

THE EVENING TIMES

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1905

PRINTED EVERY WEEK DAY IN THE YEAR

THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY (INCORPORATED) PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS

Address all communications to The Evening Times, Grand Forks, N. D.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Table with columns for DAILY and WEEKLY rates, including One Year, Six Months, Three Months, and One Month.

Subscribers desiring address changed must send former address as well as new one

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

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1906.



REPUBLICAN TICKET

- Congressional: Members of Congress—A. J. GRONNA, of Nelson. T. F. MARSHALL, of Dickey. State: Governor—E. Y. SARLES, of Traill. Lieutenant Governor—R. S. LEWIS, of Cass. Secretary of State—ALFRED BLAISDELL, of Ward. Treasurer—A. PETERSON, of Sargent. Auditor—H. L. HOLMES, of Pembina. Supt. of Public Instruction—W. L. STUCKWELL, of Walsh. Insurance Commissioner—E. C. COOPER, of Grand Forks. Attorney General—F. M. CULLEN, of Foster. Supreme Court Justices—D. E. MORGAN, of Ramsey. JOHN KNAUF, of Sully. Commissioner of Agriculture—W. C. GILBREATH, of Morton. Railroad Commissioners—C. S. DIESEN, of LaMoure. ERICK STAFNE, of Richland. SIMON WESTBY, of Pierce. Legislative: State Senator Sixth District—H. P. RYAN. House of Representatives: Fifth District—ED. CHURCH. THOMAS H. PUGH. T. E. TUFT. Sixth District—S. G. SELLASON. M. IVERSON. Seventh District—JOHN A. SORLEY. W. S. DEAN. ARNE P. HAUGEN. County: Auditor—Charles Allen. Register of Deeds—Henry Hancock. Clerk of Court—M. W. Spaulding. State's Attorney—J. B. Wineman. Treasurer—Don McDonald. Sheriff—O. G. Hanson. County Judge—K. Hassell. Coroner—A. E. Rowland. Surveyor—Thomas Lawson. Supt. of Schools—W. L. Calder. County Justices—Theo. Holton, I. McLaughlin, Martin Larson, Robt. Petron. County Constables—H. A. Peterson, F. W. Hennessy, Peter Johnson, Jas. Mahoy. County Commissioners: Second District—J. R. Toupin. Third District—James Murphy. Fourth District—P. N. Koromo. Fifth District—Robert Hadow.

Let reverence of law be breathed by every mother to the rising 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.—Abraham Lincoln.

THE COUNTY CAMPAIGN.

The republican campaign in this county which will be opened on Wednesday of next week will be something of a record breaker in the way of energy. The committee recognizes the fact that the voters are desirous of knowing the principles and the men for whom they are asked to vote in the coming contest, and in as much as the county ticket is one worthy of the support of any voter who desires the best men for public positions and the best principles in the government of the state and nation, it is the purpose of the committee to give the ticket the widest publicity possible.

The campaign will be of the old school which has to some extent been suffered to languish in recent years. The candidates will go out to the various sections of the county and discuss the issues of the campaign before the voters. They will state where they stand on all matters in which the public is interested and will be able to give a reason for the faith that is in them.

Best of all it will be a campaign of political discussion not personal abuse. It is recognized in this age that politics are matters of principle and that the carrying out of these principles by the party is what endangers the welfare of the state and the nation. It must be conceded also that men who are honest may differ politically, even though one of them be radically wrong. Discussion of political questions are not in their proper sense attacks upon the character of the men who entertain such views. In the county campaign there will be no mincing of matters so far as political principles are concerned, but those who hope to see personalities enter into the same will be disappointed.

That the campaign which has been outlined for the party in the county will result in an overwhelming majority for the ticket can not be doubted, and victory will certainly perch triumphantly on the banners of the party in Grand Forks county when the polls close on the sixth of next November.

SELLING THE SCHOOL LANDS.

The complaint which was filed with the county commissioners of this county recently stating that one of the school quarters of land had become so foul from noxious weeds that it was in fact a menace to the good

farms in that portion of the county, serves to call attention to the fact that the school lands in this state would be more valuable to the public if they were placed on the market and sold. They would then be converted into productive farms, and while the danger complained of in the communication mentioned might not be entirely eliminated, there would at least be some method of compelling the owner to rid the land of the dangerous weeds.

It has been the contention of the Evening Times that the state would be better served by placing the greater portion of the school lands on the market, even against the arguments, which are not without their weight, that the state school and institution funds are now overburdened with cash which the board finds trouble in investing in compliance with the law. It may be admitted also that the interest received from the investment of the purchase money of the school lands would not be as great as would the increase in the value of the lands. But while the lands would advance in value they would not be farmed, but the owner would pay taxes on them just the same as though he were the owner in fee. So that in a business way the interest on the purchase price and the taxes should be set off against the increase in the value of the lands.

But the reasons for the sale of the land are not entirely of a mercenary character. The development of the country itself is worth considerable. In some portions of the state the large quantities of school lands makes the sections in which such lands are located look like a desert. The non-productive character of the land under the present conditions hinders the development of the towns which are dependent upon the prosperity of the country. The hundreds of acres of land which lie dormant and uncultivated under the existing conditions would if they were converted into productive farms add very materially to the wealth of the communities in which they are located.

The conversion of the school land areas into fields of waving grain and farms which support in luxury a number of people would increase our importance as a state just the same as the settlement of the government lands have made a great commonwealth out of the wilderness.

REGULATING THE TRUSTS.

While the democratic party in this and other states is parading itself as the great destroyer of the trusts of the country, it is well to stop sufficiently long to investigate what has been done by the two great political parties along this line. A comparison will be interesting as well as instructive. In justice to the democracy it must be admitted that it has only been in full control of the government but once since it went out in rebellion against the nation itself in 1860, and that for a period of four years only, and that during that time it was engaged in constructing a free trade law which brought the country to the very verge of starvation. It is the good fortune of that party to have a decidedly short history which it has done everything possible in its power to have the public forget.

Let us see what the republican party has promised and what it has done in fulfillment of that promise in the way of regulating the trusts. In his message to congress dated December 6, 1904, President Roosevelt said: "The American people need to proceed, step by step, without halt and without hurry, in eliminating, or at least in minimizing, whatever of mischief or of evil there is to interestate commerce in the conduct of the great corporations."

That was not only the statement of the president, but it was the promise of the party which had elected him to the office which he was soon to assume, not because of the death of a lamented successor, but because of the votes of the American people. Pursuing that policy and backed at every step by the republicans in both houses of congress, without the blare of trumpets and the display of gaudy political tinsel, he has carried out the work. Under the existing laws at that time prosecutions were instituted against a number of parties supposed to be violating the same and among the firms found guilty are the following, though they are only a part of the list, together with the fines imposed in each case:

Wells & Price, Kentucky (October 13, 1906), for false billing and weighing, \$15,000; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway (June 29, 1900), for charging less than published rates, \$15,000; Zorn et al. (October 24, 1905), for receiving rebates, \$1,025 each, three defendants, \$3,075; Price & Wells, Kentucky (March 13, 1906), for conspiracy in restraint of trade, fined \$1,025 each, two defendants, \$2,050; Thomas & Taggart, Missouri (June 22, 1906), for conspiracy to obtain rebates, fined \$6,000 and \$4,000, respectively. Thomas sentenced to six months in jail; Taggart sentenced to three months in jail; Swift & Co., Missouri (June 22, 1906), for receiving rebates, \$15,000; Armour Packing Company, Missouri (June 22, 1906), for receiving rebates, fined \$15,000; Cudahy Packing Company, Missouri (June 22, 1906), for receiving rebates, fined \$15,000; Nelson Morris & Co., Missouri (June 22, 1906), for receiving rebates, fined \$15,000; Well et al., Illinois (September, 1905), for conspiracy to obtain rebates, fined \$25,000; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway et al. (April 20, 1906), for granting and receiving rebates, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy fined \$40,000; Miller fined \$10,000; Bernham & Santa Fe Railway (June, 1906), for granting rebates, fined \$15,000.

In addition to these prosecutions conducted by the department of justice, a republican congress gave the country the most comprehensive rate regulation law ever placed on the statute books of any nation. It did this calmly and deliberately and with no blarney declarations from the housetops such as have marked the vain boastings of every leader of the democratic party except Judge Parker and he is now merely one of the things which the democrats hope to have the people forget.

It is clear that the only sensible legislation for the regulation of the trusts has been proposed and enacted by the republican party and that when the other party had the power it never even thought of considering such a matter. Candidate Burke is aware that the acts of a political party are worth a thousand times more than its unfulfilled promises as a basis upon which to judge its worth. What can he say against the record of the republican party on the trust question and in favor of his own?

SUCCESSFUL, NOT SPECTACULAR.

The return of Secretary Root from his swing around the South American circle comes at a time when public attention is attracted elsewhere, but it will be unfair and unwise to conclude that because the secretary of state's mission was not spectacular it must therefore have been unsuccessful. True, there may be a barrenness of direct result; he may bring home no tidings of great things accomplished; but that was not the purpose of his journey. This purpose, a better understanding between South and North America, is not to be accomplished by a speech or two. It is enough if a beginning has been made, if only a doubt has been created as to the current misconceptions of our attitude toward our sister republics.

As a matter of fact, both this country and the South American nations are more interested in events of Europe than in those of the people at the other end of our continent. For instance, had Mr. Root's mission been followed it closely. Because it was in South America there was little public interest in his progress. And what is true of us is true of South America. Mr. Root's tour was designed to overcome this, to show the solidarity of the continental interests. He may not have made progress among the rabid haters of North America, but he has undoubtedly made an impression upon the governments and the people. His mission, it is fair to assume, has been as successful as could have been expected, if not as great as might have been wished for, but he has had time to do little more than sow the seed that we may hope will ultimately bring forth the fruit of sympathetic and fraternal relationship.

The spectacle of Hearst accepting a nomination from Murphy whom he has called a thief fit only for prison stripes, and Murphy nominating for governor an adventurer whom he has denounced as a murderer's accomplice, must give the local democracy political nausea when they attempt to explain the thing.

Just a word to the over-zealous state democracy. Does that party ever deny party allegiance where it has safe majorities? For instance, do the democrats of Texas ever advocate a non-partisan judiciary or advocate the voting of anything but the party ticket? Will Candidate Burke please answer?

A recent issue of Bryan's Commoner says the people can not be fooled and the election returns in 1896 and 1900 seem to have verified the statement.

Nobody has yet said that Burke if elected would have the business firmness to veto the appropriation bill if it exceeded the probable income.

MOVE RURAL ROUTES.

Congressman Gronna Active in Providing the Farmers With Free Delivery.

Congressman A. J. Gronna has been strongly interested in the question of extending the rural free delivery throughout the state ever since his in-

roduction into office. Already he has been successful in having a large number of new ones established and is desirous that this great benefit to the farming communities should be still further extended. During the first of the week, at his earnest solicitation a government postoffice inspector was at Michigan looking over the conditions with a view of having two tri-weekly routes established from that place. It is more than probable that within a short time, as soon as arrangements can be completed, orders will be issued for the establishment of these routes. Mr. Gronna has also urged that steps be taken for establishing three routes to run out of Lakota. The necessary blanks for the signatures of those who desire the routes are on file at the postoffice, and it is urged upon all farmers east, south and west of here in particular, that they call at the postoffice and attach their name to the petitions. While Mr. Gronna can do much to assist in having these routes established the hearty cooperation of the residents along the routes is necessary. Each route will be from 24 to 30 miles in length.—Lakota American.

FOR PERJURY.

Trial of Loring W. Jordan Will Be Commenced This Morning.

Fargo Morning Call: Charged with perjury in connection with a land-office filing Loring W. Jordan will be placed on trial in the federal court this morning in case the witnesses who have been subpoenaed arrive in the city as expected.

The accused was indicted at the last session of the federal grand jury in this city and the case against him is one of several which the special agents of the land office department have been working on recently.

The case promises to be hotly contested. The defendant has retained W. S. Lusk of Wahpeton and Lee & Fowler of this city. The government will be represented by United States District Attorney Rourke and Assistant United States District Attorney Townsend.

Pulse of the Press

A Joke: Sure Enough!

(Walhalla Mountaineer.) The editor of the Evening Press assumes a humorous vein which has the appearance of being strained to meet the occasion. The Press is right, however, in appearing humorous at this time—it will be mournful for a long time after election. The bright intellect that cast a reluctant blaze in Indiana will not reach the sublime height of glory anticipated in North Dakota.

Labor Notes

New Orleans plumbers' strike is ended.

Nailmakers in England get \$3 a week, and in this country \$30.

Shoemakers in Austria get \$7 a week, while in Lynn they get \$12.

The Cement Workers held their 4th annual convention in Buffalo recently.

The International Lathers' union has 201 locals in the United States and Canada.

The lithographers' strike in New York city has been in force now for five months.

AMUSEMENTS

The Belle of Japan. It is indeed good news to our theatergoers to know that we are to have "The Belle of Japan" at the Metropolitan theater tonight. We shall hear a lot of good singing, see interesting and amusing dancing, and a company of clever people who can entertain, augmented by beautiful costumes,

count on a well spent evening if they attend the performance.

The College Widow.

Most plays soon pass into the limbo of things forgotten, but "The College Widow," which comes to the Metropolitan next Monday has all the earmarks of permanency. It does not take long for a play to prove itself

States rather exceeded expectations, for "The College Widow" has made new records wherever it has been produced; and most remarkable of all, it returns to attract, in most instances, even greater attention and patronage. Not since the lamented Charles H. Hoyt was at his best, has anyone come within reaching distance of his laurels until Mr. Ade wrote "The College

Advertisement for 'Some of the Pretty Women in THE COLLEGE WIDOW.' featuring portraits of Estella Dale, Elizabeth Van Sell, Patty Allison, Louise Rutter, Frances Chase, and Helen Torrey.

scenery and mechanical and electrical effects, in short it is the style of a performance to please all classes.

A Messenger Boy. Geo. D. Sweets "A Messenger Boy" that is to appear at the Metropolitan Saturday evening is one of the best melodramas that is playing the north-west this year and everybody can

either a success or a failure, and from its opening performance, "The College Widow's" triumph was unmistakably foreshadowed. Author George Ade, confident, knew it then. Producer Henry W. Savage, more confident, knew it. Every actor in the cast felt it in his bones. But its really unparalleled conquest of each large city and every section of the United

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

That Covers Your Risk Fully

WE ISSUE A LIBERAL AND COMPREHENSIVE POLICY COVERING AUTOMOBILES ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES OR CANADA, WHILE IN BUILDINGS, IN USE ON THE ROAD, ON RAILROAD CARS, STEAMSHIPS OR OTHER CONVEYANCES

This Policy Covers

- actual loss or damage by FIRE, including EXPLOSION, SELF-IGNITION and LIGHTNING. Also while on Railroad Cars, against loss or damage by DERAILMENT or COLLISION of such railroad cars. Also while on Steamships, against marine perils only of STRANDING, SINKING, BURNING or COLLISION with another vessel. Also THEFT, ROBBERY or PILFERAGE in excess of \$25.00 on each occasion by persons others than those in the employment, service or household of the assured. NO RESTRICTIONS OR LIMITATIONS as to the use of the Automobile, or the use or storage of gasoline. NO DEDUCTION MADE for Loss Paid but Policy Continued for Full Amount Until End of the Term. AN ARBITRATION CLAUSE is inserted in the policy for the protection of the Assured, in case of a difference of opinion as to extent of damages and expenses incurred by Assured in saving the Automobile or preventing further damage are covered by the policy.

Policies Written Anywhere in North Dakota or Minnesota. Send for specification form, complete and return same, and we will quote rates

The HATCHER BROTHERS CORPORATION GRAND FORKS AND FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

ALSO insurance against bank burglary, daylight hold-ups, messenger and registered mail losses. ALSO bonds for employees occupying any position of trust, banks securing deposits of state, county or other funds, warehouse permits for elevator companies, elevator company employees, druggists permits. ALSO all classes and descriptions of fire or burglar proof safes, round or square door; vault doors and steel work built to order. Goods carried in stock and shipments made promptly.