

FARMERS' AND WORKINGMEN'S CONFERENCE

Called at St. Paul to Urge 'Elimination of Parasites of Industry'—A Preliminary Mass Meeting at Fargo.

St. Paul, Sept. 8.—The success of the nation in the war against German autocracy depends in a large measure upon a square deal for both the farmers and the workingman, according to Benjamin C. Marsh of New York, executive secretary of the committee on the high cost of living. Mr. Marsh has arrived in St. Paul to cooperate with national headquarters of the Non-Partisan League in arranging plans for the conference of the producers and consumers which is to be held here on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The conference will discuss the new government price on wheat, to seek to determine what will be its effect and what is its relation to prices and profits on other necessities of life. The conference will seek to aid the government in establishing a consistent policy in regulating war prices and profits.

Mr. Marsh says that the elimination of the parasites of industry is now the main problem before the government in order to increase the efficiency of the nation in war and to allay the discontent likely to arise if the poor are made to bear the main burden of the war.

"We cannot afford to pay a bonus to men just for existing in these times of war," said Mr. Marsh. "A man is a slacker who does not do something to help the country win and to make it more efficient. The speculator and the war profiteer who are fighting the efforts of the government to stop their unfair practices are the real traitors."

"Prices of the necessities of life have gone up 85 per cent in three years and wages on the average only 25 per cent. The effect of bad housing and partial starvation due to high prices is shown in the poor physical condition of most of the 25,000 enrolled by the draft in New York."

"I believe that the interests of labor and the farmer are identical. The farmers realize that good wages are necessary to make a good market for their products and the wage workers realize that denying the farmers fair prices will only drive men off the farms, reduce the product and play into the hands of the food monopolists whose game just now is to make the working man think the only way to get cheap food is to make the farmer take less than his product is worth."

"I want to see this country victorious in the war and I am for everything that will promote its efficiency. I believe that such a conference as has been called here by the Non-Partisan League is going to be a valuable medium for promoting that efficiency."

The list of speakers at the St. Paul Conference includes many men of national fame and experts on production problems. High officers of organized labor are among those invited. Robert Bridges, the man who built the Seattle port enterprises, former United States Senator J. C. McLaurin of South Carolina and President H. J. Waters of Kansas Agricultural College are among those who have accepted invitations. Governor Frazier of North Dakota, President Ladd of North Dakota Agricultural College, and Congressman John M. Baer also will speak. Bodies of organized labor throughout the country and all leading farm organizations will participate. The conferences here will be preceded by a one day mass convention in Fargo.

MARINE KITS WANTED.
The Navy League at Washington requests women of the country to make a large number of kits for the marine corps, the receptacle to include needles, thimbles, thread and scissors. A description of the kit is as follows:

The sewing kit wanted by the Navy League is made of cotton khaki, sewed with red thread—the Marine Corps uniform colors. The kit is thirteen inches long and seven and a half inches wide, and has five pockets three and a half inches deep by two and a half inches wide. A top flap folds over the pockets and covers the contents of the kit. A red tape twenty inches long, sewed on the back of the center pocket, ties the kit when rolled up.

A pair of blunt pointed scissors four inches long; number one needles; a thimble; an assortment of safety pins; cards holding heavy khaki, black, and white thread; and two safety pins strong with khaki buttons, comprise the contents of the kit.

N. D. MILITIA MAY BE SENT TO NORTH CAROLINA

Statement Issued at Camp Greene—Philippine Rumor Renewed.

An unofficial report from Charlotte, N. C., has been received, stating that the guardsmen of North Dakota will be among the 27,000 Northwest militiamen soon to be trained for Charlotte, where is located Camp Greene, under command of Major General Hunter Liggett. The report was not confirmed at Bismarck, altho the rumor was current and it was stated the movement of the troops is expected next week.

Entertained at Mandan.
The Second battalion, First North Dakota Infantry, returned Saturday to Fort Lincoln, from a three days' visit at Mandan, where they were royally entertained. At the conclusion Major Wright said:

"We wish to extend to the citizens of Mandan a most sincere and enthusiastic appreciation of the splendid hospitality extended to us on our three day visit to your city."

"Not a member of the whole battalion but appreciates the efforts of the people of Mandan to make their visit pleasant. We especially appreciate the interest taken in the program given Friday afternoon, the splendid hospitality of the women of the city. If we are at Bismarck until September 18, which is possible, we undoubtedly will come over for the fair and do our share to make the exposition a big success."

Thousands Stirred.
It is estimated that between 5,000 and 7,000 people gathered at the fair grounds Friday afternoon to watch the boys in their maneuvers. Chief of Police Reynolds is authority for the statement that at least 500 automobiles were parked in the grounds.

Each of the four companies had its share of work and thrilled the big audience with the drills. The work of all companies was superb and showed what the weeks of training had done for the men, the majority of whom two months ago were raw rookies.

The Second Regiment band took a big part in the program and made a tremendous hit with the big crowd at a concert rendered after the military program.

The following program was carried out: Company A, Bismarck, the complete exercise with the rifle prescribed in the Butts Manual; Company H, Jamestown, demonstration of the new British bayonet exercise; Company K, Dickinson, demonstration of skirmish work; Company F, Mandan, guard mount. Each of the companies also had company drill. A brief battalion drill was very interesting. Major Wright in order to impress upon the audience the number of men in the command, executed what the officers call the "ring around the rose." In this the boys marched in single file around the track and the line extended over half way around the half mile track.

The program ended at 6:45 and Friday evening the battalion staged a second dress parade to the music of the Second Regiment band, ending with the lowering of the flag at sundown while the band played the national anthem.

Get Neat Sum.
The boys also drew a neat sum from Mandan citizens for their mess funds. They received a total of \$426.00. The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid society which turned over the money derived from serving the dinner, paid for by the business men, gave \$50 to the battalion fund, which with \$86 profit from the pavement dance Thursday evening made \$136 for the whole battalion. The proceeds from the dance Friday night were \$43.50, and the \$107.50 collected at the fair grounds gave Company F an even \$150. The band was paid \$140 for its services. Total receipts from collections and the dances were \$458.50, divided as above listed, together with \$2.50 deducted for expenses. In addition to this the ladies of the Red Cross Hygiene class were promised enough out of the proceeds from the dance by Major Wright and Captain Wilson to pay a deficit in the cost of class equipment. They were given \$23.00 in return for services in aiding in the sale of tickets Thursday evening.

GROUND DRY FOR PLOWING.
Plowing has begun generally throughout the county, and the dry ground wears down plow shares rapidly. Local blacksmiths are busy sharpening plow shares, which now easily become dull from the dry, hard ground. A charge of 25 cents each is made for sharpening shares, which price is said to be low, considering the high price of coal and power.

SOLDIERS EXEMPT FROM JUDGMENTS IN MANY STATES

Seven Out of Forty-three States Reporting Have Such Laws—Matter Will Be Discussed at Meeting of Farm Mortgage Bankers.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 9.—Legislation exempting soldiers and sailors in federal service from judgments based upon foreclosures will be one of many present day questions discussed at the fourth annual convention of the Farm Mortgage Bankers' Association here this week. The organization's board of governors will meet tomorrow but the convention proper will not assemble until Tuesday.

H. M. Hanson, of Chicago, secretary of the association, has submitted to the membership a summary showing that seven out of forty-three states have enacted laws granting exemptions from foreclosures to their citizens in the federal military forces. Five states failed to report as to whether such laws were on their statute books.

The report shows that Iowa has declared a moratorium for soldiers and sailors on all obligations based upon contracts to pay and that cases already instituted against them shall be continued until after military service is ended or the defendant is dead. Homesteads and property to the value of \$10,000 are exempted from taxation.

Maryland and Massachusetts have new laws designed to relieve their military men from civil processes until six months after their terms of service have expired and Michigan extends a similar provision to exemption from arrest for all causes except treason, felony or breach of the peace. Oregon's moratorium applies to property owned in whole or in part by men in active service. It is limited to sixty days after discharge from the army or navy.

Pennsylvania's enactment applies to all civil processes and suspends the statute of limitations until 30 days after return to civil life. Wisconsin exempts every branch of military service from all civil suits and provides for continuations of pending cases until discharge, providing that such suits shall not extend more than three years from the time the person is mustered into service.

The convention proper is to extend thru Thursday but the business sessions are to be held only in the mornings of the three days. Social functions and sight-seeing trips are to occupy the afternoons and evenings but, in deference to war conditions, the association has abandoned its annual formal banquet, substituting for it a "smoker" and moving picture show.

POSSIBLE PEACE TERMS PROFFERED BY DIPLOMATS

Washington, Sept. 9.—What purports to be an outline of Germany's peace terms, has been circulated among diplomats here within the last two weeks, but has been regarded by the entente embassies and most of the neutrals as a "feeler." The origin of the so-called terms was not disclosed, but they are said to have been written by Foreign Secretary Von Kuhlmann before his visit to Vienna which has been pointed to as strengthening the probability that they bear evidence of authenticity.

Briefly, the so-called terms were as follows:
Restoration of Belgium and northern France, to be paid for out of the sale of Germany's colonies to Great Britain.

Alsace-Lorraine to be independent states. (High French officials recently have stated anew the determination of France to be satisfied with nothing less than the recovery of her lost provinces.)

Trieste to be a "free port."
Serbia and Rumania to be restored, and Serbia to have a port on the Adriatic.

The Balkan question and the status of Turkey to be subjects for negotiations.

Disarmament and international police.
Freedom of the seas with Great Britain in control of the English channel until the projected tunnel is built between Dover and Calais.

JOIN THE RED CROSS

NO SECOND CALL IN NEAR FUTURE SAYS GEN. CROWDER

Washington, Sept. 8.—Provost Marshal General Crowder, in issuing new rulings concerning the execution of the selective draft law, yesterday reiterated that no date has been set for a second call for men for the national army, and that, so far as is known, no second call is contemplated by President Wilson.

Rulings issued today provide that a registrant whose order of liability does not permit of his being selected for the first quota cannot, even at his own request, be advanced and sent with that quota.

The acceptance of substitutes for men selected for military duty is prohibited and local boards are instructed not to consider claims for exemption based on discharge of a registrant from the army, navy or marine corps at the expiration of enlistment or from some physical disability which can be soon corrected.

Another ruling is that registrants may in certain circumstances be exempted or discharged to enable them to continue in non-military pursuits, but after they are selected for military service they may not be assigned to non-military service.

\$2.20 PER BUSHEL FOR CANADIAN WHEAT

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 10.—It was announced Saturday evening by the Canadian board of grain supervisors that the price of the 1917 Canadian wheat crop is \$2.20, basis Port William. Farmers on the board fought hard to make it \$2.20 basis Moose Jaw, Sask., but a communication from Food Controller H. C. Hoover settled matters.

United States brokers are providing money to carry the crop over from the close of navigation to May 1, on the understanding the price be the same basis as the United States crop, and to cover the same length of time as the United States.

Canada consumes 20 per cent of its crop and exports 80 per cent. The wheat crop this year was a few million bushels less than last year; Manitoba and Alberta, 40,000,000 bushels each; Saskatchewan, 120,000,000; total 200,000,000 bushels.

RED CROSS KNITTERS SHEAR OWN SHEEP

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 10.—When members of the Akra branch of the Pembina county Red Cross chapter ran out of knitting yarn they did not stop their knitting but sheared the wool from their own sheep, carded and spun it and now are as busy as before knitting socks and wrist-lets for the soldiers from the gray wool which they make by carding white and black wool together and later dyeing it blue to conform with the Red Cross regulations.

This announcement was made by Mrs. R. S. Thorwaldson, who is chairman of the branch, which is composed mostly of Icelanders who are known the world over for their knitting.

OPENING SESSIONS OF CITY SCHOOLS

The work of enrolling the more than 1,000 pupils of the Jamestown public schools, which was begun at nine o'clock this morning, is practically completed. A large number of little tots were brot to the schools by their parents or their older brothers and sisters for their first day at school. The majority of the children enjoyed the first day of school, in spite of the large number of sore arms, since there was no real study to mar an otherwise perfect day. The arrangement of classes, the purchasing of books and assigning of lessons took up the school day and real work will begin tomorrow.

The state laws relative to vaccination are being strictly enforced and every pupil was required to show a certificate showing that he had been vaccinated recently. Many of the pupils, especially the younger ones, could exhibit a very sore arm if they were called upon to do so and the playful boys soon learned that it is not safe to hit a companion on the left arm the first day of school.

New School to be Opened Soon.
The new south side school building is completed and ready for use with the exception of placing the seats in place. This work will take but a few hours and Supt. Koontz announced this morning that the new building would be ready for the younger pupils of the first ward some time this week and very probably by Tuesday or Wednesday. These pupils reported today to the Franklin school.

The new building is the last word in public school construction, being made of brick and practically fire-proof. The building is arranged so that it can be added onto whenever the board of education finds more school room necessary. The building which faces east is built with large halls and spacious cloak rooms in anticipation of being a much larger building some time in the future. There are two class rooms on the first floor and two on the second floor. The class rooms are in the north and southwest corners of the building, the northeast and southeast corners being used for the cloak and toilet rooms.

The main office is situated on the second floor between the two class rooms with its windows over the main entrance. The basement is divided into three rooms, one large play room, a second room that can be used either as a play room or a store room and the furnace rooms. The building is electric lighted thru-out and fitted with sanitary bubbler drinking fountains on all floors. The heating plant provides for hot air and is fitted with an electric motor and fan to provide for the proper ventilation of the building.

This announcement was made by Mrs. R. S. Thorwaldson, who is chairman of the branch, which is composed mostly of Icelanders who are known the world over for their knitting.

AIRPLANES GALORE AT CAMP KELLEY, TEX.

Recent correspondence from Walter Plunkett, who is with the 116th Aero Squadron at Camp Kelley, San Antonio, Texas, contains several notes of interest. He says in part:

We left Jefferson Barracks Monday at 3 p. m. and arrived here Wednesday the 29th. Foster and I are in the same squadron. Everything is tents here. There are hundreds of planes and the air is full of them all the time. Our train left the barracks with 12 Pullman cars, 36 men to a car. We followed the Mississippi river a long way and then we hustled into Arkansas. In every town we went thru there were never over two or three houses that were painted. We stopped at Piedmont, Mo., where the Klu Klux Klan started and also at Taylor, Texas, for over three hours. While there they exercised us by running us all over the town in a downpour of rain. We got to San Antonio at 11:45 Tuesday night, but stayed in our sleepers until about 6 a. m., and then left for here. We marched about two miles to our camp and then sat down in the sun until almost non without any breakfast. We were only about 50 feet from a water faucet but not a one of us could get a drink. We are in quarantine for two weeks with about 8,000 others. There are supposed to be about 20,000 men in this camp. It is the busiest place I ever saw. Army trucks, motor cycles, aeroplanes galore. This is a new aviation camp and isn't all completed yet. The Wright people have a factory here and all the planes are made on the grounds.

It has tried to rain here all day, but as yet hasn't rained over a minute a stretch. Those who live in this country say it hasn't rained here for over a year and I sure believe it as I threw a pail of water on the ground today in front of our tent and it disappeared in no time. How would you like to be drilling in this hot sun with heavy woolen army shirts and clothes on?

Barney Tordoff and Clint Howell (Sheldon) came on September 3rd from Jefferson Barracks.

We have to take our inoculation all over again, starting this afternoon. We will be "shot" as they call it, three times and ten days apart. We were shot twice previously. It makes some of the fellows sick and a great many faint but it doesn't bother me in the least.

There is a fellow by the name of Enderson from Valley City in our tent and he is all right too, even if he is from Valley City. Every squadron here has a dog for a mascot and every dog is branded with U. S. on one side and the number of the squadron on the other side.

This isn't like the barracks as we eat on the ground and wash our own dishes. Of course when we get out of quarantine we will be sent to the wooden barracks where the accommodations are better.

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