SEVERAL NEW BUSINESS BLOCKS BUILDING THIS YEAR--WATCH GRAND FORKS GROW!

THE EVENING TIMES

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1906

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WEDNESDAY, EVENING, MAY 16, 1906

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Sentiment to Be Inculcated.

"Let reverence of law be breathed by every mother to the lisping babe that prattles 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 court of justice; in short, let it become the political religion of the nation."
—Abraham Lincoln.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

To the Republican Electors of the State of North Dakota:

In accordance with the instructions of the Republican State Central committee, a state convention of delegated representatives of the republican party of this state will be held this year at the opera house in the CITY OF JAMESTOWN,

Thursday, July 12,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the next general election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it. The candidates to be nominated are:

Two members of congress.
One judge of the supreme court.
Governor.
Lieutenant Governor.
Secretary of State.
State Auditor.
State Treasurer.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Attorney General.
Commissioner of Insurance.
Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor.
Three Commissioners of Railroads.

The basis of representation is the average number of votes cast for the two republican candidates receiving respectively the highest and lowest vote in each county in the state at the last general election in 1904 (excluding Superintendent of Public Instruction, Railroad Commissioners and Judge of the Supreme Court), giving two delegates at large to each organized county, and one delegate for each 125 republican votes, or major fraction of 125 votes, cast for the above officers in said election.

Delegates to said convention from each county will be chosen as provided under the Primary Election Law, passed by the last legislature, which provides that "Elections shall be held in the various regularly established precincts in each county, on Tuesday, June 19, polls to be open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m." The different counties in the state will, under the apportionment herein provided, be entitled to representation as follows:

Barnes	16	Mercer	4
Benson	11	Morton	13
Billings	4	Nelson	11
Bottineau	17	Oliver	4
Burleigh	12	Pembina	16
Cass	31	Pierce	9
Cavalier	14	Ramsey	13
Dickey	10	Ransom	11
Eddy	6	Richland	19
Emmons	7	Rolette	8
Foster	7	Sargent	10
Grand Forks	23	Stark	7
Griggs	7	Steele	8
Kidder	5	Stutsman	16
LaMoure	8	Towner	9
Logan	6	Traill	12
McHenry	15	Walsh	17
McIntosh	8	Ward	34
McKenzie	2	Wells	12
McLean	17	Williams	8
		Total	467

Any new county, fully organized according to law prior to the holding of said convention, will be allowed two delegates at large.

The delagates present from each county at said convention are authorized to fill vacancies occurring in the delegation to which such county may be entitled, from residents of such county.

The attention of republican county central committees and electors is called to the new primary law governing the selection of delegates to the state convention—chapter 109 laws of 1905.

The state committee will pass upon the rights of those entitled to participate in the preliminary organization, and will meet for that purpose, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the day previous to the date of the convention, at the place of holding said convention, to hear all contests. The credentials of all delegates and notices of contest must be filed with the chairman of this committee, on or before the hour designated herein for the meeting of the committee to pass upon the rights of delegates, and notices of contests must be accompanied by a written statement of the grounds for contest. Preference in the order of hearing and determining contests will be given by the committee, in accordance with the dates of the filing of such notices and statements with the chairman.

By order of the Republican State Central committee, at a meeting held in the city of Fargo, Saturday, April 21, 1906.

—L. B. Hanna,
Chairman.

—M. H. Jewell,
Secretary.

THE SEVENTEENTH OF MAY.

In nothing is the greatness of this country better shown than in the fact that those who forsake the land of their birth and seek a home in the one over which the glorious stars and stripes so proudly float, may bring with them the love of home, the veneration for the flag they have left behind, and the patriotism which fired the soul before they become the adopted children of the republic, may pay tribute at the patriotic altars of the country from which they came, with as much fervor as if they were on their native soil, and no man for a moment would think to say them nay.

The wearing of the green on St. Patrick's day is not confined to those who trace their footstep back to the old sod; neither are these who annually pay tribute to the world's greatest poet of the people, alone the sons of the land heather; nor yet are they who on tomorrow recall with burning patriotism the days when from Eidesvold came the constitution which meant liberty and independence to the sons of the vikings all those who have a claim by birthright upon the nation which has contributed so lavishly to the building of our own great empire of the west. It is a patriotism within a patriotism yet American all. The best of every land gathered under the greatest emblem of liberty the world has ever known, ready to pay tribute to the integrity of all and willing to die in defense of the land of their adoption.

It is meet that we pause a moment and review the events which gave the world a May seventeenth. By the treaty of Tilset in 1813 Norway, which had been a province of Denmark, was given to Sweden as her share of the spoils which came out of the dissolution of the coalition against Napoleon, Sweden having been one of the allies against the Corsican, while Denmark had cast her lot with him.

But the patriotism of the Norwegians was far too sacred to be trundled in the market places. Her allegiance to Denmark had been given with the implied right to withdraw if she chose. That country having failed to protect her rights and at the same time having placed the Norwegians in the power of Sweden without their consent, the former revolted, not with revolution and blood, but with reason and intelligence. Representatives met at Eidesvold in 1814 and on May seventeenth gave the country a constitution, severing the relation between Denmark and Norway and forever planting the right of individual liberty on Norwegian soil. Sweden invaded the country, and at an armistice the plan of uniting the two countries in a compact was adopted. Norway acknowledged the crown prince of Sweden as its king but reserved forever her constitution and the rights under it.

Never was the banner of liberty planted on a more devoted soil. Never was a holier offering made to freedom. Is it any wonder that in a land where the fires of patriotism burn brightest on liberty's altar that the people irrespective of nationality should join in the celebration of the day which gave a nation constitutional liberty, in defense of which its richest blood would have been willingly spilled?

Such effect of such devotion to principles can only make for the eternal good of the nation in which so many of the people of Norway have cast their lots.

Patriotism is more than reverence for the flag or allegiance to the state. It is the love of liberty implanted in the heart. It is what man is willing to sacrifice for the good of his fellowmen. It is what he is willing to do in defense of his home and his principles.

This patriotism is not limited by boundaries of nations nor forgotten by those who cross the seas. Every one of those who have come from the land of the midnight sun have brought with him his patriotism and he is living it today in the country of his adoption. To him the flag is dearer because it represents that which he loved before.

On tomorrow then let the people of this state which is so much indebted ot the Norwegians for its prosperity, join in a tribute to the day which marked the dawn of the rising sun of liberty in the land from which they came. It will re-inspire us with patriotism and re-kindle the fires of liberty. Pay tribute to the day as we do to the one on which from the belfry of old Liberty hall rang out the tidings which aroused a world in the dawn of liberty, and the people will be better for it. Long may the flag of freedom wave o'er the rugged hills and grassy slopes of Norway. Long may her people enjoy the blessings of the constitution which they received on May seventeenth. Their liberty is ours, our freedom theirs.

SPALDING'S WHEAT RECORD.

Mr. Spalding, who is one of the acknowledged leaders of the insurgent wing of the republican party in the state, has a perfect right to seek office at the hands of the public. That is his right as an American citizen.

The public to whom he is appealing for judgment in his case is entitled to know the reasons why he should or should not be entrusted in power.

There is no better way of determining whether or not a man is worthy of the public confidence than his conduct in public life.

A few months ago, while Mr. Spalding was a member of the lower branch of congress, the wheat crop of the northwest was bringing a price which enabled the farmers to make a fair and reasonable profit on their farms. The price was more, however, than the Minneapolis millers wanted to pay.

Secretary Shaw of the treasury at the behest of the millers, conceived the plan of admitting Canadian wheat in bond into this country to be blended with the local product and ground for export, thereby destroying the market for our own grain, and placing it in direct competition with the Canadian wheat which was selling on the market at that time for little more than half what North Dakota farmers were receiving.

Senator Hansbrough protested against the action of the secretary and a long correspondence between the two followed.

Under a provision of the Dingley tariff law raw material which was necessary to the production of any article could be admitted in bond for the purpose of being manufactured in this country and then shipped out as a finished product of export.

The questions involved were whether the amount of flour from domestic wheat which had been blended with the Canadian wheat could be determined so that the amount of duty to be returned when the flour was sent out of the country as export could be ascertained. This was the specific requirement of the law. Secretary Shaw contended that the affidavit of the manufacturer was a compliance with the law. Senator Hansbrough maintained that the imported article must be such as could be found upon inspection or by scientific tests, and that in practice the millers could use only the smallest amount of domestic wheat, or even none at all, and the government would have no means in the world of knowing whether the statements of the millers were true or false. He not only showed that this was opening the doors for rank frauds, but was taking the foreign market from the wheat growers of the northwest, which had been largely responsible for the higher price received by them.

Under these conditions millions of bushels of wheat were being shipped into the country, the duty paid when it came in, and then ground into flour and when shipped out to foreign markets the duty, less an infintismal small amount, returned.

If this Canadian wheat were kept out the trade would be supplied from the domestic crop and the price would be kept up.

Senator Hansbrough introduced a resolution in the senate defining the power of the secretary of the treasury under the provision of the Dingley law, prohibiting him from admitting in bond raw material which could not be specifically determined by examination in the finished product.

The effect of this resolution would be to absolutely prevent the importation of wheat in bond which was equivalent to wheat free of duty.

It passed the senate without delay. Up to this time Mr. Spalding had not been concerned in the matter and had taken no action either for or against the robbery of the farmers by the millers. But when the resolution reached the house, an effort was made to defeat it because that body claimed it was a bill to raise revenue and could only originate in the house. The contention was the merest sophistry, but when the vote was taken Mr. Spalding voted against the resolution. It was defeated and the farmers were left in open competition with Canadian frosted wheat.

The matter affected every farmer in North Dakota, yet Mr. Spalding choose to cast his vote in favor of the corporate interests of the Minneapolis millers rather than in favor of the people who had elected him.

Under such circumstances has he a genuine grievance against the party composed exclusively of wheat growers and those dependent upon their prosperity, because it refused to again commit its interests which are the interests of the state, to his keeping? Were he not prompted by the most selfish motives he would admit that the party had a grievance against him well founded and just, and that his professions of interest in the welfare of the farmers of the state are base and sordid.

FAILED TO MAKE AN ISSUE OF IT.

It was both amusing and instructive to see the democrats of the senate get into line with republican policy when the vote was taken on the essential point in the railway rate bill—the court review offered by Mr. Allison and approved by the president. Only three democrats—Morgan, Pettus and Clark of Alabama—voted against it. Even LaFollette, the radical of radicals, voted for it, although he had voted with the democrats on every other proposition.

With the democratic party and LaFollette in harmonious accord with what the irresponsible agitators of the country have been declaring was a railroad or corporation provision in the bill, and with President Roosevelt giving his hearty assent, there isn't likely to be very much for the insurgent contingent in this state to talk about hereafter.

After all that has been said and done it must be quite evident to thoughtful people that republican policy is a pretty good thing for the country.

The effort to embarrass the republicans of the senate as illustrated in the democratic attempt to mislead the president was a most miserable failure. The scheme of Senators Tillman and Bailey, through former Senator Chandler, to induce the president to abandon his party and allow the democracy to fix the rate bill, was full of mischief. The authors of it simply sought to dig a pit into which they hoped the republican elephant would walk, but the big G. O. P. animal was not asleep.

PULSE OF THE PRESS

The Insurgent War Cry.

[New Rockford Transcript.]

The insurgent war cry—with apologies to the shade of Patrick Henry; "Give us office or give us death."

Their Only "Holler."

[New Rockford Transcript.]

The insurgents have nothing to offer in the way of charges of "graft" in the state offices against the "gang." The only "holler" they have coming is that they are not in the saddle.

Repudiates the Spalding-Winship Gang

[New Rockford Transcript.]

Cass, the home county of Insurgent Spalding, seems to repudiate, almost unanimously, the Spalding-Winship gang, if the attitude of all its leading newspapers is any criterion.

Good Government Demands It.

[New Rockford Transcript.]

Lieutenant-Governor David Bartlett is going after "the gang" as he calls them and is doing some "explaining" about things. While Dave is in the "explaining business" he might throw some light on what became of the appropriations of the state to the St. Louis exposition, and the reasons why the North Dakota exhibit was such a poor one—considering the amount of the appropriation. "Good Government" would seem to demand some explanation on this point.

To the Constitution.

[New York Sun.]

All this talk about the "surrender" of Mr. Roosevelt looks pretty cheap. If he has "surrendered," he has surrendered to the constitution, and the date of that surrender was in October last. Mr. Bailey and Mr. Rayner and Mr. LaFollette will have to lay down their arms and surrender to that same unconquerable power.

Senator Morgan gives the nub of the whole matter:

"The fullest, broadest review is the only constitutional review."

The democrats used to regard themselves as the perpetual janitors of the constitution. It is curious to find any of them fuming and gibing because the railway regulation rate bill is to be made constitutional.

Like a Vulture.

[Bismarck Tribune.]

According to the Grand Forks Herald there will be an entirely new class of men in future legislatures. Those of the past, according to the Herald, were absolutely and wholly the chattels of political bosses. This is an interesting and flattering commentary upon the men the people of the state have heretofore elected to represent them in the legislature. Members of past legislatures will be pleased to know the Herald's estimate of them and of the work they have accomplished. As a matter of fact the members of past legislatures in this state have been clean, representative citizens and typical of the people of the state, the Herald's wholesale condemnation to the contrary notwithstanding. The only point in which the majority of them have differed from the editor of the Herald is that they have been loyal to the republican organization. The element of loyalty to any cause has never entered into the makeup of the editor of the Herald. He is like a vulture that fattens only on carcasses.

In and Out of Harmony.

[Jamestown Daily Alert.]

Those who are interested in state politics can not help but notice that the moves of certain of the insurgent leaders show some queer changes. In Cass county Mr. Spalding who was formerly hand in glove with the state and federal administration is now out against it, after being defeated for a re-nomination for a third term. He is the most active reformer in the state along lines of high ideal government.

In Barnes' county Frank White, twice governor as the candidate of the regular organization of his party, and defeated for a third term nomination, is also out against his former political friends and associates and is a shouting insurgent. If there is any crying need of reform in state management it must have largely originated in Gov. White's own administration as Gov. Sarles has not been executive as yet one term, and no charges of maladministration are made against his record. Referring to ex-governor White's new line up an article in the Minneapolis Journal says:

"The ranking of White among the insurgents is a little peculiar, inasmuch as when he was governor he worked in perfect harmony and accord with the republican organization and enjoyed two terms as governor as the candidate of the organization. Indeed, when he was making his fight for renomination for a second term the fact that he was the machine candidate was charged against him in the same manner as it is now charged against republican candidates for re-election and his failure to attend the Helena conference of governors was made the basis of attacks.

"In a long address at the opening of the campaign he defended his course, and the papers that are aligned with the insurgents now defended him in every possible manner. So that it is felt his defection cannot be due to conscious knowledge of maladministration, and for the two prior administrations he was himself at the head of state affairs."

AMUSEMENTS

My Wife's Family.

"My Wife's Family," which comes to the Metropolitan Friday May 25, has but one aim, to make people laugh. A foreign visitor to this country once said that from his observations he had come to the conclusion that the reason the American people were so successful in their business, and were so possessed with energy, was that they relaxed so completely when they were through working, and that they were fonder of fun and could laugh more convincingly than any other nation he knew of. Certainly, in any event, every one likes the man who often laughs, and from this point of view "My Wife's Family" is a public benefactor. Be that as it may, it is a rattling good musical farce comedy, with a greater proportion of originality than is usually allotted to such productions. In general the plot hinges on the determined effort of a young husband to get rid of a hungry horde of his wife's relatives, and the complications come thick and fast. The action moves rapidly, and within the compass of the three acts no time is lost. This promises to be one of the memorable productions of the year.

Vaudeville.

Many of the leading artists of the day have stories to tell of their first experience in Vaudeville. One lady who recently has electrified the world with the magnificent vocal powers with which nature has endowed her tells how she went from one office to another and was laughed at for her pain's but finally a manager who was trying the then new experiment of continuous performance decided that she was so bad that she would do as a chaser to clean the house at the end of the program, but in this he was disappointed for instead of a failure she proved the greatest hit, and in a few weeks was secured on contract for five years by an enterprising manager who gave her a years tuition and made nearly $20,000 with her in the succeeding four.

HE IS NOT AN ISSUE DODGER

Over in Eddy county Hon. E. S. Severtson is a candidate for the republican nomination for member of the legislature. The following platform has a good republican ring to it that will commend it to all fair-minded people:

To the Voters of the 32d Legislative District:

Not having the time to personally interview all the voters of Eddy and Foster counties I take this means of stating my opinion on matters of interest to the people of this legislative district.

I am a firm believer in the principles of the republican party as enunciated and interpreted by President Theodore Roosevelt.

I believe the people, through the legislative channels, should have the right to fix freight and passenger tariffs, and to make the same reasonable and just, and free from discrimination against the farmer and local shipper.

I believe the people should have the right to regulate and control the charges made by every railroad and other corporation doing business in the state and that overcharging or injurious and hurtful combination in restraint of competition, or otherwise, on the part of any corporation, should be punished by a forfeiture of their corporate charter, and be subject to criminal prosecution.

I firmly believe that the rates of life and fire insurance are higher than required to pay all just losses in full, and legitimate expense of operation, and that the state should regulate and control the same.

I believe in the enactment of such a statute as will give and establish to the grain growers of North Dakota, an independent grade on their marketable grains, in the hope of attaining the result that our wheat and other grains will be sold on the world's market upon merit, and before they are mixed and diluted with the soft grains of other states, to our great loss and detriment in the slaughtering reduction in price.

I believe our state oil inspection should be clothed with such power that it could seize as contraband goods and confiscate to the state any oils, kerosine, gasoline, lubricating or other oils, or mixtures thereof, below a certain high, state established grade test, and that the shipping of such inferior oil into the state be made a criminal offense.

I believe the state should have the right to control the rate of tariff charged by the telegraph and telephone lines operated in the state of North Dakota, and that such rates should be made reasonable and just, giving to the companies a fair rate of interest on the investment and no more.

I believe every corporation should be taxed on the same valuation and basis, as to the value of its property, that the farmer and local property owner must pay.

I believe in honest, pure and wholesome legislation, with equal rights and privileges to all, and special favors to none.

I give every voter my word of honor that I am backed by neither the Spalding-Winship gang, nor by what is known as the state machine; and if nominated and elected will be the subservient tool of neither, but will act as my conscience dictates on all questions, and ever with the hope that when the session is closed and I return home that every farmer and business man can take me by the hand and from the bottom of his heart say: "Earnie, I would have voted just the same as you did on every question."

The foregoing is my platform. I have never asked for an office before and promise you that if nominated and elected I will be modest enough not to desire the place for life, but will gladly retire at the end of the first term. The above are my ideas of what constitutes "good government," and if you can give me your support the same will be highly appreciated.

Very truly,
E. S. SEVERTSON.

WANT CHEAPEST MARKET.

Washington, May 15.—The president today transmitted to congress a letter from Secretary Taft, accompanied by numerous appendices, bearing on the controverted question of the right of the Isthmian canal commission to purchase supplies abroad if they can be secured cheaper than in America.

The president simply states that the views expressed by Secretary Taft in the affirmative have his full approval. The letter of Secretary Taft to the president relates to the purchase of dredges for use in the construction of the Panama canal.

Secretary Taft also refers to the small quantity of cement which was bought in a foreign market and says investigation shows that the cement was bought cheaper in a foreign market than it could be bought at home. He says an enormous amount of cement will have to be bought for the canal and in view of the lack of specific instructions from congress as to where the supplies shall be bought and in view of the fact that Panama is outside of the tariff wall surrounding the United States, all other conditions as to quality being equal it is the duty of the commission to buy where it can buy the cheapest.

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$500—50 foot lot on University avenue. This is good.... $500

$525—50 foot corner lot on Belmont avenue. Fine building site $525

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$3500—An 8 room all modern house on Chestnut street. Large lot, small barn, less than three years old $3500

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PROGRAM FOR THURSDAY

Order of Exercises for May 17 Celebration—Morning Program in Norwegian and Afternoon in English—Norwegian Play to be Presented.

The following is the official program of the 17th de Mai celebration to be held tomorrow in honor jointly of Norway's Independence and of the establishment of a State Scandinavian library at the University of North Dakota. The first section given is the program for the forenoon exercises, which are to be in Norwegian and the last section the afternoon exercises, which will be in English. All exercises will be at the Metropolitan opera house. The program:

Forenoon Exercises—(Norwegian.)

(Prof. John Tingelstad presiding.)
Castellane Overture.....'U" Orchestra
Recitation—"Olaf Trygvason,"..... Reuben Stee
Address—Introductory .....Rev. A. J. Hulteng
Recitation—"Dei vil altid klaga og kyta".....W. Sautebin
Address—"17th Mai"...Martin B. Ruud
"Jeg ril vaege mit Land".....Bjarne Chorus
Recitation—"Over de hoie Tjelde"... .....Edward Welte
Address—"7de Juni".....Nels O. Dolve
Recitation—"Pas paa Takten"..... .....Raul Besse
Address—"Det norske Sprog."..... .....S. J. Pease
Address—"Det norske Flag"..... .....Grand Forks College Choir
Recitation—"Thord Folesen"..... .....Henry Dickinson
Address—"Det nye Norge"..... .....Prof. H. G. Stub
"Held dig mit Norge"....Bjarne Chorus
Recitation—"Ja vi elsker"..... .....Bernhard Sandlie
Address—"Nordmaendene i Amerika" .....Prof. J. N. Kildahl

At the close the audience will rise and sing "Ja vi elsker," first and fifth stanzas, "Bjarne" leading.

Tonight at 8 o'clock p. m.—"Jeppe" at the Metropolitan.

Tomorrow at 3 o'clock p. m.—Skovgaard at the Baptist church.

Afternoon Exercises—(English.)

"It Happened in Nordland"..... .....University Orchestra
Address.....Webster Merrifield
Address.....Rev. L. A. Haatvedt
"The Deepening Blue of the Tjords" .....Bjarne Chorus
Address..... Pres. J. N. Kildahl
Address.....Hon. A. J. Gronna
"Song of the Vikings"..... ..... Grand Forks College Choir
Address.....Prof. H. G. Stub
Address.....Hon. G. N. Haugen
"America" ..... Audience

President Webster Merrifield will preside at the afternoon exercises.

"Jeppe" in the Evening.

In the evening at the Metropolitan opera house "Jeppe on the Hillside," a Norwegian drama, will be presented by local talent.

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EAST SIDE NEWS

W. L. Davies Dead.

Crookston Journal: At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the angel of death called at the home of W. L. Davies and called the husband and father of the home to his last rest. For three days he was kept alive with stimulants and it was only after everything, which human ingenuity could devise had proved unavailing that he departed this life. The deceased was one of the pioneers of the valley. He was 69 years of age, having been born in Pennsylvania Nov. 13, 1879. He was married 40 years ago May 1st at Monmouth. He came to Angus, Minn., in 1879 and made his home at that place for several years, moving to Crookston thirteen years ago and has made this city his home since that time.

Handling the Mail.

Miss Theresa Thoreson is helping in the post office today while Miss McNicols is taking the civil service examination.

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