

THE EVENING TIMES.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1911.

ANTI-RECIPROcity CONVENTION.

A state convention is hereby called to meet in the city of Grand Forks on April 4, 1911, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The farmers and all others interested in the defeat of this measure, are requested to meet in convention in each county not later than March 31, and name at least ten delegates to said state convention.

And it is further requested that such county conventions circulate and have signed petitions to the senators and representatives in congress from this state protesting against the ratification of said agreement, thereby proving that the protest against the same is state wide.

Don McDonald, Grand Forks. Joe M. Devine, Minot. M. F. Hegge, Hatton. E. C. Olgard, McVieille. R. S. Lewis, Fargo. Morton Page, Fargo. T. Twitchell, Fargo.

J. G. Brown, Wheatland. A. Egeland, Bismarck. J. W. Scott, Gilby. A. I. Hunter, Grand Forks. L. Stinson, Grand Forks. A. Vetch, Grand Forks. J. E. McCarthy, Leeds. Geo. Hyslop, Grand Forks. U. L. Burdick.

E. J. Lander, Grand Forks. H. L. Holmes, Bathurst. Stephen Collins, Grand Forks. A. E. Hutchinson, Minnewaukon.

THE COWAN CASE.

In accordance with its policy of giving its readers reliable news, the Times has sent its city editor, H. D. Paulson, to Bismarck to cover the Cowan impeachment trial.

Mr. Paulson has covered the last two sessions of the state legislature, was the Times correspondent when the impeachment was brought in the house and is familiar with the detail of legislative work as well as personally acquainted with every member of the senate as well as the attorneys for both the prosecution and the defence.

He is, therefore, far better qualified to give Times readers a better and more reliable history of the trial than a correspondent would be who is new to the legislative work and unacquainted with the men who are engaged in it.

The Times has refrained from taking part in any controversy on the merits of the case, believing that it is not the province of any fair newspaper to manufacture sentiment in such a case any more than it is to try people charged with crime by the publication of evidence and conclusions before a hearing is had in court.

grade of wheat on the same day in the nearest town on the Canadian side. The differences are so striking that the figures will bear repetition now as an answer to the argument that the tariff on wheat is no advantage to the North Dakota farmer. The figures follow:

Table with columns: United States, Canada, Miles apart. Rows include locations like Kermil, Portal, St. John, Hannah, Neche, Sarles, Antler, Pembina, Westhope, Gretna, Lytleton, Westhope, Malita, St. John, Hansboro, Portal, Jan. 11, 1911, Walhalla.

Here is a condition and not a theory. Actual figures prove that on those dates wheat was worth from ten to seventeen cents a bushel more in the United States than it was in Canada, even at points which were only a few miles apart and in the case of Portal in the same town, a street only dividing Portal from North Portal.

The reciprocity agreement proposes to take the American farmers market and give it to the Canadian farmer without the slightest recompense. It is a horse trade that would make David Harum turn over in his grave.

The difference in barley prices on the two sides of the line is even more pronounced. Here are two points which show that Canada will practically swipe our barley market:

Table with columns: Location, Price. Rows include Pembina, Emerson, Gretna, Neche, Gretna.

The difference between Neche and Gretna, only two miles apart, is twenty-eight cents. Now if barley is admitted free, can it not be seen at a glance that the American market would be flooded with Canadian barley and the price forced down to the Canadian level?

But the brewers were more important than the farmers, for while they were given access to the great virgin barley fields of Canada by means of free trade, Canada very carefully protected her own malsters by retaining the old duty of forty-five cents per hundred pounds on barley malt.

Thus, while the American buying market is given to Canada, there is no plan by which the American malsters can extend their trade into Canada by a lower tariff. The American farmer loses his market, and the market for the manufactured product is not extended.

The result will be the supplying of the American market with Canadian barley and no increased market for barley products in Canada. The American farmer is skinned without recourse. In a word the agreement proposes to give Canadian farmers the high priced market of \$2,000,000 people in exchange for the low priced market of 7,000,000 people.

NEW INDUSTRIAL METHODS.

The preparations being made by a large Pennsylvania coal company to build an enormous power plant at the mouth of its mines for the purpose of converting the coal into electricity and transmitting the current over high-tension lines to towns and cities miles away will undoubtedly be watched with interest by many allied industries.

No doubt the plan is altogether feasible, since it is not to be supposed that an investment of more than \$10,000,000 would be contemplated unless the scheme had been passed upon favorably by those qualified to render expert advice.

Primarily, the proposed new method of operation is expected to cut down the expense of transportation, in which also there is no little waste. Instead of the comparatively crude system of hauling the coal for miles, later to be utilized as heat, light and power, the energy of the carbon will be transformed into immediately available form and be sent as a finished product, instead of as raw material, to its destination.

There is also an immense saving in view through the use of millions of tons of culm, dust and slack, which now largely goes to waste, despite the growth of late in the briquette industry, which has for its object the converting of this material into a product of economic value.

The whole project is in line with modern business methods, which look upon no feature of conservation and reduction of expense as too trifling for serious consideration. In the management of great industrial enterprises, as in the more unimportant transactions of life, it is the little things that count. In no one particular is there a greater opportunity for improvement in business methods than that offered right at the point of original production.

Hence the increased tendency toward centralization and absorption, until it has come to pass that many of the subordinate or supplementary industries have been completely eliminated.

In no other form is energy so readily capable of being utilized with

a minimum of loss as when it takes on that of the subtle electric fluid. With the most refined engines and machinery, it is estimated that less than five per cent of the working power of coal is utilized when steam is made to perform the labor. More and more electricity is engaged in the menial tasks of mankind, as well as in turning the wheels of manufacture.

The electric iron does the laundering, the electric cooker bakes the dinner, and the heating of the house in this cleanly and easily regulated manner is probably not far away. How ingenious and economical the devices now being placed on the market are is well illustrated by the form of the cooker, which is so constructed that all of the heat, in radiating outward, must pass through the material to be cooked.

Comparing this with the present method of cooking, where probably much less than one per cent of the heat from the range is really utilized, shows the immense saving of fuel made possible.

If, as some have thought, all the old fairy stories hold a hidden truth, then electricity is the counterpart of the fabled genie all powerful, yet subject to the command of the master. The only difference is we press the button instead of rubbing a lamp or ring.

Sanford Dodge. Tonight Sanford Dodge will present "The Merchant of Venice" at the Metropolitan theatre.

Mr. Dodge has received great praise for his rendition of Shylock and his supporting company is thoroughly capable. Tomorrow afternoon the play offered is "Romeo and Juliet" and at night "The Three Musketeers."

AMUSEMENTS

The Queen of the Moulin Rouge. That much talked of musical comedy, "The Queen of the Moulin Rouge" will be the attraction at the Metropolitan on Saturday for both matinee and night.

The production is under the management of Samuel E. Rork and comes here direct from a year's run in New York, six months' run in Chicago, a month's run in Boston, and a two months' run in Philadelphia. The book is by Paul M. Potter, with music by John T. Hall, and lyrics by Vincent Bryan, a trio of men who have each won distinction in their respective lines.

The book treats of night life in Paris, exactly as it exists, which affords an excellent opportunity for sumptuous stage settings, novel choruses and ballet features and an amazing array of superb costumes.

Havana. James T. Powers in the Messrs. Shubert's production of "Havana," an entertaining combination of music, movement and fun, will be shown at the Metropolitan theatre next Monday.

The music of the play is among the most delightful ever sent to this side from England, being classed as even better than the score of "Florodora." Mr. Powers, of course, is the principal comedy element and he is seen better in "Havana" than in times past. In "Havana" he plays the role of Samuel Nix, bos'un of the yacht Wasp.

He wears a red wig, has the same shrill falsetto voice, funny dances and the quick side remarks in the apt delivery of which he seems to be an especial master. Being in comic opera land, Nix, of course, is plunged into all sorts of trouble.

First of all, he is endeavoring to escape a deserted wife and runs into a hornet's nest in the form of a band of Cuban revolutionists. The police arrest Nix and are about to put him to death, when his wife comes forward to claim his life. During a brief bit of dialogue, one of the "hello" girls asks the bos'un: "How many men work on your ship?" "About half of them," he replies. At another time the sailor declares: "You are as mean as the man who was deaf and never told his barber." He asks the prima donna: "Do you know where there is a glass of beer that wants a nice little home?"

A Special Medicine for Kidney Ailments.

Many elderly people have found in Foley's Kidney Remedy a quick relief and permanent benefit from kidney and bladder ailments and from annoying urinary irregularities due to advancing years. Isaac N. Regan, Farmer, Mo., says: "Foley's Kidney Remedy effected a complete cure in my case and I want others to know of it." McGrath's Pharmacy.

Col. A. P. Sherwood of Ottawa, commissioner of police of Canada, was entertained most of the day by Chief of Police Sylvester of Washington who showed the Canadian around the city and gave him an opportunity to inspect the police department of Washington.

Col. Sherwood is a governor of the board of criminal identification, of which Maj. Sylvester is president. He has been commissioner of police for Canada for many years. Col. Sherwood tossed a bouquet to the police department of Washington, remarking that it is one of the most efficient of any city in this country, and had high praise for Washington's chief of police.

"Without casting any reflection upon the people of other countries, I may say that the people of Canada have a more wholesome respect for the law and the police power than those of any other nation," said Col. Sherwood. "They bow to the majesty of the law and the police power. A crowd may be belligerent and threatening, but a handful of police can quell the biggest mob. This is because the people respect the law. I

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Interesting Talks of Prominent Men from Different Localities.

The Portuguese monarchy will never be restored, and the republic will endure in some form, according to Louis H. Ayme, American consul general at Lisbon.

"It was the most gentlemanly little revolution I ever witnessed, and I have seen some in South and Central America," said Mr. Ayme, referring to the uprising which ended in the dethronement of Manuel and the proclamation of a republic. "The whole thing lasted a little more than twenty-nine hours, with a total of sixty-nine killed and some 400 injured, most of whom were noncombatants. When the firing had ceased the king and his mother had departed. The only one of the royal family who offered resistance was a brother of the late King Carlos, and his efforts were weak, but that he tried to defend the monarchy were applauded by the revolutionists.

"There is no likelihood that the Braganza monarchy ever will be restored or that the king or his mother will return to Portugal. The Braganza family, however, is very rich, and none of the property has been confiscated by the officers of the present government, nor will it be. King Manuel had a nominal salary of \$1,000 a day, but he didn't get it. He is a young chap, and courteous. That his amours with Gaby Deslys had anything to do with precipitating the revolution is not believed by any one in Portugal, but the uprising took place several weeks before it was expected.

"It was the result of many years of corrupt government, in which graft played an important part. For instance, on one of the late King Carlos' trips to London he was asked if he had purchased any automobiles. He replied that he had bought two, but the bills of the state showed that he had purchased fourteen. This is just a sample of the graft that is being uncovered by the new government. The benevolent despotism which has succeeded the reign of Manuel will doubtless give way to a good government. An election will be held shortly, and laws enacted.

"Today, and indeed ever since and before the brief revolution, Portugal is as peaceful as the city of Washington. During the short time the revolution was in progress there was no interruption of commerce, exchange was not affected, and, if anything, currency was appreciated.

"Portugal is a country in area about the size of Indiana, with a population about that of New York. It exports approximately \$30,000,000 worth of goods a year and imports \$60,000,000. This indicates that the Portuguese markets are worth striving for, yet the American merchants and manufacturers do not, apparently, care to cultivate them. A first-class trade could be built up. Just to illustrate, there are about 1,000 licensed automobiles in Lisbon, and of this number there are just two little runabouts of American make. Why is it? I do not know."

Mr. Ayme will spend two months' leave in this country before returning to Portugal.

"Gov. Harmon has been fortunate in the way events in the legislature of Ohio have turned," remarked Harry A. Clarke, a lawyer of Columbus. "The defeat of the Deas law, giving cities the right to vote wet or dry, for instance, was a mighty good thing for the governor, politically.

"As for the sentiment among Ohio people regarding the presidency, there seems to be a division. Bryan undoubtedly has a large following in Ohio, as he has in other states, and while it is admitted that he could not secure the nomination nor be elected, he will, it is believed, have a great deal to say about who will get the nomination. And inasmuch as it is pretty well known that Bryan does not favor the nomination of Gov. Harmon, Ohio people are doubtful whether the governor will get the state delegation in the convention. If, however, it should turn out that the nominees for president of both great political parties should be sons of the Buckeye state, I am exceedingly doubtful which candidate would carry the state, and I think this is the sentiment generally throughout the state.

"There is dissatisfaction among the Republicans of Ohio; no one who knows anything of politics can dispute that. But that, of course, is the case all over the country. Whether the president's stand on Canadian reciprocity has hurt or helped him is a question. There seems to be little doubt that the farmers are opposed to the agreement, but they are probably not as friendly to the president as before he began his campaign for reciprocity.

"I do not know for whom Ohio will be if Gov. Harmon is not a candidate, but I think the Democrats look upon Gov. Woodrow Wilson as available, and the impression is growing that he would make a strong candidate."

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Benner, Begg & Garvin. Broken Price Surprises On Ladies' House Slippers. Choose from an assortment of about three hundred pairs of ladies' comfort shoes in Juliets, strapped slippers and lace oxfords in vici kid; all hand turned soles; some with rubber heels; with patent leather tips and without. Regular \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$2.00 values. Extra Special for Tomorrow, Per Pair \$1.29. See Window Display. Benner, Begg & Garvin.

Three Interesting Pictures From the Scene of The "War" Maneuvers on the Texas Border. MEXICAN FEDERAL TROOPS GUARDING JUAREZ. TROOPS OF INFANTRY ON PRACTICE MARCH AT SAN ANTONIO. The upper picture shows a body of Mexican federal troops guarding the city of Juarez. In the middle is a troop of United States infantry on a practice march. The other picture shows members of the Twenty-eighth infantry preparing their beds for a night's rest after a day of tedious drilling.

CLIP YOUR HORSES! Before putting them at the spring work, clip off the long, thick winter coat that holds dirt and sweat and causes colds, coughs and other troubles. Clipped horses dry out quick. They rest well and their food does them good. You can clean them quicker and easier. Come in and Get One of These Stewart No. 1 Ball-Bearing Clipping Machines. Every Stable Should Have One. A. B. RHEINHART HARDWARE. mean success on Baking Day. Why run chances when you can be Sure? Give Best Results.

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