

The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK TRIBUNE CO.

WHAT'S THE MATTER?

The prices on stocks and bonds do not make or unmake the nation's welfare. They are merely symptoms or signs of that welfare.

It is for these reasons that every man with ten thousand or ten hundred thousand dollars to his name, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, has fixed his eyes for the last few days on the market lists of his newspaper and has observed with keen attention the downward course of investment securities.

This downward course has been steady rather than precipitous, but it has gone on until securities that yielded 5 per cent have gone to a 6 per cent basis, six per cent securities have been obtainable on a basis of seven or seven and a half per cent return, and some stocks that formerly paid 7 or 7 1/2 per cent to investors have been purchasable at prices that would yield, at present dividend rates, 8 or 9 per cent interest.

Why is this? The United States long ago passed out of the 7, 8 or 9 per cent period of development. Why then are the banks bursting with idle money while investment securities seek purchasers on the basis of these flattering returns?

Many answers are given by men who are supposed to know or ought to know. It's danger of war in Europe. It's fear of a general strike in Europe. It's the prospect of a railway strike in the United States. It's this or that decision of the interstate commerce commission. It's the wool bill. It's the cotton tariff. It's Congress.

Yet Congress adjourns, the English strike is settled, the Morocco question is let drift into the tranquil fields of diplomacy and still the signs and symptoms remain the same where they do not grow worse.

What then is the trouble? It seems as if a child should see, and yet the explanations that do not explain continue to fill the financial pages of the daily press. What is the trouble? Why, simply this:

You cannot have the principal men, or the most conspicuous men, or the most noteworthy men, or the most notorious men, in the public life of a nation, go about trying to tear out the foundations of that country without paying the price.

You and your neighbors and your neighbors' neighbors cannot pick and send to the great law-making offices of the state and nation the men who would rend the foundations of the government, tear the beams from the structure, knock out the walls, smash down the supports—and still have confidence, and have your neighbors have confidence, and have your neighbors' neighbors have confidence, that the roof will still stand sound and steady over your head and theirs.

Enterprise is watchful, capital is apprehensive; money is the sensitive part of most men's affairs. Perhaps these conditions are wrong; but they are as they are. A man with \$10,000, he looks ahead as sharply, as intelligently, as does a man with a million. He sees, he hears, he considers, he calculates. He does not need to have the house fall on him before he wakes up. He wakes up as soon as the first blow strikes the cornerstone, the foundation crumbles and he is gone. He does not wait even for the walls to crack. He does not have confidence in another miracle of Mahomet. He does not believe that the roof will swing over his head in midair if the walls and foundation should once be removed.

In other words, this man—this average well-to-do man with his \$10,000 of savings—abandons the structure, to which the attorney general of the United States and his senatorial assistants are dealing such terrific blows takes to the banks, and waits there with his money to see what is going to happen.

That is all there is to it! And as does the man with \$10,000 so does the man with a million. Neither of them needs the added impulse, given to his fears by wool bills, cotton bills, rate decisions, LaFollette speeches, and Cummins' threats of revolution and bloodshed, to shrink away and leave life and his property, since there has been an English language.

the house of representatives and the senate of the United States, and was halted only by the last ditch interference of the president with his veto.

To shout "demagogues," "levelers," "revolutionists" at the men who speak these things and do these things, settles no issues, alters no conditions. Hard name, true names, do not change a word of record or rewrite a single page of what is now history. Whatever they are, whatever they were, the majority of the men whom the people pick and send to Washington to make laws for the protection of the life and property of us all, did and spoke and voted to bring about the conditions which we have outlined—the conditions under which within twenty years a reign of terror, a twentieth century reign of terror, would sweep this nation into a vortex of woe such as the modern world has never seen.

Nor is that all—far from it. While these things were doing and saying in the supreme law making body of the land, the administrative part of the government was neither silent nor idle.

The attorney general of the United States, chief law officer of the nation, head of the United States department of justice—justice, mind you—and a member of the presidents cabinet, came to the middle West and, in a public address, proposed that the government be intrusted with the power to fix the prices at which the principal articles that the people make, buy, sell, eat and wear, shall be transferred and acquired throughout the United States.

The government to take possession of the industry of a nation of 90,000,000! The government to wipe out the livelihood rights in one makes in his occupation and to leave him only the duty of providing the cost! The government of the United States to undertake what even medieval tyrants shrank from after trial. The government of the United States to accept Karl Marx as its prophet, Karl Marx's "Capital" as its constitution, Karl Marx's socialism as its policy, and Karl Marx's Confiscation as its manual of procedure.

And this proposition from the head of the department of justice of the United States and chief law officer of the nation. And, worst of all, from a man who is still a member of the president's cabinet.

A member of the cabinet of the president of the United States proposes to do what Bebel and Leibknecht in Germany, to our knowledge, never ventured to propose, what Jaures in France would shrink from as a practical measure, what the Parliamentary Socialists of England would scarcely dare to suggest in their official capacity, and the proposition trips from his tongue as if confiscation were an approved government policy, the American republic a crumbling shell, and the day of liberty, the day of independence and personal rights were already fading away into the tyranny which bygone ages tried to reach but failed to realize.

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And is this razing the foundations of the only shelter that we have from government murder, rapine and robbery—consider these words—a mere idle dream, a leveler's chimera, a Socialist's trance? No indeed. The practical first step to this almost unthinkable goal was attempted in a territory that was about to become a sovereign state, was approved endorsed and furthered by a majority of

Probably, more or less until some man rises to be a statesman or several men of enough aggregate ability to equal one statesman get together and organize the great body of sober-minded citizens. But as long as cabinet members talk like anarchists and socialists talk like United States senators, there will be no permanent revival of industry—there can't be—you as well expect water to run uphill.

LIFE FOR A LIFE.

It seems that a Virginia jury regards a murder pretty much the same as they are regarded in North Dakota or any other state, and under the law it is a life for a life. If the courts do not intervene, Beattie, the youthful wife murderer, will go to his death in the electric chair in two months, and the law will be avenged. If Beattie is guilty of the crime for which he was found guilty and condemned to die, he did not take human life in the heat of passion nor by accident. The crime was coolly planned and deliberately executed. It was done in cold blood and he is a dangerous character and a menace to society, yet there are many people who will believe that imprisonment for life should have been the measure of his punishment. The victim is dead—no power on earth can restore her to life, and anything done to her slayer will not change her future. So it is with the convicted husband society has to deal, and the decree is death, yet will society benefit by this legal murder? Laws are supposed to be enacted and enforced, not as avenging, but as reformatory instruments. The taking of his life by legal process will not reform Henry Clay Beattie. The act puts him beyond the pale of reformation and huris him to his God with his sins heavy upon him, but it is not so much Henry Clay Beattie's fate as the effect his execution will have on society that is to be considered. Will the taking of Beattie's life as the effect his execution will have on society that is to be considered. Will the taking of Beattie's life check the murderous hand of others? History shows that it does not. The man with murder in his heart does not see beyond his prospective victim. The penalty for his crime is entirely forgotten, else he would select some state for the execution of his deed whose laws do not recognize capital punishment. Statistics prove that the criminal deeds are committed without thought of the consequences, hence murder is no more common in commonwealths where capital punishment does not obtain than in states where murder and other crimes are punishable with death. Will the man on the gallows or in the electric chair exert a moral effect on society? Many eminent students of sociology claim that the taking of human life, whether by legal steps or otherwise, has a brutalizing effect on the people. It cheapens human life in the public estimate and serves only bad purposes. The execution of the criminal is quickly over and the horror of his crime soon forgotten, but a criminal doomed to life imprisonment is a living example to the evil minded and a constant reminder that crime is punished.

Here is something which will interest Dairy Commissioner Flint: A Chicago woman is now claiming to have increased the flow of milk from her cows with the aid of music before the thing was done in other places. She claims to have used an accordion. Anybody who has heard "he le ho" played on accordions will be able to understand why Chicago is a place where much milking is done.

Cass, Grand Forks, Walsh and many of the thickly populated counties of the state are contributing money towards the expense of making exhibits at the State Industrial Exposition. Burleigh county took the lead in this movement with an appropriation of \$5,000. The importance of being properly represented at the big show is apparent and many counties are coming forward and will do themselves proud.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures, listing various items like Cash on hand, Receipts, and Expenditures with corresponding amounts.

Commissioners' Proceedings

Aug. 8, 1911, 2:35 P. M.

The Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, upon roll call Commissioners Korn, Patterson, Thompson and Vesperman responded. Upon motion the following bills were allowed:

Table listing various bills and their amounts, including salaries for county auditor, register, and other officials, as well as various public works and supplies.

Adjournment taken until the 9th, August 9, 1911.

The Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, upon roll call Commissioners Korn, Patterson and Thompson responded. The following bills were allowed:

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Advertisement for CASTORIA, featuring a bottle image and text: 'CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA'.

tion of said resolution, which was seconded by Commissioner Thompson. On roll call all commissioners voted aye, thereupon the motion was declared carried by the chairman.

It was moved by Commissioner Korn, and seconded by Commissioner Thompson that the prayer of the petitioners be granted asking the sum of \$5,000 be appropriated for the purpose of promoting immigration to this state. On roll call all commissioners voted aye, thereupon the motion was declared carried and the prayer of the petitioners granted.

Motion of Commissioner Patterson, seconded by Commissioner Vesperman, that the auditor be instructed to draw a warrant payable to W. C. Gilbreath, commissioner of agriculture and labor, for the promoting of immigration, in the sum of \$5,000, in accordance with the petition on file. On roll call, Commissioners Davies, Patterson, Thompson and Vesperman voted aye, Commissioner Korn voting no.

The motion was declared carried by the chairman. The following bills were upon motion allowed: J. A. Davies, services as county commissioner \$22.60. E. H. L. Vesperman, services as county commissioner 15.20. E. H. L. Vesperman, transportation pauper 4.40. J. M. Thompson, services county commissioner 20.40. E. G. Patterson, services county commissioner 10.10. E. H. L. Vesperman, transportation pauper 4.40. Soo Hotel, assignment juror certificates C. R. Wilkinson 24.20. Fred McCarly, services county commissioner 13.60. The meeting then adjourned upon motion to September 4, 1911.

T. E. FLAHERTY, County Auditor. Aug. 4, 1911. The Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. On roll call all were present except Commissioner Davies. The following bills were upon motion allowed:

Table listing various bills and their amounts, including salaries for county auditor, register, and other officials, as well as various public works and supplies.

Adjournment taken until the 9th, August 9, 1911.

The Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, upon roll call all commissioners were present. On motion of Commissioner Vesperman, which was seconded by Commissioner Thompson, that contract set aside awarded to Grambs and Peet for installing eight lamp posts same as these in the city, around the court house block for the sum of \$1,000, and that the county enter into a contract with the firm of Grambs & Peet, same to be complete in thirty days. On roll call there were seven ayes and no nays, thereupon the motion was declared carried by the chairman.

Commissioner Korn introduced the following resolution: Whereas, in compliance with section 2403 of the revised codes of 1906, there has been levied a tax of one-quarter of a mill on all taxable property, whereas to create in this county a fund known as a fund to promote immigration and whereas there being no money in the aforesaid fund, therefore be it resolved that the sum of \$5,000 be transferred from the emergency fund to the immigration fund.

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WANT ADS Miscellaneous. If you want to buy or sell, want to find something lost or restore something found, here is the place to advertise. Single insertion 10c per line; three or more times 5c per line, payable in advance. Six words make a line.

- FOR SALE—Winter rye and winter wheat seed. Sow winter grain early for best results. Write for samples and prices. Also directions for seeding. N. J. Olsen Co., Moorhead, Minnesota.—We want to buy timothy seed; also brome grass, millet, spring rye, speltz, beardless barley, etc.—Send us samples.
- WANTED—To buy good second hand hay press for cash. Write at once to John M. Baker, Sterling, N. D.
- WANTED—Party to cut and stack 100 tons of hay at once. Address Box 11, Sterling, N. D.
- WANTED—Position, a good able bodied man desires work on farm. Write or phone, Geo. B. Newcomb, Bismarck.
- WANTED—A lady to work for board and room in family of two and attend business college. Address 222 Second St., Bismarck.
- WANTED—Cook and Chamber Maid at the Banner House.
- WANTED—Men and teams. A winter's job mining and hauling coal, in McLean county. Address J. K. Doran, Bismarck, N. D.
- FOR SALE—I have Winter Rye for sale at Menoken, N. D. Wm. Nelson
- WANTED—Man of good habits as foreman of small coal mine, this winter and to look after farm next summer. Need not apply unless willing to work and can give good references. Address Mines, care of Bismarck Tribune.
- FOR SALE—On crop payment. Improved Farms. Good Soil. Good Water. Good Crops. Close to R. R. Easy terms. J. W. Hurley, Almont, North Dakota.
- FOR SALE—The N 1/2 of Section 29, Township 135, Range 84, situated in Morton county, North Dakota, about 5 miles northwest of the town of Flasher. There has been 65 acres of this land under cultivation; the balance is unbroken. For price and terms please address Geo. Thomas, Jameville, Wis.
- SEED WHEAT AND RYE. Now is the time to get your winter wheat and rye for seeding purposes. at WILL'S SEED STORE.
- FOR SALE—A first class restaurant in Stanton, N. D. Everything new a year ago and in good shape. Address Station Cafe, Stanton, N.D.