairman Walker of the legislative special investigating committee, investigating the library and free love charges. Mr. Johnson of the same committee, and others. I was informed that they were in a bad fix on that hearing, and that Hon. Frank O'Connor was running away with the committee of which he was a member and that he must be headed off, and that they wanted a lawyer or an attorney to head him off and represent (majority of the) committee, and they asked me if I would do it for them, and that they had decided on me to do it. I told them I would see what I could do for them if they got the house to empower the committee to hire a lawyer. This committee went before the house and got a resolution giving them power to hire me. I took charge of the hearing and after spending three days with them and a half of a day in drawing up the findings with Mr. Day, they all conceded that I had saved the league again and "pulled them out of a bad hole." I never got one cent of pay for this, and yet I practiced law three days and a half for the governor and the league, et al. away from the bureau and on bureau's time. Maybe that is one of the governor's removal charges, as he had not specified how I practiced law and where I practiced. Aren't they a lovely bunch to hand a fellow a package like this; and appreciative too. Will they pay me for my time this spent now as they are attempting to take my position away? I came down here to Bismarck under a three year appointment to this office, gave up my practice at Devils Lake, and purchased a house here on the strength of the governor being a square man and as such would give any man square treatment; but he is attempting to rob me of reputation, and professional standing as a lawyer, besides my good name without even a hearing.

Will the courts allow him to do it the way the law reads or not? There are two lines of decisions, and the better decision is that the governor's act, in such removal proceedings as this, is judicial in nature and that the party is entitled to a hearing and then a review in the courts to see if there was a "legal cause" for such removal.