

THE EVENING TIMES

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1905
PRINTED EVERY WEEK DAY IN THE YEAR
THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY (INCORPORATED)
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS
H. H. LAMPMAN, EDITOR

Subscription Rates
DAILY: 10 Cents per copy, 30 Cents per week, 1.00 per month, 3.00 per quarter, 10.00 per year.
WEEKLY: 1.00 per copy, 3.00 per week, 10.00 per month, 30.00 per quarter, 100.00 per year.



- REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET
Congressman: A. J. GRONNA, of Nelson; T. F. MARSHALL, of Dickey.
Governor: E. Y. SAIRLES, of Traill.
Lieutenant Governor: R. S. LEWIS, of Cass.
Treasurer: A. PETERSON, of Sargent.
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Supt. of Public Instruction: W. L. STOCKWELL, of Walsh.
Insurance Commissioner: E. C. GROVER, of Grand Forks.
Attorney General: T. E. MCCER, of Foster.
Supreme Court Justices: D. E. MORGAN, of Ramsey; JOHN KNAUF, of Stutsman.
Commissioner of Agriculture: W. C. GIBBS, of Morton.
Railroad Commissioners: C. S. DIEBEM, of LaMoure; ERICK STAFNE, of Richland; SIMON WESTBY, of Pierce.

Sentiment to be Inculcated.
Let reverence of law be breathed by every mother to the living babe that settles 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.
—Abraham Lincoln.

FARM WASTAGE.

It is a notorious fact that the wastage on the farms of the northwest are the wonder of men who are accustomed to see the economy practiced by the farmers in the east and in Europe. In fact the material which is wasted on the farms in this part of the country would afford a splendid revenue to the people who must make every nook and corner of the farm yield a profit.

It is possible that binder twine can be made from flax straw and that instead of this material being allowed to waste on the farm it could be converted into an article which is absolutely essential in the harvesting of the crop. It is also true that the wheat straw which so far in the development of the northwest has only been a burden to be gotten rid of by burning, may be converted into market paper which would find a ready sale.

But to realize the advantages of converting these otherwise waste products into merchantable material, there must be some consideration given to the securing of manufactures. It would be a losing proposition to ship our straw to New York in order to have it converted into paper. So would it be a loss to ship our flax fiber to St. Paul for the purpose of having it manufactured into binder twine to be sold back to North Dakota farmers.

But if the factories for the conversion of both of these waste products were located in North Dakota the raw material could be procured at small cost, and at the same time the farmers would realize a considerable income from a source which is now an absolute non-producer.

Then again as has been demonstrated repeatedly in these columns, the location of factories in this state will enable the farmers to diversify with small crops without materially diminishing the value of the cereals which must ever remain the money producer of this country. If Grand Forks has a few factories employing a few thousand men the farmers for miles around could engage in the raising of cabbage, beans, potatoes, peas, sweet corn and scores of other vegetables which could be sold to people so employed at a decidedly good profit. So many of these could be grown that all of them could not fall in any one year.

None of these crops would add materially to the bank account of the producer after his annual expense account had been deducted. But the latter could be easily made in this way and in case the wheat or flax should fail, it would not be necessary to mortgage the next season. And in the event of the regular crops not being failures it would allow a larger amount to be placed to the credit of the farmer in the bank.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

It has been said that the south experiences no such political fights nor party strife such as serve for embellishments in the average campaigns in the north. This idea which is prevalent in the north comes from the fact that there is in fact

no party divisions in nearly every southern state.

When the national conventions have been held, both the great political parties place the solid south in the democratic column and no effort is made by the republicans as a rule to change a single state, and hardly so much as a single congressional district. The democratic party does not control the south by its own efforts but by the lack of effort on the part of its political opponents.

The democrats rule by virtue of arbitrary methods which would not be tolerated in any other part of the country. To illustrate the methods used, the legislature of Louisiana has recently introduced a primary election law copied from one which has been in operation in Georgia for about ten years.

The new law prescribes the usual qualifications of those who may exercise the elective franchise so far as residence, age and other minor requisites are concerned. It also prescribes the qualifications that a voter to participate in the primaries of a party must be a member of that party in good faith; that he must either have demonstrated this fact by having voted that party's ticket in the preceding election or must take the pledge of party fealty.

But this is not enough to meet the needs and demands of Louisiana democrats. In order to safeguard their party primaries they have found it necessary to provide that the state central committee shall have the power to prescribe "one additional qualification."

This peculiar feature of the law looks decidedly innocent on its face and would not attract much attention in the north. But the reason for the enactment of the law and its practical purpose is clearly defined in the following excerpt from the New Orleans Times-Democrat:
"This is to cover the question of color and to allow the democratic state central committee to allow none but white men to participate in a democratic primary. It was impossible to put this qualification in a primary law covering the republican as well as the democratic parties, as it was considered dangerous from a constitutional point of view to draw race distinctions in an act passed by the legislature. The responsibility of striking negroes out of an official primary is thus shouldered on the state central committee. It cannot be said that any special faction or interest favored this provision for it is the sentiment of very nearly all the white democrats of Louisiana."

Is it any wonder that with such provisions in the primary laws that the only people who now vote the republican ticket are prevented from participating in the primaries and that when the polls are closed there is always a majority for the ticket supported by the white democrats. There can be no party strife for it is all eliminated by the operation of law in advance.

SUMMER RECREATION.

It is undoubtedly true, and it is a pity, that ten people know how to work to one who knows how to rest, or to play. There is an idle class who serve no good purpose in the general economy, and who, as a rule, bore themselves unspcakably in trying to spend their entire lives in play, but they are not very numerous.

The average man and woman are workers in some sphere of honorable toil and usefulness, and generally are industrious and devoted to their work, sometimes too much so, for they allow it to absorb all their energy and interest to such an extent that they lose all capacity to get out of their rut and find the recreation and refreshment they need by changing their physical environment and mental atmosphere. To such people a vacation is mere vacuity, whereas it should furnish what the word recreation implies—a recreation—a complete refurbishment of body and mind.

Worn and fagged by a year of incessant grind, what can one best do with the summer break that comes to most, to get all that is possible out of it? Of course there must be first rest, and a considerable amount of real loafing and physical idleness is admissible.

Dismiss business and worry from the mind, relax every nerve and muscle, and lie on the grass and listen to the birds and the whispering treetops, change your diet to simple count-

try fare, and keep always within reach a good book, something light and amusing if you will, but let it be literature, something worth while, not trash, and preferably, something that will bring you into sympathy with, and give you insight into the beauties and wonders of nature all about you.

Then, when the tired feeling is gone, explore the region, whatever it may be, where you have chosen to pass your holiday. Tramp through some leafy forest glade, observe the varied living things of fields and woods, till you know their haunts and their habits. Learn the flowers and plants.

When you have a general acquaintance with all that you see in a ramble and can enter fully into the enjoyment of the lavish beauty and interest which the country in summer everywhere affords to those who choose to avail themselves of it, it is well to select a hobby and make yourself master of some one department of nature. It matters little what it is. Take which ever happens to interest you most—geology, mineralogy, botany, ornithology or entomology.

There is great virtue in a hobby of any kind, for if the time ever comes, as we hope it may to all, when there is a breathing spell before the closing scene, and the necessity for daily grinding toil may be laid aside, it is a great thing to have a familiar and friendly hobby to ride gently down the declining slope to the banks of the river which at must finally cross.

Of course, there will be many to whom nature appeals but little, or only in a general way, and who will never care to follow or study any of her special manifestations. For them ample recreation can be found in many varieties of outdoor life.

Hunting, fishing, boating, camping, tennis and golf—all furnish healthful sport and mental and bodily renewal. But have something in mind for your vacation, so that it shall not be passed in mere idleness, listless loafing, but will send you back to your work fresh and vigorous to cope with whatever of trial or struggle another year may have in store for you.

ONE TRUST DISSOLVED.

The Sewer Pipe Trade association, known as the sewer pipe trust, being under investigation by a federal grand jury at Jamestown, N. Y., on a charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law, decided to imitate Davy Crockett's coon and assured the district attorney if he would not shoot it would come down.

The charge against the association was the maintenance of an agreement for the division of territory and the fixing of prices. This was admitted by the proposition of its attorney to dissolve the trust if the prosecution was abandoned.

The district attorney "having in view the wholesome and salutary effect of the dissolution of this trust to the people at large and as no other end could be gained" agreed to postpone the investigation until the trust had an opportunity to submit to the attorney general proof of its absolute and final dissolution.

If the dissolution is followed by competition the effect upon prices should be noticeable. But there may be skeptics who will point out that the discovery that one form of agreement in restraint of trade is illegal does not always lead to that outcome. For the moment, however, the government can congratulate itself upon the dissolution of one trust and hope that the public will find it as wholesome and salutary as predicted.

The accidental omission of Prof. Stockwell's name from the republican ticket as originally published in The Evening Times—an error which appears to have also been made by several other papers in the state, notably the Minot Reporter and Lisbon Free Press—is the subject of advice comment by the Plaindealer and the Herald, either one of which may be depended upon to sneeze when the other takes snuff. Thoughtful people will concede that fault-finding of this character is pretty small business, especially when the Herald, which has always assumed to reform things generally, has not as yet deemed it expedient to explain the connection of its editor with that 36 per cent printing graft. Perhaps the Plaindealer, if it would, might find time to throw some light upon its pal's part in the successful conspiracy to rob the tax payers.

Notwithstanding its hypocritical solicitude for the political fortunes of Prof. Stockwell the Herald has thus far signally failed to extend its support—such as it is—to the republican ticket of which that gentleman is an important factor.

He Coughed Up.

"Mr. Spotcash," said the reformed sport "we want to buy a thousand crullers for the wife's picnic. Can you give us something?"
"Yes," answered the merchant. "Here's \$5."
"Thanks, Mr. Spotcash. I told the boys, by George, it was dollars to doughnuts you'd cough up liberal!"

RUSSIAN WHEAT SITUATION BECOMES CRITICAL

The Heavy Rains and Peasant Strikes Greatly Reduce Their Exportation Supplies

Red Rust Causes Northwest to Go Backward

Present Promise Is For the Largest Flax Crop in Country's History

Conditions Warrant A Very Big Advance In the Stock Market

WHEAT The break in the rains in Russia was of short duration as they are again reported as being general. Cables say that there is grave danger of the loss reaching the enormous total of 50 per cent in Odessa and Azof as a result of the downpour. This is really out of the question as it would have been about the same sized crop as last year and possibly 25,000,000 more. This would make the total crop about 75,000,000 bushels. As we raised 725,000,000 bushels last year and our exports up to date are 100,000,000 and we have about 50,000,000 left in all positions, it would seem that domestic requirements are about 600,000,000 bushels as we carried about 30,000,000 over from the year before last.

Manitoba also sent many reports of damage from black rust in that province. We believe that the yield in the northwest will be considerable under the fine promise of a week or ten days ago.

We think that wheat is worth the money and that purchases made now will net handsome returns to the buyer before showing any material loss.

FLAX We have been bullish on the seed for some time on the strong foreign situation but we now believe that flax is a sale on all bulges. The area seeded to flax this year according to the government report of July 10 is 2,661,000 acres as compared with 2,547,000 acres last year. This same authority makes the estimated yield 29,271,000 bushels against last year's estimate of 27,700,000 bushels.

Reports received at this office from numerous points in North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota say the crop has greatly improved in every section since the first of July and that it is growing fast and will, barring unforeseen accidents, be the largest and best crop ever raised in the history of the country.

Semi-official India reports make the exportable supply of seed in the country 24,000 tons more this year than last. The Argentine crop was very short last, but best authorities claim that the average in that country this year will be 8 to 10 per cent larger than last year.

Demands for linseed oil show no increase in the domestic markets and about the only demand for our large receipts comes from the foreigners and we do not believe that this demand will prove sufficient to hold prices at present levels for any great length of time.

STOCKS The conditions of the country in general were never so favorable for a big bull market in stocks as at present. We will harvest the greatest crops ever raised in this country and foreigners will have to buy them from us at good figures, as their crops are in order. The great activity in building all over the country is not only helping to give employment to all classes of labor, but is also furnishing a big and steel companies to their capacity to handle the enormous increase in orders. This with all the new equipments ordered by the railroads have put these companies in the position where they are now earning more than ever before. This will result in putting steel common on a dividend paying basis again in the near future and its friends say that it will again sell at 60 and the preferred which has always paid 7 per cent at 140 or 150 and maybe higher.

As the earnings of the railroads are so great, and the prospects for another year of unparalleled prosperity assured by the large crops it will be seen that they can easily be put up 10 to 30 points and still be on a reasonable paying basis.

We advise purchases now and on reactions and would not wait for the big bulges that are almost sure to come.

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A CAR REPAIRER KILLED IN FARGO

Paul Matthey Meets a Horrible Death by Being Run Over by a Train.

PEAGUE KILLED IN SAME SPOT

Special to The Evening Times.
Fargo, N. D., July 27.—The lifeless body of Paul Matthey, employed as foreman of the car repairers of the Great Northern, was found this morning about 1 o'clock by men walking along the tracks towards Moorhead.

The corpse lay beside the track and was nearly stepped upon by the passers in the darkness. The body had been literally cut in two, half lying on each side of the rail. The mutilation was horrible, the jaw being split open, arms cut off and body severed completely.

The man had evidently been struck some distance from where the body was found and dragged along, mangled and grinding it into an unrecognizable pulp. The spot where he was killed was less than fifty feet from where Victor Peague lost his life in a similar manner about a month ago. Deceased was about 45 years old, married and a trusted employe of the railroad company.

ANOTHER BANK FOR HOPE, N. D.

The Application Approved by Comptroller of Currency for New Institution.

RURAL ROUTES AND CARRIERS

New Rural Routes.
The following rural delivery routes have been established:
Sawyer, Ward county, additional service on Route 2, population served 484, residing in 115 houses; Maddock, Benson county, additional service on Routes 3, 4 and 5, serving a population of 1,260, residing in 315 houses.

A WOMAN'S WAY.

The world is full of heroines. Who's braver than an outlaw? In circuses they face the lions. But when the storm has passed away, the trouble disappears. Why is it that they always say "She then burst forth in tears?"
A sudden panic thrills the school. The children rush to death. The teacher, calm and cool, controls them with her breath. But when the horrid fear is quelled, the tumult once more sleeps. Why is it by some force impelled, she sits right down and screams?

PEEK-A-BOO WAIST, CORSET TABOOED

Dean of Women at Wisconsin University Says They Must Go.

FOR BIG SHOES, ROUND GARTERS

Associated Press to The Evening Times.
Madison, Wis., July 27.—In a lecture at the state university today, Miss Abby S. Mayhew, dean of women at the university, condemned the "peek-a-boo" waists, light lecing and petticoats. Large shoes, necks and round garters were favored. She said: "We are never going to be free so long as we wear petticoats. Women will never have perfect freedom unless she wears a gymnasium. The costumes I am not advocating this for the present day, but perhaps in a century we shall grow to it."

IT'S ALL RIGHT NOW.

She wept. Her red lips quivered and adown her cheeks she shed tears. She looked at me and strove in vain to speak. Her grief choked back the words that she would have said. She bowed her head and groped out blindly for her handkerchief.
She wept. Not then alone, but for whole day she cried. Her anguish slept. But woke again with her desire denied. Her face grew pale; her eyes reproachfully would look. And then once more her form with passion shook. And I—think that I could be so base!

MEAT INSPECTION PLANS DIVULGED

To Cover All Slaughtering and Packing of Meats Not Exempted by Secretary.

ARE STRINGENT THROUGHOUT

Associated Press to The Evening Times.
Washington, July 27.—Secretary Wilson today made public the regulations under the new law governing the inspection of meat products for interstate and foreign trade. They do not, however, cover the subject of the interstate transportation of meat or the microscopic investigation of pork for export. Regulations on these subjects, it was stated, will be issued later. The regulations issued today are stringent throughout and are in line with the best authorities on all subjects of sanitation, preservatives, dyes, chemicals and condemnation of diseased carcasses. General regulations inspection shall cover all slaughtering, packing meat, canning, salting, rendering or similar establishments, in whole or in part, enter into interstate or foreign commerce, unless exempted from inspection by the secretary of agriculture.

The Emperor at the Phone.

"The Emperor of Germany," said a telephone inspector, "is a great user of the phone. A peculiar etiquette must be observed in Germany in talking to him over the wire.
" 'In the first place, the emperor never gives his name. After calling a man up he doesn't begin with 'Hello! This is Bill, or anything of that sort. He begins with the imperial phrase, 'I command that.'
" 'All the officials of Germany know that 'I command that' thundered over the phone means the Kaiser is talking to them.
" 'When the emperor is through his conversation he doesn't say 'Good-by,' or 'That's all.' He hangs up the receiver and stalks away. What's the result? The result of that custom is that the official at the other end of the wire, no matter how lofty he may be, has to stand with the receiver at his ear for five or six minutes longer, not sure whether he is thinking up something further to say.'—Cincinnati Inquirer.