Grand Forks Herald

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THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31.

THE CIGARETTE LAW.

A few days ago The Herald expressed the opinion that the method of handling the tobacco business under the present anti-cigarette law is not the best plan, and a request has been made for a little further statement of the reasons for this belief. The subject has been discussed in these columns on several occasions, but it may do no harm to take it up again.

As we understand it, the purpose behind the anti-cigarette law was to prevent the sale of drugged tobacco in the state, and to lessen the use of tobacco among immature boys. We do not understand that it was the purpose of anyone to prohibit the use of tobacco by adults. If that had been the purpose the present law would be an absurdity, for this law merely prohibits the sale of tobacco in one particular form, while it places no restrictions whatever on the sale of ordinary smoking and chewing tobacco.

As a means of preventing the sale of drugged tobacco the present law is partial and ineffective. It is possible to drug any tobacco, and the use of tobacco so treated would certainly tend to create a drug habit. The desired purpose could have been accomplished very simply and effectively by prohibiting the sale of tobacco adulterated or flavored with habit-forming drugs. That would have applied equally to cigarettes, cigars and smoking tobacco.

The other purpose, that of protecting boys, is not at all effected by this law, because, while a boy cannot now buy cigarettes unless the law is violated, he can buy anything else in the tobacco line that he wishes. And those who suppose that a boy cannot smoke cigarettes so long as he has free access to tobacco and either brown or white paper know surprisingly little about boys.

A sensible law, and one which would stand some chance of being effective would be one prohibiting absolutely the sale of drugged tobacco, and prohibiting the sale of tobacco in any form to boys, say, under 18 years of age. An additional provision making it a misdemeanor for any boy to use tobacco in any form in any street, alley, highway or public or on any unoccupied premises might help.

The objection to the present law is that it attempts to do clumsily and indirectly what could be done effectively and directly.

However, the law is on the books. It ought to be observed by every dealer. And every peace officer ought to make it his business to see that wherever it is not observed violators are punished.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

A reader asks for information as to what nations in the present conflict have declared war, and against whom. The declarations of war have come at so many different times that it is quite possible that some of them have been overlooked, but as nearly as they can be checked up now the declarations have been as follows:

Great Britain declared war on Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

France declared war on Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

Russia declared war on Bulgaria.

Italy declared war on Austria, Turkey, Germany and Bulgaria.

Serbia declared war on Germany and Turkey.

Montenegro declared war on Austria and Germany.

Japan declared war on Germany.

Germany declared war on Russia, France, Belgium, Portugal and Rumania.

Austria declared war on Serbia, Russia, Belgium and Japan.

Turkey declared war on Russia.

Rumania declared war on Austria.

Of course, to all intents and purposes, whether or not there has been a specific declaration in particular cases, all of the nations of the one group are at war with all those of the other. On the one side are the central empires, Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, and on the others those known as the Entente Allies, Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Serbia, Montenegro, Portugal, Belgium.

Before the war Germany, Austria and Italy were associated in what was known as the Triple Alliance. Russia, France and Great Britain constituted what was called the Triple Entente. Italy refused to join her former allies, remained neutral for some time, then declared war against Austria, and has just made a formal declaration of war against Germany. Rumania is the latest power to enter the war. With the exception of Spain, Greece, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Switzerland all the European nations are actively engaged in the war.

A Home Institution

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Grand Forks Bldg. & Loan Assn
Secretary's Office 414 Dokken

NOTHING TO GAIN.

It is difficult to see how either the railroads or their employes can gain anything by a strike. The managers have rejected the demands of the men and the men have declined the terms of settlement proposed by the roads. Each side sticks for the acceptance of its own proposals. A perpetual cessation of railroad service is, of course, out of the question. Before long the roads will be operating as of old, and the same men will be running the trains. Whether the operation will be on the basis of the eight-hour or the ten-hour day, and what compensation per hour will be paid the men will depend on the result of negotiations yet to be undertaken. Call it arbitration, or negotiation or what we will, this controversy will be settled by a getting together of the employers and the employes. If necessary, they will be brought together by the strong hand of an aroused nation, determined to put an end to intolerable conditions. But, in one form or other, there will be a getting together.

The simple and fair plan would appear to be to continue the operation of the roads, without any strike, under a temporary agreement which fair-minded men ought not to have great difficulty in formulating, and to proceed with the settlement of disputed points in the manner in which they must be settled, even if there is a strike.

As the situation now stands, the men appear to be practically certain of an eight-hour day. The rest is detail, which ought not to be difficult of settlement.

AUTOMOBILES BY STATES.

There are 508,677 more cars in use today than there were on Jan. 1, 1916, according to statistics gathered by The Automobile, which says: There are over 3,000,000 automobiles in use in the United States today, including both passenger cars and trucks. Between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1916, the increase which had taken place was not far short of the total increase for the whole year of 1915. There are now three states having over 200,000 cars, whereas on Jan. 1 of this year only New York had as many as this. Eleven states have over 100,000 machines each, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Indiana and Texas having passed into this class since Jan. 1.

Registrations by states from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1916, are given in the following:

State.	Cars and Trucks.
New York	259,105
Ohio	208,705
Illinois	203,757
Pennsylvania	189,082
California	187,519
Iowa	169,558
Michigan	132,000
Minnesota	122,000
Indiana	116,121
Massachusetts	105,488
Texas	105,000
Wisconsin	99,000
Kansas	89,223
Missouri	88,742
Nebraska	80,959
New Jersey	75,420
Oklahoma	46,000
Connecticut	45,731
Washington	44,607
Colorado	38,000
South Dakota	37,240
North Dakota	33,669
Virginia	31,272
Georgia	31,259
Maryland	26,868
Tennessee	26,437
Oregon	26,110
Florida	25,000
Kentucky	24,725
North Carolina	24,460
Maine	24,027
Alabama	19,977
Montana	19,580
Rhode Island	19,427
South Carolina	18,000
Mississippi	16,500
West Virginia	15,771
New Hampshire	14,837
Louisiana	13,594
Arkansas	12,300
Vermont	12,272
Idaho	10,900
Utah	10,729
Arizona	9,743
New Mexico	6,226
Wyoming	5,900
Delaware	5,438
District of Columbia	5,268
Nevada	3,900
Total	2,932,455

It will be seen that North Dakota, while one of the least populous of states, occupies a position about the center of the list in the number of automobiles. In the number of cars per thousand of population this state would be well toward the top of the list. Two factors enter into this. One is the fact that the condition of the roads of the state, together with the distribution of farms, villages and cities, makes the use of the auto not only a great convenience, but almost a necessity. The other is that our people are prosperous, and are accustomed to enjoy the best things available.

HENRY IS CANNY.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

Rosika Schwimmer came back from Norway to see Henry Ford, and Henry declined to see her. You can't sting that man twice in the same place.

Grand Forks Markets.

Obtained through the courtesy of the Russell-Miller Milling company of Grand Forks.

PRICES FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Wheat.	
No. 1 northern (old)	$1.40
No. 2 northern	1.36
No. 3 northern	1.31
No. 4 northern	1.21
Rejected	1.17
Durum.	
No. 1 durum	$1.24
No. 2 durum	1.22
No. 3 durum	1.21
No. 4 durum	1.17
Barley.	
C.	$ .66
D.	.61
E.	.56
F.	.46
Rye.	
No. 2	$1.03
No. 3	1.00
Oats.	
No. 2	$ .36
No. 4	.34
No. 3 mixed	.32
Flax.	
No. 1	$1.69
No. 2	1.71
Rejected	1.68
No grade	1.66

The Market World

WHEAT PRICES CLOSE HIGHER

Market Easier at Start—Turns Firm and Scores Big Advance.

Minneapolis, Aug. 31.—September wheat closed 2 5-8c higher, December wheat 2 3-4c higher, May wheat 2 1-8c higher. The wheat market was easier at the start this morning and December sold down to $1.46 1-2, afterwards the market turned extremely strong and scored a six-cent advance, selling up to $1.52 1-2 with a two-cent break from the extreme high point and December closed at $1.50 3-8. May sold at $1.47 1-2 at the opening and afterwards bulged to $1.53 3-8 and closing at $1.52 1-8. The market has been very nervous today and changes have come fast and furious. Considerable rain was reported in the spring wheat districts which is hindering threshing operations to some extent.

Market Quotations

Markets and Gossip Furnished by Chas. E. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Grand Forks, N. D.

SEPTEMBER WHEAT.

	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.39½	1.48	1.50
High	1.43½	1.54⅛	1.54⅝
Low	1.37⅞	1.48	1.50
Close	1.42½	1.52½	1.53⅜

DECEMBER WHEAT.

	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.42⅜	1.47	1.46⅜
High	1.47	1.52⅛	1.50⅞
Low	1.41⅛	1.46⅛	1.45⅛
Close	1.46	1.50⅜	1.50¼

MAY WHEAT.

	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.45	1.47⅛	1.47⅛
High	1.49⅜	1.53⅜	1.53½
Low	1.43	1.47⅛	1.47⅜
Close	1.48⅜	1.52⅛	1.52¼

ST. LOUIS.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.39⅞	1.42⅛	1.45
Close	1.42⅜	1.45	1.48

KANSAS CITY.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.37	1.40	1.40⅛
Close	1.38⅜	1.41⅛	1.44⅛-¼

WINNIPEG.

	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.47	1.42	1.46
Close	1.49-⅛	1.44-⅛	1.47⅛

CHICAGO CORN.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	.85½	.73⅜	.76
High	.87	.73⅜	.77
Low	.84⅜	.72	.75⅛
Close	.86⅜	.73⅛	.76⅜

CHICAGO OATS.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	.43⅜	.46⅛	.50⅛
High	.44⅜	.47⅛-⅜	.50⅞
Low	.43⅛	.46⅛	.49
Close	.44¼	.47⅜	.50⅛-⅜

CHICAGO PORK.

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.
Open	27.50	26.40	23.65	.....
High	27.70	26.45	24.40	.....
Low	27.50	26.15	23.50	.....
Close	27.55	26.65	24.40	24.85

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Dec.—Puts $1.44, $1.44⅛.
Calls $1.56⅛, $1.56, $1.56.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH CLOSE.

No. 1 hard	$1.59⅛
No. 1 northern	1.52⅜@1.56⅛
Choice 1 Nor. ar	1.57⅛
Regular 1 No. 2 ar	1.58⅛@1.57⅛
No. 2 northern	1.49⅛@1.49
Arrive	1.52⅛@1.55⅛
No. 2 hard Mont	1.46⅛
Arrive	1.49⅛
No. 3 northern	1.42⅛@1.50⅛
No. 1 durum	1.47 @1.49
Arrive	1.47 @1.52
No. 2 durum	1.44 @1.48
No. 3 yellow corn	.86 @ .86
No. 4 corn	.84
No. 5 corn	.73 @ .85
No. 3 white oats	.45⅛@ .46⅛
No. 3 oats	.43⅜
4 oats	.44⅛
Barley	.65 @ .90
Barley, choice	.90 @ .95
Flax	2.04 @2.08
Arrive	2.03 @2.07
Rye and arrive	1.15 @1.16

DULUTH CASH CLOSE.

No. 1 hard	$1.57⅜
No. 1 northern	1.55⅜@1.56⅜
No. 2 northern	1.51⅜@1.53⅜
No. 3 northern	1.43⅜@1.50⅜
Oats, cash, old	.44⅛
Oats, new	.43⅛
Rye	1.15
Barley	.55 @1.01
No. 1 durum	1.49
No. 2 durum	1.47
Sept. durum	1.47
Dec. durum	1.46⅛
May durum	1.50⅛
Flax, cash on track	2.05

DULUTH FLAX.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Open	2.05⅜	2.06⅛	2.06⅛	2.05⅛
Close	2.05	2.06⅛	2.06⅛	2.05⅛

WINNIPEG CLOSE.

1 northern	$1.55⅞
2 northern	1.53⅞
3 northern	1.48⅞
No. 2 oats	.50⅛
No. 3 oats	.49⅛
Oct. barley	.84
Oct. oats	.49⅜
Nov. oats	.47⅜
Flax, cash	.84
Oct. flax	1.86⅜
Dec. flax	1.86⅛

KILLING BY GAS.

(From the Columbus (O.) Journal.)

The romance of war is utterly gone when one enemy seeks to kill another by blowing a poisonous gas in his face. It makes war so disgusting as to make people hate it worse than ever. War loses its sense of courage when it seeks to kill men in that cruel way. To kill a man with a puff of gas while he is fighting for his country is as cowardly as it is cruel. We hope this country will not lower itself to that kind of fighting should it get into a war. If it must kill a man let it be done in a manly way, not by a sneaking poisonous way. The new idea of killing all the men you can in the easiest way you can is not going to add to the spirit of a nation. The impulse is going to rot in its bosom.

SAFE BET.

(From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.)

An Iowa police judge has decided that it is no crime for a woman to loot her husband's pockets. Bet the judge was a bachelor.

SHEEP AND LAMB TRADE WOBBLY

Quarter Decline Reported for Much of Stuff—Best Lambs at $9.25.

South St. Paul, Aug. 31.—Weaker price tendencies prevailed in the sheephouse yesterday when a crop in excess of a week and a year ago was offered. The atmosphere of a lower level on practically all classes persisted in spite of news from foreign points that trade was better. The market here, though has held up in face of discouraging information from outside on many occasions and the fact that it was dropped a peg yesterday was not surprising.

The lamb market was an even 25 cents lower, this quotation being unanimously reported. The drop took top lambs down to the $9.25 point and increased the week's drop on this class of stock to 50 cents. Lamb "seconds" felt the drop, too, and Tuesday's mark of $7.75 for this kind, while not eliminated entirely, gave way frequently to $7.50. Practical top yesterday for best handyweight ewes was $6.75, a quarter lower than Tuesday's best price.

The sheep market did not draw much new material yesterday. This class, it was reported, felt the shake-up which the lamb trade was subjected to, a gradual easing off of prices being reported by dealers who had such stuff to offer.

The feeder market, not having much to offer, as well as the breeding ewe market was quoted lower. "They're afraid of the cars," was the reason extended by several of the traders for the falling away of prices. The extent of the dropping off was not quotable, but the easier feeling tone was general. The railroad strike situation has decisive bearing on this class of stock and if no change for the better is reported further slump is inevitable.

Best breeding ewes yesterday were quoted at $8, a flat quarter lower than Tuesday's best price. The best of this kind of stock should sell from $7 to $8, it was reported.

The feeder market has been holding up real well in view of the scarcity of such stock. There was nothing here yesterday good enough to bring the $9 which was paid early this week for lambs nor $7.25 which was paid for western wethers.

At South Omaha Tuesday a contributor to that market sold feeder lambs for more money than he received for his killing stock, a straw that shows what way the wind is blowing.

Estimated receipts yesterday were 1,500 compared with 973 a week ago and 850 a year ago.

Nine principal markets reported approximately 50,000 head, making the week's total about 208,000.

MARKET NEWS

Spot wheat unchanged to one higher. Corn 1-2 to 2 lower. On passage 6 lower. Corn 4 1-2 to 6d lower.—Broomhall.

Leland says: The Minneapolis flour output last week increased 5,140 barrels. The output week ending August 26 was 377,715 barrels against 287,385 in 1915 441,575 in 1914, 389,165 in 1913. This week the capacity is somewhat larger and the production should reach 400,000 barrels. A year ago the output was 287,375 barrels. Most all mills in the northwest experienced an improved business last week. Buying appears to be steady and of moderate volume, sales possibly equaling 50 to 60 per cent of the current output. This is a material improvement.

Liverpool: Market was quiet but steady with scarcity of export offers and unfavorable grading of Canadian arrivals. Spot market unchanged to 1d higher with demand quiet awaiting railroad strike. Cargo market easier, winters and Manitobas 6d lower but no pressure to sell. Expectations are for lighter world's shipments this week with an increasing amount from America but largely to the continent. Corn easy with American and larger Aregentine offers. Spot market 1 1-2 to 2 lower and parcel market easy 4 1-2 to 6d lower. Great Britain official wheat acreage decreased 258,000 acres. Oats unchanged. Weather keeps unsettled. France: Official: Harvesting finished; yields small; quality unsatisfactory. A semi-official report places the import needs at 120 millions.—Broomhall.

Until there is more definite information as to the railroad strike and its effect reduced trading and wild fluctuations are expected in the grain market. A tie-up of the railroads is regarded as bullish on the September delivery, should it last any length of time it might have a depressing effect on the deferred futures. One of the largest cash handlers says he sees no reason why the strike should effect the market either way. Traders believe that it will have a bullish influence on prices in Winnipeg and Liverpool. Sentiment in the corn trade is mixed. The latter argument that present prices discount all the crop damage and advocate sales on all bulges. It is impossible for the crop to improve from now on and its size is dependent upon weather conditions of the next thirty days. Sales of cash wheat at seaboard for export were 750,000 bushels of Manitobas and 200,000 bushels of durum.—Herald.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Canadian Northwest, cloudy; Minnedosa, Edmonton, raining, .42; Calgary, .32; Swift Current, raining, .04; Regina, raining, .06; Northwest, 44 to 66, generally cloudy; Duluth, raining, .08; west, 60 to 68, generally cloudy; North Platte, .22; Sioux City, raining, .06. Omaha, raining, .28; Kansas City, clear; St. Louis, clear. Southwest, 64 to 72, part cloudy; Dodge City, .02; Ohio Valley, 60 to 68, clear.

Omaha wires: General rain over eastern Nebraska and western Iowa.

FARM PRODUCE

Eggs.	
No. 1	22½
No. 2	.17
Cracked	.15
Per case	$6.00
Dairy Products.	
Cream (butter fat basis)	.33
Packing stock (dairy)	.22½
Poultry.	
Large hens	.11
Springers	.16
Old cocks	.08
Turkeys, old Toms and old old hens, fat	.18
Hay, baled, per ton	$7.00
Potatoes, per bu	.75

INITIATIVE ON CONSTITUTION

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of state of the state of North Dakota, acting under authority of the amendment to section 202, of article 15, of the constitution of the state of North Dakota, proposed and passed by the Twelfth and Thirteenth Legislative assemblies, adopted by the people at the general election held on Nov. 3, 1914, and reported by me to the Fourteenth Legislative assembly, do hereby certify that pursuant to the filing in the office of the secretary of state of petitions containing the signatures of at least twenty-five per cent of the legal voters in each of not less than one-half of the counties of the state, there will be submitted to the people of the state of North Dakota, at the general election to be held on Nov. 7th, 1916, a proposal to amend section 215, of article 19, of the constitution of the state of North Dakota, so as to remove the capital and seat of government of the state from Bismarck to New Rockford;

And I further certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the form of petition filed in the office of the secretary of state, together with a true and correct copy of section 215 of the constitution as it is proposed to be amended, the words embracing the amendment appearing in black letters; and that in accordance with the power vested in me by the amendment to section 202, of article 15, as proposed and passed by the legislature and approved by the people, the proposed amendment of section 215, of article 19, will be placed upon the ballot and submitted to the legal voters of the state of North Dakota at the general election to be held Nov. 7, 1916.

THOMAS HALL,
(Great Seal) Secretary of State.

Done at the Capitol, at Bismarck, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1916.

INITIATIVE PETITION.

Initiative petition under section 202, of the constitution, to amend section 215 of the constitution of the state of North Dakota, to change the seat of government from the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, to the city of New Rockford, in the county of Eddy.

State of North Dakota, } ss.
County of ..... }

We, the undersigned, being first duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says that he is a resident of the county of ..... and state of North Dakota, and a legal voter thereof; that he personally signed his name to this initiative petition, knowing the contents and purpose thereof, and does hereby petition and propose that section 215, article 19, of the constitution of the state of North Dakota, be amended in accordance with the provisions of section 202, of article 15, of the constitution of the state of North Dakota, as amended and now in force, by adding to the first subdivision of said section the words: "Until July 1st, 1922, and at the city of New Rockford, in the county of Eddy, on and after that date," so as to read as follows: "First, the seat of government at the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, until July 1st, 1922, and at the city of New Rockford, in the county of Eddy, on and after that date," so that said section 215 will thereafter read as follows:

Amendment. Article 19, section 215, of the constitution of the state of North Dakota, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Article 19, Section 215. The following public institutions of the state are permanently located at the places hereinafter named, each to have lands specifically granted to it by the United States, in the act of congress approved Feb. 22, 1889, to be disposed of and used in such manner as the legislative assembly may prescribe subject to the limitations provided in the article on school and public lands contained in this constitution;

First. The seat of government at the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh until July 1st, 1922, and at the city of New Rockford, in the county of Eddy, on and after that date.

Second. The state university and school of mines at the city of Grand Forks, in the county of Grand Forks.

Third. The agricultural college at the city of Fargo, in the county of Cass.

Fourth. A state normal school at the city of Valley City, in the county of Barnes; and the legislative assembly in apportioning the grant of eighty thousand acres of land for normal schools made in the act of congress referred to shall grant the said normal school at Valley City as aforementioned, fifty thousand (50,000) acres, and said lands are hereby appropriated to said institution for that purpose.

Fifth. The school for the deaf and dumb of North Dakota, at the city of Devils Lake, in the county of Ramsey.

Sixth. A state reform school at the city of Mandan, in the county of Morton.

Seventh. A state normal school at the city of Mayville, in the county of Traill; and the legislative assembly in apportioning the grant of lands made by congress in the act aforesaid for state normal schools, shall assign thirty thousand (30,000) acres to the institution hereby located at Mayville, and the said lands are hereby appropriated for said purpose.

Eighth. A state hospital for the insane at the city of Jamestown, in the county of Stutsman, and the legislative assembly shall appropriate twenty thousand acres of the grant of lands made by the act of congress aforesaid for "other educational and charitable institutions" to the benefit of and for the endowment of said institution, and there shall be located at or near the city of Grafton, in the county of Walsh, an institution for the feeble minded, on the grounds purchased by the secretary of the interior for a penitentiary building.

And that such proposed amendment be published and placed upon the ballot to be voted upon by the people at the next general election for approval or rejection, and if approved by a majority of all the legal votes cast at such general election, such amendment shall be referred to the next legislative assembly for approval or rejection, but failing to receive approval by such legislative assembly to which it has been referred, such amendment shall again be submitted to the people at the next general election for their approval or rejection as at the previous general election, in accordance with the provisions of said section 202, of the constitution of the state of North Dakota as amended.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ....., 191..

.....
County, North Dakota.

State of North Dakota, } ss.
County of ..... }

I, ..., being first duly sworn, depose and say, that the persons whose names appear at number ..... to ....., inclusive, signed this sheet of the foregoing petition, and each of them signed his name thereto in my presence; I believe that each has stated his name, post-office and residence correctly, and that each of said signers is a legal voter of the county of ..... and state of North Dakota.

.....
Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ....., 1916.

.....
Notary Public .....
County, North Dakota.
(Notarial Seal.)

SOUTH ST. PAUL STOCK MARKET.

South St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 31.—Hog receipts, 2,000, steady; range, $10.00@10.55; bulk, $10.35@10.40.

Cattle receipts, 4,000, killers strong to 15 cents higher; steers, $4.75@9.50; cows and heifers, $4.75@7.75; calves steady, $4.00@11.25; stockers and feeders, slow to weak, $4.00@7.00.

Sheep receipts, 1,000; slow; lambs, $5.75@9.25; wethers, $5.00@7.25; ewes, $2.50@6.75.

With wheat at $1.60, navy beans at $7.50, and pork, butter and eggs going upward every week, the lure of the farm is likely to increase.

REFERENDUM ON LEGISLATION

MILL TAX FOR ELEVATORS.

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of state of the state of North Dakota, acting under authority of the amendment to section 25 of article 2 of the constitution of the state of North Dakota, proposed and passed by the Twelfth and Thirteenth Legislative assemblies, adopted by the people at the general election held on Nov. 3rd, 1914, and reported by me to the Fourteenth Legislative assembly, do hereby certify that, pursuant to the filing in the office of the secretary of state of petitions containing the signatures of ten per cent of the legal voters of a majority of the counties of the state of North Dakota, there will be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, at the general election to be held on Nov. 7th, 1916, chapter 258 of the Session Laws of 1915, which repeals the mill tax for terminal elevators and in lieu thereof makes an appropriation of $1,000.00 therefor:

And I further certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the form of petition filed in the office of the secretary of state, together with a true and correct copy of said chapter 258 of the 1915 Session Laws; and that in accordance with the power vested in me by the amendment to section 25 of article 2 of the constitution, as proposed and passed by the legislature and approved by the people, the said chapter 258 of the 1915 Session Laws will be referred to the people and placed upon the ballot at the general election to be held Nov. 7, 1916.

THOMAS HALL,
(GREAT SEAL) Secretary of State.

Done at the Capitol at Bismarck this 27th day of July, A. D. 1916.

REFERENDUM PETITION.

To the Honorable Secretary of State, State of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

We, the undersigned citizens and legal voters of the state of North Dakota, do respectfully petition you that at the next general election there be referred to the people of the state for approval or rejection, by means of a vote taken at the polls, an act of the legislative assembly of the state of North Dakota, approved March 9th, 1915, being an act entitled "An act amending and re-enacting chapter 279 of the Laws of 1913," known as the mill tax for terminal elevators.

We object to said act because its purpose is to repeal by stealth chapter 279 of the Laws of 1913, levying a mill tax for the construction of grain terminal elevators. And its further purpose is to nullify the constitutional amendment providing for the construction of grain terminal elevators.

TERMINAL ELEVATORS.

Chapter 258—1915 Session Laws.
(H. B. No. 492—Lathrop Committee.)

MILL TAX FOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS.

An Act Amending and Re-enacting Chapter 279 of the Laws of 1913 Known as the Mill Tax for Terminal Elevators.

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

1. There shall be levied upon all the taxable property within this state, real and personal, for the years 1915 and 1916, and to be paid during each of said years, the sum of $1,000.00, and all the revenue collected under such levy shall be converted into a special fund to be known as the state terminal elevator fund, which shall be used for the following and no other purposes, viz: for the erection, purchase, equipment, maintenance and operation, and for investigation as to the practicability of a terminal elevator or elevators in the state of North Dakota, Minnesota or Wisconsin.

2. It is hereby made the duty of the board of railroad commissioners, in addition to all other duties imposed upon it by law, to investigate the matter of the location of such elevator or elevators, the cost of building and obtaining sites, and to submit a general plan for the building and equipment of such elevator or elevators, and methods and rules of operation of the same to the legislative assembly of this state in case it shall deem the project feasible and practicable, and it is hereby made the duty of said board of railroad commissioners to so report their conclusions upon such feasibility and practicability at the meeting of the next legislative assembly.

And there is hereby appropriated out of said sum the sum of two thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expenses of such investigation and report.

3. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved March 9, 1915.

REFERENDUM ON LEGISLATION.

DEFINING CRIME OF BOOTLEGGING.

I, Thomas Hall, secretary of state of the state of North Dakota, acting under the authority of the amendment to section 25 of article 2 of the constitution of the state of North Dakota, proposed and passed by the Twelfth and Thirteenth Legislative assemblies, adopted by the people at the general election held on Nov. 3rd, 1914, and reported by me to the Fourteenth Legislative assembly, do hereby certify that, pursuant to the filing in the office of the secretary of state of petitions containing the signatures of ten per cent of the legal voters of a majority of the counties of the state of North Dakota, there will be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, at the general election, to be held on November 7th, 1916, chapter 194 of the Session Laws of 1915, which defines the crime of bootlegging and prescribes the penalty therefor.

And I further certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the form of petition filed in the office of the secretary of state, together with a true and correct copy of said chapter 194 of the 1915 Session Laws; and that in accordance with the power vested in me by the amendment to section 25 of article 2 of the constitution, as proposed and passed by the legislature and approved by the people, that said chapter 196 of the 1915 Session Laws will be referred to the people and placed upon the ballot at the general election to be held Nov. 7, 1916.

THOMAS HALL,
(Great Seal.) Secretary of State.

Done at the Capitol at Bismarck this 27th day of July, A. D., 1916.

REFERENDUM PETITION.

Petition to refer to the people for their approval or rejection at the polls house bill No. 114, as passed by the Fourteenth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota.

To the Honorable Thomas Hall, as Secretary of State, for the State of North Dakota, Bismarck, No. Dak.

Sir—We, the undersigned, legal electors of the State of North Dakota, respectfully petition, request and order that you refer to the people of the State of North Dakota for their approval or rejection at the polls, at the next regular biennial election to be held in the state of North Dakota, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, of the year 1916, the following Bill and Act, to-wit, House Bill, No. 114, and the whole thereof, and each section thereof, passed at the Fourteenth Session of the Legislative Assembly of the state of North Dakota, held at Bismarck, the Capital of said State, begun on the 5th day of January, 1915, and concluded on the 5th day of March, 1915, and which Bill and Act of the said Legislative Assembly was approved by the Governor of the State of North Dakota, on the 4th day of March, 1915, and which is as follows:

"A BILL

(House Bill, No. 114, Smith of Kidder)

An Act defining the crime of bootlegging, fixing the punishment therefor, and repealing Section 10144 and 10145, Compiled Laws of the State of North Dakota, 1913, being Chapter 60, Session Laws, 1913."

Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota:

Section one (1). (Bootlegging Defined.) Any person who shall sell or barter any intoxicating liquor upon any premises or place, public or private, within the State of North Dakota, not owned, kept, maintained or controlled by him; or, who shall act, directly or indirectly with or without compensation, as the agent of another in connection with the purchase, or sale of intoxicating liquors; or, who shall solicit, procure or receive from any person, any order, providing for the purchase, sale or furnishing of intoxicating liquors, either for delivery from within or from without this state, except from those authorized by law to sell or barter the same within this state; or, who shall aid, assist or abet in the commission of such crime, shall be guilty of the crime of bootlegging.

Section two (2.) (Penalty.) Every person convicted of the crime of bootlegging shall be punished by imprisonment, shall be punished by the fine of not less than $200.00 nor more than $1,000.00, and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ninety days or more than one year, or by imprisonment in the state penitentiary under an indeterminate sentence of from one year to three years; and for the second and each succeeding offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary under an indeterminate sentence of not less than two or more than five years.

Section Three (3). Sections 10144 and 10145, Compiled Laws of the State of North Dakota, 1913, being Chapter 60, Session Laws of the State of North Dakota, 1913, are hereby repealed."

SPRING.

Duluth, Aug. 31.—Disappointing cables and fear of a general strike among the railroads of the country caused bearishness yesterday. An early sag of nearly 2c took place, after which a sharp upturn of 2 3-4c from early low, when market again reversed and tumbled slowly to the close. This break amounted to 5 3-8 to 5 3-4c from top prices scored for the day. The close, however, was moderately above bottom but a net loss compared with Tuesday of 2 5-8c on September; 3 3-4c for December and 4 1-2c decline on May. The seaboard reported a quiet export demand for American wheat but large on Canadian owing to the railroad strike. A broad and active market ruled.

DURUM.

Duluth, Aug. 31.—Undertone was weak at the outset yesterday prices easing 1 1-4 to 1 3-4 from Tuesday night after which a sharp upturn occurred when the list advanced 2 1-4 to 2 1-2c from early low. On the full advance strike talk and slackened demand caused a slowly declining tendency until near closing time, when a slight reaction took place. The late drop amounted to nearly 5c from the high point. Traders are awaiting further developments before buying aggressively, which tends to keep market on the bear side. Final levels were 1 1-4 to 2c down from Tuesday.

FLAX.

Duluth, Aug. 31.—The trade was bearishly inclined and pressed offerings for sale throughout the session yesterday, with net results on bottom, 4 1-4 to 5 3-4c decline from Tuesday. Favorable crop reports and good weather were factors that weighed heavily against higher prices. Crushers bought only a concessions. The freer country offerings and lower wheat prices were also favorable to the bears. A weak and sharply lower market prevailed all day, under moderate trade passing.

CARS RECEIVED.

Chicago.

	Today.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
Wheat	139	69	23
Corn	177	76	90
Oats	437	166	354

LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS.

Hogs, 25,000 left over, 5,987, market strong to 5 cents higher; mixed, $10.20@11.25; rough, $10.10@10.65; heavy, $10.75@11.20; light, $10.40@11.30. Cattle, 7,000, market strong; sheep, 17,000, steady.

Kansas City: Hogs, 6,000; cattle, 5,000; sheep, 6,000.

Omaha: Hogs, 6,600; cattle, 2,500; sheep, 19,000.

THE SINS OF THE FATHER.

Farm and Fireside.

Just why one hen is a loafer and another as like her as two peas in a pod is a good layer has always been a poser to poultrymen.

Raymond Pearl has spent nine years delving into this mystery. Look the world over and no one can be found who has investigated this matter quite so carefully in a scientific way as he has done at the Maine experiment station. He now is fully convinced that it is possible for a poultry keeper to control the egg production quality in his hens by breeding, and thus insure heavy eg