

### ED. PATTERSON'S USE OF ENGINE OF CO. ASSAILED

President of County Commissioners Stops Road Work to Thresh His Grain, Charge

#### ALSO GOT CONVICT HELP

Commissioner Ward Asks Court to Stop Use of County Property for Private Gain

Action has been started in the Burleigh county district court by Birlea O. Ward, county commissioner, to restrain E. G. Patterson, county commissioner, and Warden Stair of the penitentiary from using a road engine owned by the county to do threshing on the Patterson farm near the penitentiary land.

Judge Nuesse denied an injunction restraining these officials from using the engine, but issued an order directing them to show cause why they should not be restrained from using public property for the alleged private purposes as set up in the complaint filed in the district court by F. E. McCurdy, attorney for Mr. Ward.

The order is returnable Saturday afternoon when the controversy will be presented to the court.

Warden Stair stated today that it has been customary for the penitentiary rig to do threshing for farmers in the immediate vicinity. He declares that he charges these farmers the same price that he pays on his own farm in Bottineau county. The rate charged, he said, is \$14.50 an hour and the farmer furnishes his own coal where threshing is done out of the stack.

"I am charging Mr. Patterson," said Warden Stair, "a day and a night's threshing. One of our engines broke down and application was made for one of the road engines.

"I understand there is some dispute over the matter and I have been directed to appear in court Saturday in answer to an order."

The position of Commissioner Ward is set forth in the complaint. He takes the stand that as custodian of public property he is responsible for the equipment. Commissioner Ward is also opposed to the manner in which request was made for the equipment.

It seems that the road equipment is allotted equally to each of the five county commissioners. Mr. Ward's equipment was in Bismarck undergoing repairs and was considered most available so when the penitentiary engine broke down, Mr. Patterson suggested to Pat Kelley, penitentiary foreman, that the county engine might be obtained to replace the state engine at work on his farm.

During the negotiations for the county engine a controversy arose over the advisability of allowing public property to be put to this use and the legal steps were then taken by Commissioner Ward to settle the matter for all future time.

The county engine was used Thursday, but not put into action today. Word was sent into town that the chairman of the board of county commissioners might dig potatoes until after the court decided what liberties could be taken with public property for private uses.

The complaint is made by Mr. Ward on behalf of himself, as a county commissioner and as a representative of taxpayers.

**Taxpayers Lose**  
Mr. Ward alleges that the Aultman-Taylor tractor, a grader and other road-making equipment was assigned to him as county commissioner to be used in making roads in his district. He was charged with the responsibility and management of this property and he has cared for and managed the operation of the road-making machinery during the season of 1920.

He further says "that there is other work yet to be done in his said district and that he is desirous of performing same; and that E. G. Patterson, without authority, has wrongfully assumed possession of and taken charge of the said Aultman-Taylor gasoline tractor and has removed the same from the district of the plaintiff and has caused the same to be turned over to the authorities of the state penitentiary and that the said Aultman-Taylor gasoline tractor is now in use driving a threshing machine on the farm of said E. G. Patterson and is now furnishing the power for threshing the grain belonging to the said E. G. Patterson and is located on his farm."

**Roads Neglected**  
The Aultman-Taylor tractor is a valuable piece of machinery, the complaint says, and further "that the roads, public highways in the county commissioner's district for which the said road-making machinery was designated are not being improved because of the want of this Aultman-Taylor gasoline tractor, and that the said Aultman-Taylor gasoline tractor is being worn, used and damaged by the defendants for the benefit of said E. G. Patterson and without compensation to Burleigh county and without authority in law or otherwise; that the plaintiff believes that unless the said defendants are restrained in their conduct in taking the said Aultman-Taylor gasoline tractor from the public work of road-making in the county and using the same for the personal private benefit of the said E. G. Patterson that they will continue to do so to the further detriment and damage of the taxpayers of Burleigh county, North Dakota, and the destruction of public property.

The petitioner asks the court for a permanent injunction permanently (Continued on Page Six)

### BACK TO OPEN OPERA SEASON



NEW YORK—Mme. Freida Hempel, soprano, has arrived from Europe, where she has spent her vacation, for the opening of the grand opera season at the Metropolitan. She is shown here coming off the Mauretania.

### BAPTISTS WILL CLOSE MEETING THIS EVENING

Automobile for Gospel Work in State Dedicated at Service This Noon

#### BANQUET IS BIG SUCCESS

W. E. Sharp, Who Passes Ordination Exams Once Ran Dance Hall

One hundred and fifty-five persons sat down at the banquet for the State Baptist convention which was held last evening in the parlors of the Methodist church. Rev. J. S. York, Grand Forks, presided as toastmaster and called on the following for toasts, Mrs. Jessie L. Bishop, New York, Mrs. C. E. Johnson, Dr. J. E. Norcross, New York, and Dr. S. G. Neil, Philadelphia, and Dr. F. E. Jordan, the new pastor of the local Baptist church. A duet was sung by George Humphreys and Henry Halvorsen.

The last session of the convention will be held this evening at the First Baptist church. Dr. J. E. Norcross will give an address, and Dr. S. G. Neil will conduct a consecration service. Dr. Norcross will remain in the city for the next ten days to hold revival services at the local church. From here he goes to Fargo and Grand Forks to hold similar missions.

A conference on Evangelism was held this morning by Dr. Norcross, in which he pointed out that there was no set method of evangelizing, that each pastor must have his own way. He said that he believed in the personal appeal method, and plans during the missions which he will hold the next six months, to spend the time from two until five each afternoon calling with the local pastors at the homes of those who are not in church work.

Mrs. Jessie Bishop, New York, spoke on the work which women might do in revival campaigns. She spoke of forming prayer circles, visiting teams, follow up subscription teams, and of the splendid service which could be accomplished by personal workers.

"The New Evangelism" was the subject of a stirring address by Rev. S. G. Neil. "Our greatest opportunity today for service in the churches is with the young members. When we put our hands on the heads of the young, we are placing them on the hearts of their parents," said Dr. Neil.

Dr. P. C. Wright of New York, gave a meditation on the "Ability of God." He said that everything—movies, dances, economic improvements, social advances, etc., could all be converted to the glory of God. "We are making a mistake," said the speaker, "when we try to bring about twentieth century renovations with seventeenth century methods. It cannot be done."

The visit planned for this afternoon (Continued on Page 4.)

#### WRIT OF REPLEVIN TO GET DICE BACK

MEMPHIS—John Gilbert wanted his playing back. John got a writ of replevin from Squire McNamara here calling on the cop chief to return to him four large green dice valued at \$35 each, and seized when he was arrested, drunk. "Them Mississippi gamblers were crooked and I busted 'em up," says the chief.

### CITY INCREASE IS FAR BEYOND THAT OF FARMS

Census Bureau Estimates Population of United States at About 105,000,000

#### SMALL HAMLETS GROWING

Large Cities of Country, However, Show Greatest Jump in Population

Washington, Oct. 1.—Cities are increasing in population seven and a half times as fast as the rural districts, the census bureau disclosed in a compilation of figures covering approximately 85 per cent of the new census. The figures indicated that the completed census would show the majority of the population to be city dwellers.

For the last 10 years, rural growth was but one-third as great as it was in the previous decade, but the cities almost maintained their rate of growth, getting five new inhabitants from 1910 to 1920 for each six added during the preceding 10 years. All population centers, even the small country hamlets and towns, showed a greater proportionate increase than the purely rural districts. The greatest increases, however, were by cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants.

While the bureau attempts no explanation of the reasons for the increasing migration to the cities each year during the last decade, presumably higher wages, shorter working days and home conveniences attracted the rural population, especially during the war.

**Total Near \$105,000,000**  
Although showing a check in the rate of population growth for the country as a whole, the figures indicated that the complete census would place the total number of inhabitants of the continental United States at approximately 105,768,100, a gain of 13,795,840, or 15 per cent. Cities will absorb practically all of this increase, it being estimated that an increase of 12,172,700 comes from towns of 2,500 or more inhabitants, while 1,623,040 were added to the farms and the small hamlets.

Such a movement of the people will place the urban population at approximately 54,798,100 and the rural population at 50,970,000. In 1910, the rural population outnumbered that of the cities by almost 7,000,000 people, there being 49,348,883 in the country and 42,323,383 in the cities.

**Rural Growth Lessens**  
"For several centuries," said the bureau announcement, the country has been growing as rapidly as the city, but its growth appears to be greater at this census than ever before.

The urban population, the announcement added, increased at a rate of 25.2 per cent, while that of the rural districts, including the villages and towns under 2,500 population, was 3.4 per cent. For the strictly farm territory the rate was 3.2 per cent and that of the villages was 4.7 per cent.

Among the urban centers, cities exceeding 50,000 increased at 26.4 per cent, those of 10,000 to 50,000 at 26.7 per cent, and those of 2,500 to 10,000 at 18.8 per cent. From 1900 to 1910, the percentage rate of increase for these three classifications of cities was 35.6, 33.7 and 27.8, respectively.

Of this total population, that classified as urban was reported as 52,494,749, the cities over 50,000 population having 32,533,038 inhabitants, those of 10,000 to 50,000, having 11,771,224 and those of 2,500 to 10,000 having 8,190,487. The rural population was 53,273,351 in the country districts and 6,065,032 in villages under 2,500 in population.

**SHIPSTEAD AND OTHERS ROBBED**  
Carlton, Minn., Oct. 1.—Two masked bands held up and robbed six men in the waiting room of the Northern Pacific station just after midnight this morning, getting away with \$146.47, four gold watches, a revolver and a special policeman's badge. Among those robbed was Dr. Henry Shipstead, Nonpartisan candidate for Governor of Minnesota, who lost \$70 and a gold watch.

The robbers forced Robert Anderson to take them with his automobile through Duluth to West Superior.

#### SUIT COMPANY FOR RISK PREMIUM

Suit has been entered in the Burleigh county district court against the Bismarck Gas company to collect \$255.76 alleged to be due the workmen's compensation bureau for the payment of premium alleged to be due under the compensation law. The complaint alleges that the company asked for its classification and the amount of compensation due, and then failed to pay it. The suit is brought by William Lemke, as special assistant attorney general.

#### GEESE MIGRATE TOWARD SOUTH

Duluth, Oct. 1.—Wild geese are now flying south. Mostly they fly at night but a wedged passed over Duluth after daybreak today. They were several thousand feet up and apparently on a migratory flight. The early flight of geese, unlike wild ducks, which leave with the first frost, is taken here by weather-wise people as indicating an early winter. Wild geese are supposed to stay at their breeding grounds until apprehensive of a freeze-up.

### TWO PRISONERS GET OFF BREAD AND WATER DIET

Order Being Maintained at Penitentiary After the Prisoners "Strike"

#### ONE CONVICT WAS SHOT

Stopping of Poker Games of Prisoners in Each Other's Cells Prompted Rebellion

With one prisoner in the hospital, wounded by a shot from a gun in the hands of a guard, and 46 prisoners on bread and water diets in solitary confinement, order is being maintained at the state penitentiary, where 46 prisoners went on "strike" this week, according to officials.

The prisoners who took part in the strike probably will be denied the privilege of appearing before the state pardon board this fall and asking for clemency, it is said. The matter is now under discussion. Some of the prisoners, records had been considered good by members of the board.

Convict Black, who was shot by a guard when the 45 prisoners refused to go back to their cells or to go to work, is in a local hospital. One other shot was fired, it is said, but no one was hurt.

**Stopped Poker Games**  
The cause for the "strike" became known today. Warden L. L. Stair had issued an order forbidding prisoners from visiting in each other's cells. This put a stop to poker games which the prisoners have been having, and aroused deep resentment among them.

Two of the 48 who participated in the strike have been released from the bread and water diet by authorities. It is understood they made "satisfactory amends" for their part in the affair. There were about seven convicts who led the gang into defying the guards, it is said. Whether they have been cast in the prison dungeon or given more severe punishment than the others is not known. A general tightening up of prison restrictions is expected to result from the little rebellion.

### O'CONNOR WILL MEET BISMARCK PEOPLE MONDAY

Candidate to Speak in Auditorium and Then Swing Out on Ten Days Trip

#### OPENS LOCAL CAMPAIGN

Big meetings are planned for F. F. O'Connor, fuslon ticket candidate for Governor, at meetings in Mandan Saturday night and in Bismarck Monday night.

Mr. O'Connor will speak in the Auditorium, Bismarck at 8 p. m. Monday. The meeting will be made a rallying point for anti-Townley workers of Burleigh county. Mr. O'Connor's speech will be the first of the speaking campaign in the present election.

Before coming to Bismarck Monday Mr. O'Connor will speak in Glen Ullin at 10 a. m., and at Hebron at 2:30 p. m. Leaving Bismarck Tuesday morning he will make speeches during the next ten days as follows:

Tuesday, Oct. 5.—Moffitt, Burleigh county, 10 a. m.; Bradock, Emmons county, 1 p. m.; Hazelton, Emmons county, 4 p. m.; Linton, Emmons county, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, Oct. 6.—Strasburg, Emmons county, 10 a. m.; Hague, Emmons county, 1 p. m.; Zeeland, McIntosh county, 3 p. m.; Venturia, McIntosh county, 5 p. m.; Ashley, McIntosh county, 8 p. m.

Thursday, Oct. 7.—Wishek, McIntosh county, 10 a. m.; Napoleon, Logan county, 2 p. m.; Tuttle, Kidder county, 8 p. m.

Friday, Oct. 8.—Robinson, Kidder county, 10 a. m.; Tuttle, Kidder county, 2 p. m.; Regan, Burleigh county, 5 p. m.; Wilton, McLean county, 8 p. m.

Saturday, Oct. 9.—Woodworth, Stutsman county, 12 m.; Pingree, Stutsman county, 3 p. m.; Carrington, Foster county, 8 p. m.

Monday, Oct. 11.—Sykeston, Wells county, 10 a. m.; Bowden, Wells county, 1 p. m.; Hurdfield, Wells county, 3 p. m.; McClusky, Sheridan county, 8 p. m.

Tuesday, Oct. 12.—Turtle Lake, McLean county, 10 a. m.; Underwood, McLean county, 2 p. m.; Garrison, McLean county, 5 p. m.; Max, McLean county, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, Oct. 13.—Ryder, Ward county, 11 a. m.; Parshall, Mountrail county, 3 p. m.; Plaza, Mountrail county, 8 p. m.

Thursday, Oct. 14.—Benedict, McLean county, 12:30 p. m.; Velve, McHenry county, 4 p. m.; Minot, Ward county, 8 p. m.

Friday, Oct. 15.—Fessenden, Wells county, 10 a. m.; Harvey, Wells county, 1 p. m.; Valley City, Barnes county, 8 p. m.

Saturday, Oct. 16.—Wimbleton, Barnes county, 10 a. m.; Courtenay, Stutsman county, 1 p. m.; Clements, Stutsman county, 4 p. m.; Jamestown, Stutsman county, 8 p. m.

### KIDDIES ROUT AUTO BANDITS BY CALLS

TOLEDO—Kindergartners routed auto bandits here. Four armed men stole Dr. Geza Farkas' automobile here. Andrew Farkas, 4, and some of his playmates found the car with the men in it on a side street. When they demanded loudly for Papa Farkas, the bandits ran. Police believe the thieves had stopped to repair the machine.

### CLOSE UNION SHOWN BETWEEN N. P. AND I. W. W.

Farmer, Says Red Leader, Enemy of the Working Man as Much as City People

#### URGES DIRECT ACTION

Should Seize as Soon as Possible All Means of Production is Advice

New Rockford, N. D., Oct. 1.—"We are not helping the Nonpartisan League but the Nonpartisan League is helping us."

"So said 'John Smith,' I. W. W. organizer, one of the 200 or more 'Wobblies' attending the I. W. W. convention being held here under the aegis, and protection of the Nonpartisan League state administration.

John Smith was not his real name. He admitted that frankly, and also admitted that he had excellent reasons for not using the name by which he was baptized. He was plainly an educated man, although he spoke with a slight foreign accent. German, or Russian, it was impossible to say which.

His remark about the Nonpartisan League was called forth by question from the correspondent. We had met casually at the Great Northern railway lunch counter, and food had loosened his tongue to some extent.

"How do you figure that the Nonpartisan League is helping you?" He was asked. "Simply enough," he answered. "The doctrine that the leaders of the league are preaching is essentially the same as that of the I. W. W. We carry it a step further to its logical conclusion, that's the only difference.

"The leaders of the Nonpartisan League are telling the farmers and working people that they are being robbed by the business men. We tell the working people the same thing but go a step further and show them, especially the farm workers, that they are being robbed by the farmers as well as by the businessmen.

"When a man has once been thoroughly inoculated with the Townley propaganda he is generally about ready to take the next step and accept our theories too.

"But surely that doesn't apply to the farmers?" I said.

"Don't expect it to 'take'." "Of course not to most of them," Smith replied. "We don't expect it to." "It does apply however to the men who make failures of farming, and thus are brought to realize the iniquities of the whole capitalist system and it does reach the farm laborers and other workers immediately.

"You see very radical movement, whether it is the Nonpartisan League or the more radical trade unions, teaches the lesson of oppression by the upper classes. Once get a man to believing that he is oppressed, and then he is ripe to join us, so every convert that the Nonpartisan League makes is a potential convert for us.

"Mind you we have no use for the farmers. We maintain that every farmer who farms more land than he can actually till, and take care of by himself is just as much a robber as John D. Rockefeller himself. But just the same these farmers help to preach our gospel of discontent, and so make converts for us.

"Then you approve of the Nonpartisan League doctrine as far as it goes?"

"Certainly," he responded. "It is a great help to us, as I have pointed out. Besides that, many of the league leaders, are more radical than I rank, and the sympathies are with us, and you can see for yourself they give us as much support as they can without getting in bad with the farmers on whose support they must depend.

"At present the Nonpartisan League is forming alliances with the radical elements of organized labor. We approve that plan thoroughly.

"When the labor element has become fully converted to the Nonpartisan League idea, it will inevitably realize that the farmers are exploiting the wage earners in the same way the businessmen are and that the I. W. W. principles are the logical conclusion of Townley's promises, and as a result the labor element now aligned with Nonpartisan League will inevitably swing into the ranks of the I. W. W.

"And then what?" is asked.

"Then Italian Strike." "And then?" said John Smith, pausing for a moment thoughtfully. "Well, you noticed what happened in Italy a few days ago, the workers took by force, control of the factories and other means of production—we will do the same thing here.

"Where do your agricultural laborers come in there?" I asked. "I said the workers would seize the means of production," repeated "John Smith" significantly, "that includes the agricultural workers as well as others."

"You mean they will take the land (Continued on Page Six)

### HARDING URGES ACTION BEHIND VOLSTEAD LAW

Condemns Law Enforcement of Prohibition Act "Without Qualification"

#### FOR A NEW DEPARTMENT

Tells Women U. S. Needs a Department of Public Welfare in Government

Marion, Oct. 1.—Law enforcement of prohibition was condemned "without qualification" today by Senator Warren Harding in a front porch speech outlining a policy or organized federal effort for the promotion of social justice and welfare.

Addressing a gathering of women, the Republican nominee proposed establishment of a "department of public welfare" in the national government and added that in his opinion law enforcement was one of the important requisites of social progress.

Senator Harding took social justice for the theme of his address. "When making the proposal for a department of public welfare to America," he said, "I am aware that I have made a sten in advance of any platform. I have chosen to speak to you on the prevalent question—the question of how to do the tasks we must do, the things American conscience is calling to have done."

Welfare of the women and children of the nation was dominated the first interests of the new federal department advocated by Senator Harding. The scope of its interests, he said, would include equal pay for equal work by women, the eight hour day for women, fostering of appointment of women to positions on federal and state boards of employment, labor adjustment, etc., where women were concerned, and normal labor for women on the farms.

Regarding industrial workers, both men and women, Senator Harding said he believed the government could assist in abolishing unsteady employment. The unrest arising from this source, he said, is "not a condition to be remedied alone by federal employment bureaus filling in the gaps of unemployment, but rest largely upon conditions of industry which make for seasonal production and periodical closing and opening of industrial plants and occupations. I am enough of an optimist to believe that government can assist in the abolition of this unfortunate condition."

**Government's Part**  
Senator Harding added that he thought that the government could "take a large part in the second and, perhaps, even more important campaign" to make highly specialized mechanical labor interesting. He viewed it as "our duty as wise people to see if we cannot make every job in the country a small business of its own."

Among activities coming under such a new federal department Senator Harding named the children's bureau and the various health agencies of the federal government. The work of the children's bureau, Senator Harding said, "must be extended and made still more capable of educating and assisting in pre-natal care and early infancy."

Next to maternity and childhood he said he believed attention must be centered upon the public health. While "alert to the dangers of too much oppressive bureaucracy in any great federal bureau," he declared, he was not one of those "various agencies grouped together in a department of public welfare," for the promotion of the "most active and sufficient campaign against low standards of physical well-being."

In advancing his proposal of a new federal department, Senator Harding said:

"While others may have their eyes fixed upon some particular piece of legislation, or some particular policy of social justice which calls for the sympathetic interest of us all, I say, without hesitation, that our primary consideration must be the machinery of administrative government, and that when the time comes for us to reorganize our administration in Washington, we must all stand together for the creation of a department of public welfare."

**Wasted Effort**  
"It is almost useless for us to go on expending our energies in advancing humanitarian policies which we wish put into effect, and it is useless for us to hope for the effective administration of humanitarian policies already undertaken by the federal government, until we have prepared to create an administrative center for the application of our program."

"At the present time we find social welfare bureaus and social welfare undertakings scattered hopelessly through the departments, sometimes the one over-lapping the work of the other, and sometimes, indeed, engaging in bickerings between themselves. The picture is one of inefficiency and of wasted funds."

Against paternalism Senator Harding struck vigorous warning. "In creating federal departments for the administration of social justice and social welfare, we must avoid the fearful results of bureaucracy," he said. "When we create in Washington a strong federal government and undertake even the most humanitarian purposes, new federal burdens, let us all reverence pray that we shall never by this means put to sleep the spirit, the sense of duty, and the activities of the communities and neighborhoods of the United States."