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FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1906



### Sentiment is Being 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 atlases; 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.

### SOME SOCIAL EVILS.

As the summer approaches the death rate in the cities will be increased to an appalling magnitude, from the diseases due entirely to the unsanitary condition in which the people of the poorer classes live.

This will be no new story, for it is told every year, and the repetition has deprived the conditions of many of their honors.

The saddest feature of this harvest of death is that the victims are mostly children. These die like flies in November during the hot months when the sultry heat is added to the other unhealthy conditions.

Whole families live in one squalid room where the purifying rays of the sun never enters, and where the air is foul and reeking with the germs of filth and disease.

The heat from the sun-heated building makes the atmosphere as though it were the breath of a furnace. No breeze is there to cool the fevered brow or give vitality to the poisoned blood.

It is one long and incessant fight with a demon that knows no master. When the system is already poisoned with the germs of disease that multiply in the filthy surroundings in which the people live, the heat soon makes disease the victor in the battle with health, and a new mound is made in an unmarked part of the cemetery.

The poverty of the people prevent them from procuring any of the luxuries that to some extent alleviate the terrors of the heat. Ice is unknown to them, while proper ventilation is an impossibility. There is nothing to do but sweeter in the mimic inferno until the frail body can no longer resist the tortures, and death comes too often as a welcome release.

Charitable institutions work heroically to relieve these conditions, and while the effect is improved the cause remains. There will always be suffering in the large cities so long as they are overcrowded and so long as poverty and starvation are the portion of such a large part of the population.

The whole question of relief for these conditions is one of smaller communities and more employment. The nearer the poorer classes can get to the soil the farther removed are they from want and starvation.

The miserable condition of the poor in the cities and their inability to earn even a pittance is one of the great evils of our social conditions that must be remedied in the near future, else we shall be face to face with one worse than India has ever known.

Strange that with all the sensational efforts of the zealous space writers who are awakening the echoes of the world with their clamors for reforms have left such great work as the relief of these conditions to such institutions as the Salvation Army, while they have sought to make the public believe that the nation is going to destruction if not stayed by their clamor. True, these conditions cannot be relieved by legislation, but they are far more important than much of the stuff that is filling the pages of the red magazines.

Before relief from the present intolerable conditions that now exist in the large cities can come, there must be a change of economic conditions. Instead of great armies of people being congregated in a few large cities, where the supply of labor is far greater than the demand. Relief must come through the building up of smaller industrial centers, and a general equalizing of labor and help.

Many of the people who suffer and die in the cities would find immediate relief were they located in the country where they could turn their labor into a livelihood through the medium of the soil. They would have more than a livelihood. They could breathe the pure air of heaven untainted by contact with the evidences of poverty. They could bathe in the sunshine and not suffer the hideous torture of its sweltering effects.

They would know the life that means health and happiness.

The same conditions would be largely true were they living in the smaller cities and engaged in industrial employment.

The tendency has been to build the large cities larger and in a sense absorb the smaller in the way of industries. This process has centralized the laboring population to the dangerous point.

It will take years probably to remedy the evil, for the great majority of the people in the cities who suffer from these conditions have allowed their squalid surroundings and half-starved condition to become so much a part of their lives that they cannot be made to believe that the world is anything other than a vivid contrast between poverty and riches, want and luxury, misery and opulence.

### CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS.

The time is fast coming when the consolidation of the rural schools in this state will be of paramount importance. In fact, it is so now, but like all other changes from established conditions the change must come as an evolution.

The people have often opposed the plan merely because it was a centralizing of the schools, removing them farther from the patrons. If there were no benefits to be derived from this, then it would be a decided disadvantage. But the advantages of the system so far outweigh the other that the matter need only be presented to be accepted.

One of the great objects of the educational system is the development of the mind of the child just as rapidly as nature will permit. But few, if any, children have ever suffered from over-study. Many of them have suffered from improper study, however. The secret of successful teaching is to accomplish the most good in the fewest years of the child's life. In this age of specialists the man or woman who contemplates entering upon any one of the technical professions should have the foundation for the special course laid three or four years before reaching majority.

This will permit the completion of the technical education and the entering upon the active operation of the profession sufficiently early in life to reach something near the top, while the individual is yet in the prime of life.

This early education can only be secured by having the very best advantages. The average country school will have classes ranging from the beginner to those fitting themselves for the high school. The teacher will be compelled to handle just as many recitations during the day as though she had a dozen pupils in each class, although in fact she may only have one. It takes as long to properly demonstrate to one pupil as to a dozen, except the individual instruction which requires a small percentage of time.

By having a large number of classes to be heard in a specified time the teacher is forced to give less attention to each than if there were fewer.

This is identically what is secured by the plan of consolidation. More children are brought together, and while the number of classes are kept the same, more teachers can be employed. Each teacher will have more pupils in each class than there would be in isolated schools, but by having fewer recitations more time can be given to each. Naturally this pushes the pupils forward faster and will reduce the time required in completing the school course several years. In addition the pupil gets the stimulus of competition, which makes him more aggressive, more self-assertive, and consequently more self-reliant.

The saving in the time required for the school term is sufficient compensation for the extra cost of reaching a consolidated school. With the system now practiced of gathering the children, there is less exposure than in reaching the separate schools, and the cost of maintaining is actually less, because one expense of heating and cleaning takes the place of three or four, while the cost for teachers is no more, practically the same number being employed.

### SUPPRESSING TUBERCULOSIS.

A few days ago Dr. W. A. Evans in an address before the Tuberculosis congress in session at Chicago, made some statements on the care of animals afflicted with tuberculosis as

compared with that given to man, which, while extremely radical, have enough merit to entitle them to considerable weight.

He surely censured the national and state governments for the "disgraceful policy that expends \$1,000 of federal and state funds for the health and sanitation of cattle to every \$1 expended for the health and sanitation of human beings."

It is probably true that the attempts to check the spread of tuberculosis in cattle has occupied the attention of the public so much that the disease among the members of the human family has been lost sight of entirely.

It is somewhat of a mooted question today whether or not the disease is communicating from the bovine family to the human. It is not impossible that such could exist, and the reasoning of the scientists would indicate that these transmissions do occur.

But it is certain that the disease can be transmitted from one individual to another and that this transmission is permitted to take place every day.

It would therefore seem that we are overlooking the great cause of the white plague while we give attention to an insignificant one.

It is all well enough to give special attention to the eradication of disease among animals, especially those which are used for food, but the policy of the government in maintaining a bureau of animal industry, which employs the most skilled scientists who do not hesitate to travel thousands of miles for the purpose of investigating any cases of diseases among animals, is a splendid one, but it would seem the better part of wisdom to devote some governmental attention to the eradication of tuberculosis in the human family which is fast becoming a plague more to be dreaded than the leprosy.

That the disease can to some extent be controlled is certain. It is also certain that a line of investigation started along this line by the government would result in the finding of means whereby much more could be accomplished than would otherwise be possible. Not many years ago yellow fever was dreaded as a pestilence. Science found the cause for the disease and how to apply the remedy, and as a result cities that before were shunned as though they were pest houses have become health resorts. Before that time smallpox had been reduced from an almost certain death to an indifferent ailment. Other diseases have succumbed to science in the same way.

The results that have been accomplished in these things give assurance that similar results will follow an investigation into the means of suppressing tuberculosis. It would seem the part of wisdom to devote a part of the energy now being given to bovine tuberculosis to that of man.

### AMUSEMENTS

#### Around the Town.

A crowd of pretty girls tastefully costumed, adequate scenic environments, pretty music, is what Murray and Mack, our favorites, promise us next Thursday when they present their latest vehicle called "Around the Town," written by Edgar Seliden who has fashioned several very successful farce comedies. This piece has more of a plot than is generally found in the Murray and Mack farces but the plot is not allowed to interfere in any way with the excitement. As Murray says, "Any one finding a plot absolutely and telling us all what it means will be given a barrel of apples." Much attention has been paid this year to the musical numbers some of which will be found very pretty. The opening chorus, an automobile chorus, comedy song and dance by Murray and Mack assisted by Florence Cordelia, Gladys Van and a very funny march finale in the first act in which a very novel theatrical effect will be introduced. In the last act an extremely pretty number is introduced with twelve of the girls, six dressed as uster Brownies and six as girls. The Buster Brownies swing the girls and as the swings go higher and higher they go out over the audience. The effect at first is quite startling, especially when all the lights in the theater are turned out and the many colored globes on the swings are turned on. This number will prove a great novelty—almost as much so as the confetti number used by Murray and Mack two years ago. The company is a large one numbering thirty-five people.

#### The Heir to the Hoarah.

The odd, not to say cryptic title of Paul Armstrong's new comedy, "The Heir to the Hoarah," creates a lot of comment and considerable inquiry. A good many citizens appear to jump to the conclusion that a piece under such a name should be a musical comedy or an extravaganza, but it isn't. "The Heir" is a baby supposedly born during the progress of Act II, and "The Hoarah" is a mine to which the guileless infant is heir apparent.

### PULSE OF THE PRESS

#### "Should Be Honest."

Senator McCumber has generally received credit for his good work and clear understanding of matters and measures that have come up in the United States senate, and for the honesty of purpose which has prompted him to take sides on all questions. Foremost amongst the papers of the state to acknowledge his honesty and give him the credit due was the Grand Forks Herald. This is now all changed. The honorable senator has seen fit to differ with the great Herald on the subject of the railroad rate bill, and consequently has be-

come a hireling and a grafter. It is a curious fact that the "insurgent" press are so narrow minded, so bigoted and so presumptuous that they characterize all men who differ from them in one iota, as being dishonest and corrupt! The Herald is especially bitter in its denunciation, and curiously enough, it is the only paper of any prominence that has taken this side. It should be honest enough, at least, to allow other men to hold their own opinions and give them credit for being just as honest in them as it claims to be itself. We doubt if there is a publisher in the state who has been approached by any of the members of the "old gang," as the Herald frantically alludes to the leaders of the republican party, with any request to make this or that statement or to make even a denial to any of the simple and childish charges which the new party have made—in fact, it would be impossible for any of them to do so, as no definite charges have been made. The leaders of the insurgents have been with the old party so long, and only concluded to leave it after an endless attempt to secure fatter plums than have fallen to their lot in the past, that it should be very easy for them to set an actual showing of dishonesty, instead of insinuation, if such charges are possible. When they do this, and prove their attacks are worthy of consideration, they will be able to secure a following that would be a credit and a power for them.

### "A Reasonable and Logical View."

Senator McCumber is to be commended on the independent attitude he has taken on the railroad rate bill in spite of the criticisms of the North Dakota newspapers, which favor the rate bill before congress with but scant knowledge of its provisions. McCumber's speech clearly shows his sympathy with the measure provided for in the proposed amendments to accomplish what the public desires, and it seems that Roosevelt has now come around to the same view. The senator believes that three amendments to the present Interstate Commerce Act, enacted in 1887, with amendatory acts would accomplish all that is desired in such a law. For instance the penalty clause for rebates or offsets should provide for a fine of three times the amount of the rebate or offset received. The second amendment should provide that the rail roads shall own and operate their own cold storage or refrigerator cars. The third is that all refrigerator or cold storage cars shall be subject to the criticisms of the interstate commerce act, and that all charges for use shall be reasonable, etc. The senator contends that the grievances of the people grow out of abuses in transportation which his three proposed amendments to the interstate commerce act would correct. He takes a reasonable and logical view of the situation, and is entitled to credit for it.—Wahalla Mountaineer.

### ADDITIONAL CITY.

B. P. O. E. Offer Aid. Treasurer Frank A. Brown of the B. P. O. E. has wired the grand secretary to draw on him for a certain amount for the relief of the San Francisco sufferers. The amount is such that if every lodge of the order would do the same, it would raise a fund of more than \$100,000. Mr. Brown took the initiative and was the first to tender aid.

### Grand Forks People Safe.

A telegram has been received from John Selby stating "We are all safe." This is taken to mean that the family of Burke Corbet is also safe. Selby was in the part of the city which suffered most, and the telegram was a decided relief to his mother and friends in the city.

### In District Court.

The action brought by the Grand Forks Sheet Metal works against J. G. Giller was on trial again today in district court. The suit of B. O. Paulsen against the same defendant will be tried next week. Both are for the enforcement of mechanics' liens.

### Looking for a Teacher.

Superintendent Decker of the Crystal schools is in the city looking for a teacher to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of one of his former teachers.

### Unable to Hear.

J. D. Bacon has been unable to hear from his sister, Mrs. Curim and Mrs. Brundage who live at Santa Clara, in the territory visited by the California earthquake.

### K. of P.'s Offer Aid.

Keeper of Records and Seal Brown of the K. P., has wired a tender of financial aid to the sufferers in the San Francisco earthquake.

### Rev. Hays Called Away.

Rev. Hays was called to Indianapolis last night by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his father. He will return about April 26.

### Postmaster Visiting Here.

Richard Daley, the popular postmaster of Devils Lake was in the city today, looking after some business matters and meeting his host of friends.

## RELIEF MEASURES FOR EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS

### Commercial Club May Hold Special Session—Fargo's Council Sends \$1,000.

The city council of Fargo in special session Thursday evening appropriated \$1,000 for the fire and earthquake sufferers of San Francisco. The sum will be forwarded to the governor of that state at once.

It is very probable that Governor E. Y. Saries will issue a call tomorrow for funds from the different municipalities and individuals in this state. Whether Grand Forks will do anything or not rests largely with Mayor Duis. When seen last this afternoon Mr. Duis stated that so far as he knew nothing had yet been determined along the line of a municipal subscription for relief purposes, but he believed that something ought to be done.

Secretary A. L. Wood of the Commercial club stated to The Evening Times at 3:30 this afternoon that he would take the matter of relief up with the officers of the Commercial club at once. A special meeting may be called and a resolution to the city council passed, requesting that body to make an appropriation similar to that made by Fargo.

## INSURANCE MEN ARE AGHAST AT LOSSES

Chicago, Oct. 9, 1871, \$165,000. : 000.  
Boston, Oct. 9, 1872, \$70,000. : 000.  
Jacksonville, Fla., May 3, 1903, : \$10,500,000.  
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7, 1904, : \$40,000,000.

Considerable interest is displayed in business circles and the query is frequently made, "how about the stability of fire insurance companies in the face of the amazing losses incurred at San Francisco and other California points, following the calamity of Wednesday morning?"

The opinion seems to prevail that the fire companies will be liable for the losses by fire, but not in any case where the earthquake destroyed the building originally.

Discussing the matter this morning, a local well known insurance man said he thought the question governed by the clause in the policies of the insurance companies which reads as follows: "If any building or any part thereof fall, except as the result of fire, all insurance by this policy on such building or its contents shall immediately cease."

The following are the locations, dates and amounts of losses in the historic fires of the country:

## MISSING PASTOR'S BODY FOUND IN RIVER

Special to The Evening Times. Fargo, April 20.—The body of Rev. Merrill Edmunds, who mysteriously disappeared from Wahpeton Dec. 19, 1905, was found yesterday evening in the Red river, five miles north of Wahpeton, by two fishermen. It is in a good state of preservation and the overcoat was still on the body. There is no doubt of the identity, as persons who knew the minister remember the overcoat and other clothing. Rev. Edmunds disappeared from Wahpeton, where he was the popular pastor of one of the churches, and from this time to the present there has been no clue to the mystery. His hat was found on the ice near an air hole, and the story was circulated that he had suicided. Several sensational stories about him having been seen at different places have been published, but those who knew him best asserted that he had fallen through the ice while taking a walk, and this theory is fully borne out by the finding of the body.

## E. J. LANDER & CO.

B-404—\$1000: Six room house on North Fourth street, one block from school house. Sewer and water in street. Good barn on premises. 50 foot lot. This is a good piece of property.  
BARN FOR SALE—We have a barn that we would like to sell. \$125 is the price. It is worth more, but the owner has no use for it. Must be moved off premises. Come in and we will tell you where it is.  
BUSINESS PROPERTY—Store room with living rooms in rear and upstairs. Fixtures and stock of groceries; also barn and a 50 foot lot. All for \$1400. A good chance for someone who wants to go into business. B-743.

**The Big Real Estate Store**

B-732—\$2000: A HOME THAT'S A HOME. IT MAKES LIFE WORTH LIVING. Ten rooms modern, large corner lot. One of the finest homes in the city. Reeves avenue. B-666—\$1000: Six room house in North End. Good location. Small cellar. 50 foot lot fenced in.  
B-735—\$1700: A University avenue home. Eight rooms. 50 foot lot. Large shade trees. City water and cellar. Good brick foundation.  
B-625—\$1350: Six room house on 50 foot corner lot in south end of town. This is property that will increase in value. Easy terms. House has city water.  
B-695—\$1500: Eight room house with cellar and city water. Quite close in. Good barn on premises.  
B-654—\$2100: Eight room house on Walnut street. City water. 50 foot corner lot. Hardwood floors down stairs.  
B-706—\$1400: Inside business property on North Seventh street. 50 foot lot with a small house on it. The house has city water.  
B-714—\$1600: Six room house on a 100x140 foot lot. Enough ground for a little farm.  
B-608—\$850: Small house on a 50 foot lot in North End. A good little house for the money. Easy terms. \$100 to \$200 down. Balance \$15 per month.  
**ABSTRACTS OF TITLE**—When you need an abstract you need a correct one. Our abstracts are made correct and they are guaranteed to be correct by the amount of "Ten Thousand Dollars." That's one reason why you should give us your abstract order in a home institution that stands for home ownership. No money loaned outside of the city of Grand Forks. It stands for what's right and honest. Investigate.

MEDICAL CONGRESS IN LISBON. Associated Press Cable to The Evening Times. Lisbon, April 20.—The fifteenth international medical congress was formally inaugurated today by King Carlos, the opening exercises taking place in the hall of the Geographical society. The attendance was made up of distinguished medical men from nearly every civilized country. The United States was particularly well represented. The delegates on hand from that country included Dr. Nicholas Sinn of Chicago, Dr. R. Matas of New Orleans, Dr. E. DeWitt Connell of Portland, Dr. Dr. Ramon Gutierrez of New York, Dr. Charles Wood Fassett of St. Joseph, Mo., Dr. John H. Musser of Philadelphia, and a number of others. The congress will be in session six or seven days and the papers and discussions will cover a wide variety of subjects relating to medicine, the treatment of contagious diseases, sanitation and the public health in general.

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Every member of the order is paying the same rate at the same age. Writes two plans of insurance protection, Expectancy and Life, equivalent to the National Congress Table of Rates. Certificates issued for \$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, \$2,000, either plan. Pays accident, disability, partial disability, old age, broken bone and funeral benefits. (Local sick benefits optional.) Age of admission 18 to 55 years of age. Membership male and female.

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Members written in Grand Forks for the month of March, 1906	48
New members written for the order in March, 1906	360
Largest assembly in North Dakota, Fargo No. 36, membership	436
Number of assemblies organized to March, 1906	360
Membership in good standing January 1st, 1906	21,256
Reserve Fund increased for month of March, 1906	4,141.88
Total assets including all funds	35,211.25
Total benefits paid to January 1st, 1906	60,904.68
Cost of management per member	1,354,155.00

NOTE—Every claim that has been presented complete and correct during 1906 has been allowed within 30 days, and has been paid within two days after date allowed.

For further information as to cost to join, benefits, etc. ADDRESS **W. J. HIGGINS, State Deputy,** Fargo and Grand Forks, N. D. ORGANIZERS WANTED BOTH PHONES 8361

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