

THE EVENING TIMES

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1906
PRINTED EVERY WEEK DAY IN THE YEAR
THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY (INCORPORATED)
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS
J. J. SMALL, MANAGER
Wm. H. ALEXANDER, CIRCULATION MANAGER
H. H. LAMPMAN, EDITOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY
One Year in Advance \$4.00
Six Months in Advance 2.25
Three Months in Advance 1.40
One Month by carrier .40
One Week by carrier .10

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Grand Forks, North Dakota.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1906



Sentiment to be inculcated.
Let reverence of law be breathed by every mother to the lisping babe that practices in her lap; let it be taught in the schools, seminaries and colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs; let it be preached from pulpits and proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice; in short, let it become the political religion of the nation.

IS WATER POWER POSSIBLE?

The immense volume of water flowing out of the Red river at this time looks like a wastage of nature's power.

As has been repeatedly stated in these columns, and is admitted by all thinking business men, the needs of the northwest now is a manufacturing class—a class who can increase the size of the cities and towns beyond the agricultural limit, and thus afford a market for vast quantities of farm products that are now valueless.

It has been argued that North Dakota can never become a great manufacturing state because of its distance from large fuel supplies. As a genuine principle the proximity of the fuel to the place of operation is an essential element in manufacturing, especially where steam is the motive power.

But it is also true that water power has been the means of developing some of the greatest manufacturing cities in the country. Notably in this class is Patterson, New Jersey, and Fall River, Massachusetts.

The annual water flow in the Red river would be sufficient to operate a large number of factories at this point if the power were converted into electricity, and the flow of the river could be so controlled that the spring overflow could be utilized in the dry seasons of the summer.

There is an advantage in water power in that the water can be repeatedly used. Dams located at different points on the river can convert the river force into power without any effect upon the ability of this same water to produce power by means of a dam at a lower level, so that the river fall can be made to do repeated work in manufacturing power.

It is true that the frozen condition of the surface during a long period of the year makes an obstacle somewhat difficult to overcome, but the same conditions exist in Massachusetts and Connecticut where water power is used, and the mills never close from this cause.

The Red Lake river offers a water power supply that is almost ideal. It has its source in the great timber regions of Minnesota which will always be a means of gathering moisture. It has the lakes as reservoirs in which vast quantities of water could be stored in the spring by means of dams, and allowed to flow out during the dry months to be converted into power.

The falls on this river give additional power, and while it would be necessary to transmit the power long distances to the manufacturing centers, there can be no question but that it can be successfully done and with profit as a basis for manufacturing when compared with the cost of fuel in many of the cities which have become wealthy from manufacturing.

With such power this city could engage in manufacturing many of the raw products of the farms and the city would have a population that would add to its business without coming in competition with the farms.

DOWIE DETHRONED.

The world knows Dowie as it knows few men of the present age, but it is only within the last few days that the spectacular has been taken from him and he has appeared as he really is.

That he was a great organizer cannot be doubted, but he overstepped the bounds when he returned to Zion City breathing threats and slaughter.

He took counsel of prudence when he reached Chicago, and it was indeed a chastened spirit which sought the refuge of the auditorium annex.

He had clearly intimated that he would call fire from on high to consume his enemies, not even a chemical engine found employment in Zion City. In fact, his former followers wandered at will away from their cyclone cellars, while the fighting leader, who had boasted of his independence of earthly power, consulted with a fox lawyer in a musty office as to how he could recover possession of his prop-

erty through the laws of the state of Illinois.

While the spectacular show of Dowie returning in triumph to the city which he founded and having those who were conspiring against him either acknowledge his supremacy or flee from the sword of his wrath as the devil and his legions fled the abode of Omnipotence before the Angel Michael and his hosts, is decidedly disappointing to the mortal mind, it is nothing more than what should be expected.

It is the right of every man to worship as he pleases, and to accept whatever religious dogma or doctrine he chooses so long as his choice does not conflict with the rights of others or the morals of the community.

Whether or not Dowie held a divine mission need not be considered at this time, for if he had it has certainly lost its divinity in the recent struggle between Dowie and the other persons who were interested in the communistic plan of Zion City.

Certain specific and serious charges are lodged against him by Voliva, at present general overseer of Zion. Among these charges are the following: That under Dowie's management Zion's industries have lost \$2,529,766; that his recent junkets cost Zion \$30,000, and that in Jamaica he spent \$1,100 in one week; that he scattered \$202,000 in gifts on Christmas day, 1904; that his evangelistic crusade in New York cost Zion \$300,000; that his round-the-world journey cost Zion \$50,000; that seven years ago he began secretly to teach polygamy.

Even a self-styled apostle could not afford to permit these charges to pass unnoticed. They affected both his business capacity and his personal character. It became necessary to at once set himself right and to accomplish this he laid aside the glamour of his divine authority and sought redress in the orderly courts created and conducted by mortal man.

The downfall of Dowie does not affect the cause of true religion nor of his own if it were established of God, but it does mark the end of a man who has at least achieved notoriety by means of unfounded pretensions to a right and power he did not possess.

THE GANG—WHAT OF IT?

It is worth the while of every fair-minded and reasonable man in this state to consider what are the foundations for the outcry of the old gang means.

That wing of the republican party which is attempting to secure control of the state has never had the manhood to define either the principles for which it is contending, or back up the reasons for its present stand by facts.

Stripped of all circumlocution, what they mean by the old gang is that part of the republican party which during the last twenty years has been entrusted by the people with the execution of the affairs of the state.

When pressed for a specific charge, of corruption against any one of the men who have been placed in office by the people these reform shouters are unable to point to a single instance where the people of this state have lost a single dollar by the conduct of any one of these officers, or where the public has been put to extra taxation because of these people. The reformers make a loud noise, but the facts are not produced.

The truth of the matter is that it is not the administration of affairs that hurts them. It is the conduct of the republican party in nominating its candidates.

For years there has been a crowd which now constitutes the leaders of the renegades who have been hungry for office.

The republican party by its representatives in conventions has refused to place these people in power. Because the party has repeatedly refused to give them its confidence and entrust them with the administration of the offices, they declare the party is in the control of a few men who either own the men who have represented the party in its conventions, forcing them to deliver their votes like sheep in the shambles, or that this old gang can and do go into the market and buy for money the men who constitute the majorities in the convention.

This is a declaration that the greater portion of the members of the republican party are so devoid of manhood and integrity that they can be bought and sold, and that they dare not refuse to do the bidding of men to whom they do not owe a dollar. It is the most damnable reflection upon the integrity, honor and manhood

of the people of this state that could possibly be conceived.

This is the platform upon which the Good Government league is making its present campaign.

Just why the republican party has refused to honor these people with its confidence might be stated in a word—it did not believe them worthy.

It is very probable that the rank and file of the republican party of this state do too much individual thinking to suit the Good Government league, and that investigations of the character of the men who have been refused places on its ticket are too well known to be entrusted with power.

It is these real issues that are sought to be covered up now in order that the people who have not proven themselves worthy of the confidence of the party in the past, may ride into office while the sentinel is blinded by the cloud of dust they have raised.

THE PAVING QUESTION.

The city is now face to face with the proposition of paving its streets, and some action will probably be taken by the new council on the matter.

Much has been said on the question, but the public at large has as yet given the matter only passing concern. The Evening Times stands for an improved city all the time, when the improvements are within the reach of the people without becoming burdensome.

There are two evils which any city needs to shun. One of these is a condition that will give a city the appearance of indifference to progress and a stagnancy if not one of decay. The other is paving to such an extent that the cost will be like a financial blight entailed upon the city for years.

Both conditions are to be avoided if possible, for both are injurious to the city. No progressive business man cares to engage in business in a city whose streets have an appearance similar to that of the house of the Arkansas Traveler. Neither would he care to invest his money in a city where the expenses for public improvements have fastened upon the city a bonded indebtedness of which the interest and sinking fund mean a heavy tax burden for a long period of years.

It is possible to occupy an intermediate position and avoid both if the matter be taken in time, and the improvements be made as the city grows. In such case the improvements should be of such a character that they would last for a long time, so that rebuilding would not be necessary.

Wood pavements hold the second place in paving materials in this country, stone holding first place, and others, including stone and asphalt, occupying minor positions. All these have faults and advantages, so that none of them constitute a perfect material.

The primary consideration in this city is what material would be used in the event of a repaving of the principal streets. If the wood should be retained, it would only be necessary to consider the matter of repairing the present pavements.

In fact the principle trouble now seems to be with the foundation. The pavement is in a reasonably fair condition, except in places where the blocks have become worn out. The places could be repaired at small expense, and the streets would be in a creditable condition.

What is important now is to determine what the material to be used in the future shall be and put down what is built after this time so that there will be no need of repairs for years.

The city can build a reasonable amount of new pavement every year and by a small tax create a fund which can be used later to remodel the old.

It must be remembered that a city cannot be built in a day, and that while there are many things the people want, the loudest outcries are made against burdensome taxation.

AN INCOME TAX.

In one of its early issues The Evening Times advocated a national income tax and pointed out that there had been a decided change in sentiment, even among those who had opposed it when the question was voted on in congress in 1894. It was therefore a source of gratification to this paper when the president, in his famous "Man With the Muck Rake" speech last Saturday, boldly declared for the policy of an income tax.

There are two good and sufficient arguments in favor of an income tax. First, it is a prolific source of revenue, and in this day, when we have "billion dollar congresses" because we have a billion dollar country, and with the inevitable growth of expenditures to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing population, there is no tax that is better calculated to meet the demand and none that will be more popular or more just.

Second, in an equitable tax upon incomes scaled so as to be of small matter to the man with a meagre allowance we have a certain remedy for the cure of the disease which too many men are willing to contract to wit: the piling up of fortunes far beyond the requirement of rational

beings. The tax could be arranged so as to call a halt to those who "never get enough."

The objection will be made in some quarters that an income tax would be a hindrance to industry, which means that from the rich man's standpoint it would be a burden upon wealth. The answer is that a country that affords unusual opportunities for the making of wealth should exact a proportionate share of that wealth to pay governmental expenses.

It will also be contended that an income tax inaugurates an inquisitorial public policy, and against such a contention we interpose the suggestion that it would establish a healthy system of publicity. Once, through the process of law, we can be enabled to know how much a man is making each year, it will be much easier to find out how he is making it.

President Roosevelt has again struck a popular cord, and The Evening Times has no fear that the great majority of his fellow republicans will agree with him.

THE GOPHER PEST.

The gopher pest in this state, especially in the newer portions, is a serious matter for the farmers, and at this season of the year is a matter of public concern.

Various methods of eradicating the animals have been tried, and while they have been reduced in number there are still enough left to destroy a large amount of grain.

The best plan that has so far been suggested is wholesale simultaneous poisoning throughout a large territory. If the farmers of a township would organize and each taking his own farm and placing a man in charge of a reasonable area, say a quarter section, and during a specified time would have the poison placed so that practically every gopher would come in contact with it, within a very short period, the animals would be destroyed in that territory.

The trouble heretofore has been that each farmer worked independent of his neighbors in poisoning, and because of the profligence of the animals, those left on the farm where no poisoning is done, soon furnish enough progeny to overrun the farms on which they had been exterminated.

It is almost a waste of time for one farmer to fight the pest while they are allowed to multiply by hundreds on the adjacent farm. The man who fights them will soon have his farm re-populated with immigrants from the nearby farms.

For these reasons it is necessary to have a concentrated action in the work of extermination. Money enough has been spent in the battles that have been waged against them to have cleared the state forever, had the efforts been properly united.

The Hon. M. Norman must certainly be popular in the Sixth ward. In the school election yesterday Mr. Norman was returned to the board of education by a handsome majority against the fierce opposition of the Herald, Chief of Police Lowe, Mayor Duis and his honor's automobile.

AMUSEMENTS

Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Tonight the beautiful story of Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe, staged by Leon W. Washburn, will be produced at the Metropolitan theatre. The company is said to be superior to the usual run of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" companies and carries an immense amount of paraphernalia to make every scene as near perfect as is possible.

Al. G. Field's Minstrels.
Reese V. Prosser, America's sweetest tenor, will appear with the Al. G. Field Greater Minstrels again this season. The scene of the evening's entertainment is "Bessie of Dundee," rendered by Mr. Prosser in a scene of the "Dances of the Nations," showing a sunset in the hills of Ayrshire.



JOHN HEALY
With Al. G. Field Minstrels.
Scotland. The sketch shows Bobby Burn's cottage on the river Doonee, set among the picturesque Highland hills. In the variegated dress of Scotland silhouetted against the atmospheric little picture, Mr. Prosser is said to deliver the song effectively. Indeed

the scene is said to be impressive. He is assisted by the full chorus.
Al. G. Field's Minstrels will be at the Metropolitan, Thursday evening.

Vaudeville.
Mr. Nash has certainly done well with the initial program of vaudeville at the Metropolitan theatre. The acts are of such equality that it is almost impossible to call special attention to any one in particular, although Mr. and Mrs. Danny Mann are not to be equaled anywhere in their "Way Down East" sketch entitled "Mandy Haw-Elish" sketched for the serpentine dancers. A luncheon, the serpentine dancers, could well offer a challenge to anyone duplicating his act and the illustrated songs are sung by Morey Lorey, who was at one time a tenor with the Grand Opera company. At the Metropolitan Wednesday night, April 18.

PULSE OF THE PRESS

Dirty Work of the Good Government League.

[Buffalo (Cass County) Express.]
We, like many other papers in the state, had made arrangements with the executive committee of the Republican Good Government League to publish "The Looking of Alaska," the North Dakota Newspaper Union of Fargo had agreed to make and furnish the plate; but, alas, when it came to execute a contract, the North Dakota Newspaper Union backed out. Why did they back out? You tell.

Do They Get Instructions From Their Houses?

[Lakota Observer.]
Traveling men traveling out of Grand Forks are making a vigorous primary campaign against the republican party, the party that has made it possible for the greater part of them to have a job. They are now trying to slaughter the goose that lays the golden egg. We believe that the average man is satisfied with the present prosperity which the country is enjoying, especially in North Dakota, and will not take any chances by turning a certainty into an uncertainty, by again placing the democrats in power.

False Statements.

[Lisbon Free Press.]
The Milton Globe man says the gang is defending the "Capitol Commission steal." Will the Globe steerer or trotter, state in what particular the bill was a steal? It is just such axaggerated and false statements as this that nullify even the good things the supposed reform press are advocating. In a nut shell, the bill provided for utilizing the government grant of land, which can be used for no other purpose, in erecting a Capitol building at Bismarck commensurate with the state's needs. The only argument against it that should have the slightest consideration is that the lands might be more valuable in the future, and the state obtain more for them. We can see reasons for attacking its opportuneness but none against the satisfaction of an aspiration for a first class Capitol building, the cost of which is really paid by the general government and not by the state. All the supreme court decided was that the Commission could not be granted legislative powers but only administrative.

HEARING ON THE SUBSIDY BILL

(Continued from page 1.)

The United States and the other granting subsidies to American vessels engaged in carrying American products between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. Mr. Skinner said that there was a great demand at present for Pacific coast lumber in the Atlantic states that the transcontinental railroads were congested with traffic and that the few available American vessels for the Cape Horn trade had all been chartered. There were eleven of these vessels and six of them were to be converted into coal hulks on their arrival at the Atlantic coast. Mr. Skinner feared that the effect of the subsidy would be to divert American tonnage permanently from the Atlantic-Pacific trade unless his amendment were adopted and that thereby the lumber industry of the Pacific would be embarrassed in its effort to sell its product in the great eastern markets. He urged that the completion of the Panama canal would be virtually a subsidizing of foreign shipping unless in the meantime, through some such subsidies as those proposed, a great fleet of American shipping was created.

C. J. Door, of San Francisco, general counsel and vice president of the Alaska Packers association endorsed the request of Mr. Skinner for an amendment to the bill granting subsidies to American vessels in the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports. He declared that he believed a very great majority of the people of the Pacific coast, regardless of politics, had long desired such legislation for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine and that they would approve the immediate enactment of the Gallinger bill.

Mr. Francis T. Bowles, formerly chief constructor of the United States navy, and now president of the Fore River Shipbuilding company, which owns a great steel shipyard in Boston harbor, said that there were three reasons why the American people ought to have a great merchant marine. 1. That the ocean carrying trade was important and desirable in itself. 2. That more American ships would inevitably expand American commerce, and 3, that a strong merchant fleet and a large body of skilled seamen were a national insurance against commercial loss and military disaster in war.

Admiral Bowles was the final witness. General Grosvenor, the chairman of the committee, announced that the hearings were concluded and the committee adjourned until next Thursday when the shipping bill will be taken up for consideration with a view to reporting it to the house as soon as possible.

E. J. LANDER & CO.
The Big Real Estate Store
81708-B-735: Ap 8 room house on University avenue, good location; fine shade trees. The house has city water and cellar. Good woodshed on premises. We can sell this house on very reasonable terms.
81709-B-736: For 50 feet on North Fifth street, quite close in. Good location. B-886.
81710-B-737: This is a 50 foot lot on University avenue, quite close in, and in a splendid locality. \$100 cash, balance in monthly payments. B-712.
81711-B-738: 10x140 foot lot in South End, between Cottonwood and Cherry streets. B-711.
81712-B-739: A new modern home, quite close in. Splendid locality; full basement; 50 foot corner lot. This is an exceedingly good bargain, and you can take our word for it. A beautiful home for \$500 less than cost. B-683.
81713-B-740: For 75x140 foot lot on North Third street. Good high ground; paved street water and sewer. Easy terms if you wish.
81714-B-741: Five room house; city water; floors down stairs. Small cellar. 50 foot corner lot. South End, five blocks from the Diamond Mill. B-845.
81715-B-742: A seven room house on Walnut street; 50 foot corner lot with fine shade trees. The house has city water, sewer and bath. Full basement. Reasonable terms can be arranged for. This property is located within five blocks of the postoffice.
81716-B-743: Buys store building with living rooms on a 50 foot lot; barn on premises. Stock of groceries and fixtures. A bargain for someone who wants to go into business.

BLOODSHED CAUSED BY RIOTS WITH MINERS

Night of Terror in Johnstown—Guards Patrol Streets of City.

Associated Press to The Evening Times.
Johnstown, Pa., April 17.—After weeks of anxiety, the situation brought about by the controversy of coal miners with the operators culminated last night in a riot at Windber, near this city, which finally ended in bloodshed. Four are dead and a number are injured and throughout the night the town was patrolled by armed guards. The shooting was brought on by an assault upon the jail made by strikers and miners who attempted to rescue comrades who had been placed under arrest. The riot occurred in the early hours of the night and continued for several hours, working the residents to such a pitch that the night was one of terror. The dead are principally foreigners and were miners who are out on strike. They are Pietro Martini, Antonio Mazuca and Paul Zills, who was the leader of the mob. Curtis Kester, 10 years old, a bystander

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STETSON'S Original Big Double Spectacular

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN COMPANY

The Barnum of Them All Under the Management of LEON W. WASHBURN

More Grand Novelties than ever. Gorgeous Scenery. Mechanical Effects. Prof. Gerlach's Military Band. COLORED FEMALE DRUM CORPS. Blood Hounds. Genuine Cake Walkers. Buck and Wing Dancers. Male and Female Quartettes. Jubilee Singers. Grand Visions, Transformation Scenes. WATCH THE BIG PARADE. Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c

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Lot No. 105 18 ct. stock, white blank flannel 15c Double Roll
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Paper Hanging Promptly Attended To

during the trouble, was shot through the bowels and was taken to a hospital, where he died shortly after midnight. The situation was so serious that Sheriff Begley was summoned from Somerset to take charge of affairs and an appeal was made to Governor Pennington for troops. At 8 o'clock this morning the conditions were more quiet and no further trouble was expected until later in the day.

SILVER MEDAL CONTEST.

Program for Tonight's Entertainment at Mendenhall Memorial.
The following is the program for a silver medal contest to be given under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. in Mendenhall Memorial church, East Grand Forks, this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. Admission 15 and 25 cents:
Chorus—"Some Glad Day," by the Loyal Temperance League.
The Most Hopeful Feature of Temperance Work, Miss Ferguson.
Recitation—"What the Temperance Cause Has Done for John and Me."
Solo—"Mrs. Purcell."
Recitation—"A Teetotal's Story."
Recitation—"Ben Hazard."
Recitation—"While the Sabbath Bells Were Ringing."
Solo—"Who's Play With Me."
Selected—"Miss Sampson."
Chorus—"Saloons Must Go," by Loyal Temperance League.
Presentation of Medal.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

Al. G. Field Greater Minstrels

Thursday, 19 April. . . . The Mammoth Musical Melange.

THE Gridiron Club

It is a jumble of melody and mirth with a touch of the sublime and much of the ridiculous. . . .

A passing glance at famous places and faces in the political life of the day. A multitude of men sandwiched with astral stabs of fun and measures

Biggest Offering of Minstrelcy. The limit of modern stage productions. Rich in scenic costuming and electrical effects. . . . Prices, \$1.00, 75c, and 50c.

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Nash's Vaudevillians

Including Mr. and Mrs. Danny Mann, The Great Paul Huntress, Joseph Haino, Figaro and others
Prices: Matinee 10c 25c and 35c Night, 25c, 35c, and 50c. Boxes and lodges, 75c.