

North Dakota Happenings

Important Events of Various Sections of the state reported during last few days.

Bismarck.—Mrs. Thomas H. Tharalson, wife of the adjutant general of the North Dakota National Guard, died at her home following a five-weeks' illness. Pneumonia, which set in after kidney trouble developed, was the immediate cause of death.

Sentinel Butte, N. D.—Injuries sustained in the Elks' round-up at Dickinson last July were indirectly responsible for the death of John Batcheller Stoddard, one of western North Dakota's best known ranchers, who has just passed away at his home here.

Frank S. Talcott, warden at the North Dakota state penitentiary, has returned from the east, where he attended the annual national prison congress in Buffalo, N. Y. The congress in Warden Talcott's opinion, was one of the most successful ever held.

Bismarck.—Captain Angus Fraser is no more. It's Major Frazer now. Governor Hanna has just signed the commission which rewards one of the oldest, most efficient and most popular men in the North Dakota national guard with an important promotion.

Jamestown.—The Rev. Hugh L. Burleson, who was elected bishop of South Dakota by action of the house of bishops in session at St. Louis, was former rector of the Grace Episcopal church of this city and was former dean of Getsemane cathedral of Fargo.

Bismarck.—Forty thousand dollars worth of the million dollar league exchange's stock was sold during the first week following the granting of a charter, declared a leaguer. One solicitor sold \$3,400 worth within less than a week, a majority of the 34 shares having been taken in Burleigh county.

Bismarck.—The Equity Co-operative Packing company, a million-dollar North Dakota corporation with home offices in Fargo, has just been issued a charter by the secretary of state. Application for the charter was made some time ago, but its granting was withheld pending the determination of certain co-operative features of the corporation.

Fargo.—Farmers and business men of North Dakota will show their fellowmen at the International Live Stock exposition at Chicago December 4 to 11 what North Dakota can do and is doing in the development of the live stock industry. Incidentally they will study exhibits of live stock at the show and half of the farmers plan to purchase pure-bred stock for breeding purposes.

Fargo.—Organization of the Tri-State Flood Control congress, to direct a conference that will be held in Fargo November 13, was perfected here at a conference of local flood control promoters. With the selection of the conference date it also was announced that Governors Burnquist of Minnesota, Byrne of South Dakota and Hanna of North Dakota had accepted invitations to attend.

Grafton.—For the twenty-third time, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson of Fargo was elected president of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. at the annual convention held here. Resolutions were adopted demanding that the governor appoint a woman to the state board of control. Another resolution condemns Sunday baseball. Women suffrage and national prohibition were approved.

Wilton.—That lignite mines of this section and Western North Dakota will be called upon to furnish a greater quantity of coal than ever before because of the high prices and recognized possibility of an Eastern coal shortage, is the belief of mine owners here. Already tremendous orders have been placed for delivery and the force of miners is being rapidly increasing demand for fuel.

Fargo.—Equity officials report stock sales for the new packing company have passed the \$100,000 mark and that sales are now being made at the rate of more than \$10,000 a day. Most of the sales so far made have been among farmers. An interesting phase of the movement is that far off Montana is taking a hand and sales are already reported from that state. South Dakota and Minnesota are also contributing to the result with prospects of still larger interest.

Fargo.—The fiscal year ending in June, 1916, was a most prosperous period for the Northern Pacific, as shown by its annual report, filed with the North Dakota railroad commission. Its gross and net earnings the year was far ahead of 1915. The gross for 1916 was \$75,939,230.65, as compared with \$63,171,652.60 in 1915; the 1916 operating expenses were \$40,866,411.85, and the 1915 \$37,708,048.58. The increase in revenue over 1915 was \$12,767,578.05, while the increase in operating expense was but \$3,258,362.97.

Jamestown.—The growth of North Dakota educationally is pictured in the report issued by E. R. Edwards of this city, state high school inspector, in which it is shown that all the high schools in the state, with a few exceptions, are enjoying an increased enrollment. Of 81 schools which he inspected this year, Inspector Edwards found only 3 which did not have more pupils enrolled in the fall than their total enrollment of last year.

Milnor.—John Aamdahl, a member of a hunting party, was killed by the accidental explosion of a shotgun carried by himself.

TAX REDUCTION IN STATE IS TO STAND

EQUALIZATION BOARD'S ACTION POPULAR ALTHOUGH VALIDITY MAY BE ATTACKED.

NEWS OF STATE'S MILITIAMEN

Important Items From North Dakota State Institutions and Officials With Live Letters From Flickertail Guardsmen at Border.

Bismarck. Although the North Dakota State tax commission has discovered a clause in the North Dakota statutes which might nullify the recent action of the state board of equalization in making a flat 10 per cent reduction on farm lands and certain other classes of property, it is highly improbable that the tax commission or any other agency, individual or public will endeavor to press the advantage by asking the supreme court to mandamus the board.

First and foremost, the reduction in taxes is by no means unpopular with the class principally benefited—the farmers. Furthermore, it becomes apparent upon going into the subject in detail, that there is no just reason why the North Dakota farmer should be taxed an additional \$30,000 this fall, inasmuch as a balance of \$200,000 over all expenses may reasonably be expected to remain in the treasury of the state July 1, 1917.

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Graded License Law Valid.

North Dakota's proposed automobile graded license law, substituting a reasonable license and registration fee in lieu of all other taxes, is constitutional, says Attorney General Linde, as a result of a recently adopted amendment. The only question which the proposed law would raise would be the right to divert into a general state highway fund the license fees paid upon automobiles assessed within the corporate limits of cities and towns. Inasmuch, however, as the average city or town is anxious to build good roads, no opposition is expected from corporate municipalities.

It is understood that the North Dakota tax commission, Secretary of State Hall, State Engineer Bliss and other public officials and commissions have given their approval to an automobile license law now being drafted. This bill will establish a graded fee, dependent upon horsepower, value of car, vintage, etc., and the average license cost will be \$7.50 per car.

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Convicts Ask Pardons.

An unusually large number of prisoners are seeking freedom and more than the ordinary quota of ex-convicts are asking for re-enfranchisement as a Christmas gift from Governor Hanna and the state board of pardons.

The state board's heaviest business session is always held the first of December. Whether it is the opinion of convicts and their friends that the approach of the holiday season may have a softening effect upon the hearts of the pardoners, or whether it is the mere fact that Christmas brings with it a general longing for home and family on the part of the transgressors themselves, certain it is that more petitions for pardons are received at the December session than at any other. The board will convene December 2.

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Guard Recruits Scarce.

Only 20 of the 400 men needed to bring the North Dakota national guard to war footing, have been recruited by the detail that returned to the state several weeks ago. Captain Solma, recruiting officer for this state said there are several elements that are making recruits scarce. In the first place, high wages are being paid for laborers in practically every line of work in the northwest. Between the potato fields, threshing, contractors and the lumber woods, men are hard to find, and they are getting better pay for their services than they have been getting for a number of years, which makes soldiering rather unattractive to many. This cause applies to every branch of army service.

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Bound by Act of Agent.

An insurance company is bound by any act of its general agent which may appear to the insured to be within the bounds of the real or implied authority invested in that agent, ruled the North Dakota supreme court in upholding the judgment rendered the plaintiff in the Grand Forks district court in the case of the Michigan-Idaho Lumber Co. vs. the Northern Fire & Marine Insurance Co.

The supreme court's ruling is regarded by Dakota insurance men as one of the most important that has issued recently from this state or any other in its bearing upon insurance business in general.

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Tax Collection Heavy.

Tax collections for September are showing up much better than anticipated, the state auditor's office finds. There was some fear early in the summer that the comparatively poor crop might result in delayed payments, but such has not proven the case to date. Excellent returns are anticipated for October and November, as October 5 all delinquent personal taxes were placed in the hands of the sheriff of each county for collection, and the state expects to procure a large revenue.

IF ELECTION WERE OVER?

While Democrats Are Admittedly the Champion Question Fiends, It Is Believed This Quiz Is as Unanswerable as Its Most Childlike Effort.

If election day were past would President Wilson make so little of the principle of arbitration in industrial disputes? Would he be so sure that it is more important to preserve peace, when a great strike is threatened, than it is to make judicial methods rather than force the means of settling differences between capital and labor?

If election day had come and gone would Mr. Wilson keep the national guardsmen of the country in camp on the ground that they may be needed to protect the United States against Mexico? Would there be months of inaction and indecision in which no use is made of a large body of citizen soldiers? Would they not be allowed to go home or else be set in motion to make Mexico as safe a neighbor as the Administration seems to think that it is already?

If election day were past would the President drive through Congress a bill like the shipping bill which is intended to embark the federal government upon a new venture in a hazardous field and use \$50,000,000 of the people's money to buy tonnage held above its normal value or else so owned that it cannot be used without peril of international complications? Is sound public policy behind such a measure or only campaign politics?

If election day were not to be considered would Woodrow Wilson use so many high and mighty words in international notes and do so little to make them mean anything practical? Would his deeds lag so far behind his phrases?—Cleveland Leader.

"HE DIDN'T DO RIGHT"

Independent Voters Turning This Conviction Over and Over in Their Minds and It Will Cost Mr. Wilson Many a Vote.

A Democrat who never voted for a Republican candidate for President except in 1872, when he was forced by the lack of a Democratic nominee to cast his ballot for Horace Greeley, says: "I expect to vote for Woodrow Wilson, but I don't like his course in the railroad dispute. He didn't do right."

The railroad controversy has introduced a moral issue into the campaign. Mr. Wilson sacrificed principle to expediency, or what he judged to be expediency, when he tamely surrendered to the demands of the train-service brotherhoods.

He put his own personal and party need before the public good. He angled for votes. He aimed a body blow at the tried and tested arbitration method of settling differences.

"God help you; I cannot," he is said to have exclaimed to the railroad managers, who do not poll as many votes as their employees. But he could have helped them if he had stood impartially between them and the utterly reckless train-service representatives who were bent on their rule-or-ruin programme.

"He didn't do right." The conscientiousness of that fact is sinking deep into the American mind.

"He didn't do right." That widespread conviction will cost him thousands of votes on election day.

"He didn't do right." He preferred the weak, the timid, attitude of the born compromiser.

The American people like courage. The like convictions. They like a man who has the courage of his convictions. They like a man who is willing to risk consequences for the sake of a just cause.

It was an unjust cause in which Woodrow Wilson enlisted when he accepted the brotherhood view that the chief item in their demands could not be arbitrated.—Providence Journal.

FIVE THOUSAND A DAY.

Enrollments in the Hughes National College League.

The Hughes National College League, 511 Fifth avenue, New York, is receiving enrollments at the rate of five thousand a day. They are coming from all parts of the country, and the work of organizing branches in all states and most of the important cities has been started. A large percentage of the enrollments are from men who give their usual political affiliations as Progressive, Democratic or Independent.

The league has received the endorsement of Governor Hughes, who wired: "If there was ever a time when the educated men of the country who have its welfare at heart should work for right principles and strong government it is now." Chairman Wilcox of the Republican National Committee, ex-President Taft, and John Hays Hammond have also praised the work enthusiastically, as much on the score of the benefit to the men themselves as of the real work it will do to help elect Governor Hughes.

The President must be credited with having put a slick one over if he can get the votes and make the people pay the freight.

Latin politeness is proverbial, but aren't these Mexican commissioners exceeding the limit when they persist in likening Woodrow Wilson to Venustiano Carranza?

WHAT HUGHES WOULD HAVE LEFT UNDONE

That Is Campaign's True Angle and Not the Trite Question with Which Hecklers Are Nagging the Republican Standard Bearer.

ACHIEVEMENTS ASSURANCE BLUNDERING IS NO HABIT

Winning Democrats Trying to Run Away From the Record of the Administration and to Inveigle the Voters Down Rhetorical By-Paths, All in the Thinly-Disguised Effort to Change the Subject.

When Mr. Hughes criticises the record of the Administration the spokesmen of Mr. Wilson cry: "What would you have done?" They forget that it is Mr. Wilson and not Mr. Hughes who is on trial. They forget that four years ago Mr. Wilson criticised Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt throughout the campaign and that Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt defended their respective records, instead of crying "What would you have done?" They forget these things or they refuse to confess them. They are trying to run away from the record of the Administration and induce the people to follow them down some by-path of rhetorical hypothesis, all in the effort to change the subject.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." When Mr. Hughes was Governor of New York he did not pay political debts by filling the public offices with unfit men. He did not champion certain principles during his campaign and repudiate them after he entered office. As Governor, he did not resort to brave and beautiful words as a substitute for firm and consistent deeds. He was careful in his use of words but he backed his words with deeds. He did not promise what he could not perform. He did not plaster the people with compliments they did not deserve. He was not a rhetorician, he was not a flatterer, he was not "too proud to fight" for labor or for capital, for the strong or the weak, when the right was on their side.

Mr. Wilson's spokesmen seek to divert attention from the attacks Mr. Hughes is making upon the record of the Administration by asking him: "What would you do?" they are unconsciously helping Mr. Hughes. They are recalling to the memory of the people the record he made throughout his two terms as Governor of New York. It was then that he first said "public office shall not be a private snip under my administration," and made performance square with promise. There is this about Mr. Hughes that makes him so different from Mr. Wilson: "Hughes means what he says." So it is that the campaign is really a contest of character between two men, with sincerity as the differentiating and deciding factor.

FIERY WORDS.

"Direct violations of a nation's sovereignty cannot await vindication in suits for damages—the nation which violates those essential rights must be checked and called to account by direct challenge and resistance."—From Woodrow Wilson's speech accepting the Democratic nomination for presidency.

BUT—

The American flag is still unsaluted at Vera Cruz.

Villa is still uncaptured and unpunished.

Carranza still slaps the United States.

There still has been no accounting for American lives and property destroyed in Mexico.

The whole question of reparation for invasion of American rights by various warring nations is still sleeping in a pigeonhole.

AND—

All the "direct challenge and resistance" noticeable to the average American is included in a series of notes said to possess high literary quality, if nothing else in particular.

Wabbling Woodrow.

Opportunism has claims that every statesman must respect. But never has there been an opportunist in the White House of greater willingness to change than the present incumbent. The country feared it had placed power in the hands of a doctrinaire schoolmaster incapable of bending. It finds that it has a man of remarkable plasticity of judgment, who one moment stands for states' rights and the next for nationalism, who one day is a pacifist, and the next is out-shouting Col. Roosevelt for arms and ships, who one week is for a barren neutrality and the next for war in behalf of general righteousness, who one night is for collective wage bargaining and arbitration of industrial disputes and the next is waving the flag of decreasing wages up or down as the votes of the larger number can be controlled.—New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser.

Gen. Pershing's army continues in fine fettle, "fit for a fight or a frolic." To its credit let it be said it went as far as politics permitted.

COL. ROOSEVELT APPEALS FOR THE ELECTION OF MR. HUGHES.

I appeal to my fellow citizens that they shall elect Mr. Hughes and repudiate Mr. Wilson because only by so doing can they save America from that taint of gross selfishness and cowardice which we owe to Mr. Wilson's substitution of adroit elocution for straightforward action. The permanent interests of the American people lie, not in ease and comfort for the moment, no matter how obtained, as Mr. Wilson would teach us; but in resolute championship of the ideals of national and international democratic duty, and in preparedness to make this championship effective by our strength. President Wilson embodies in his person that most dangerous doctrine which teaches our people that when confronted with really formidable responsibilities we can shirk trouble and labor and risk, and avoid duty by the simple process of drugging our souls with the narcotic of meaningless phrasemongering. Mr. Hughes, to the exact contrary, embodies the ideal of service rendered through conscientious effort in the face of danger and difficulty. Mr. Wilson turns his words into deeds only if this can be achieved by adroit political maneuvering, by bartering a debauched civil service for congressional votes on behalf of some measure which he had solemnly promised to oppose. Our own self-respect demands that we support the man of deeds done in the open against the man of furtive and shifting political maneuvers; the man of service against the man who whenever opposed by a dangerous foe always takes refuge in empty elocution.—From the Speech of Col. Roosevelt at Battle Creek, Michigan, in Behalf of Mr. Hughes.

GREAT GROWTH OF HUGHES NATIONAL COLLEGE LEAGUE.

Thirty thousand college alumni have enrolled so far in the Hughes National College League, 511 Fifth avenue, New York. The oldest living graduate of Brown University which graduated Governor Hughes, enrolled this week. He is Rev. John Hunt of Springfield, Ohio, ninety-three years old, Brown, 1842.

The league challenged the Woodrow Wilson College Men's League this week to join it in "having any reputable audit company in this city check up immediately from the original cards your actual enrollments of Princeton alumni and ours, your total enrollments and ours, and your enrollments from any college you may select and ours."

The college men in the National Guard along the Mexican border are joining in droves, according to the officers of the league, and many have written in to signify their discontent with the Administration's handling of the Mexican situation.

William R. Moody, son of Dwight Lyman Moody, the famous evangelist, wrote to the league offering his assistance in East Northfield, Mass., and said:

"I am among those who feel very strongly that it would be a National disaster to have the present Administration continued another season, feeling deeply the humiliation to which our country has been subjected in the sight of the world, by the lack of any foreign policy, and by the vacillation of its dealings."

MR. WILSON TOOK PLEASURE IN EXTENDING THE HAND OF WELCOME TO CARRANZA.

One of these "uncivilized" acts was committed on September 29th, when some of Carranza's soldiers captured an American trooper, killed him and cut off his head and ears. Exactly twenty days later, on October 19th, Mr. Wilson expressed "pleasure" in informing Carranza that he recognized him! Since the recognition, Carranza's troops by his orders have treacherously attacked and murdered American soldiers on at least two occasions. If the acts above recited—which are merely samples of the course of conduct Carranza has already pursued—do not constitute "intrigue and assassination, treachery and violence," then the words have lost their meaning. Mr. Wilson took "pleasure" in "extending the hand of welcome" to Carranza, whose own hand is red with the blood of murdered men and women of his own nation, and whose hands, unlike the hands of Huerta, were also red with the blood of murdered Americans, of murdered American civilians, and of murdered American soldiers wearing the American uniform. But President Wilson cared as little for the deaths of these men as he cared for the honor of the uniform. He with "pleasure" extended the hand of "welcome" to the man guilty of their murder.—From the Speech of Colonel Roosevelt at Battle Creek, Michigan, in Behalf of Mr. Hughes.

The Soldier Vote.

A significant feature following the Maine election was the nature of the soldier vote.

It is reported that one Maine battalion hiked 60 miles in two days for the purpose of exercising the franchise.

And we know how they voted!

Josephus Daniels might have made a passable secretary of the Salvation Army, but it was pretty rough to impose him on Uncle Sam's fighting navy.

The British censorship is delaying the United States mails almost as annoyingly as Burleson's inefficiency.

TAMPICO SCUTTLE A CRAVEN AFFAIR, SAYS ROOSEVELT.

Constituted So Grave an Offense Against the Nation's Honor and Duty That the Man Responsible Should Be Removed From Office.

WILSON CANNOT SHIELD HIMSELF BEHIND DANIELS

Authentic Proof That Americans in Peril Were Deserted by Their Own Government Against the Protests of the Senior Naval Officer Present—Most Pusillanimous Episode in the Naval Annals of Our Country.

Theodore Roosevelt in a letter to Henry Reuter Dahl, the naval critic, criticises President Wilson and Secretary Daniels in connection with the Tampico affair, when the American warships were withdrawn by order of the Administration. The colonel says: "You have presented authentic proof of how the Americans in peril at Tampico were deserted by their own government against the protest of the senior American naval officer present. You have shown that the government at Washington had full knowledge of the danger of the situation through telegrams from Admiral Mayo sent by wireless to the navy department on April 11, 12 and 13. You also give the telegram of Mr. Daniels of April 20 directing the admiral to proceed to Vera Cruz.

Mayo Feared Loss of Life.

"You have shown that Admiral Mayo made an emphatic protest to the navy department, stating that he feared the result of the squadron's leaving would be the loss of American lives and property. You also quote the telegrams sent by Admiral Mayo the following day, containing the protest of the American consul, Mr. Miller, and requesting authority to remain at Tampico. You have shown that, nevertheless, the navy department on the 21st confirmed its previous orders and directed the ships to leave at once.

"You have shown that the admiral put out into the ocean eight miles distant, but received a protest from Consul Miller reiterating his demand for protection. You then quote the telegrams and signals of Admiral Mayo, who, in spite of his orders, nobly refused to run from the post of duty while the lives of American men, women and children were in danger."

Can't Hide Behind Daniels.

Of the President and Secretary Daniels the colonel writes: "President Wilson cannot shield himself behind Mr. Daniels, for Mr. Daniels could do nothing that the president does not order or sanction. When Mr. Daniels' actions have been brought to the attention of Mr. Wilson, and are not repudiated by him, they become Mr. Wilson's; and Mr. Wilson is fully and completely responsible for Mr. Daniels, for all that he has done and left undone.

"The proof is absolute that when Admiral Mayo was at Tampico he had received full knowledge of the rioting and of the imminent danger to American lives; but that, nevertheless, he stemmed away into the ocean, and that the Americans were rescued by German and British ships. This action constituted so grave an offense from the standpoint of national duty and self-respect, that any man responsible for it should be at once taken out of office.

Facts Made Public in U. S.

"Shortly thereafter the facts were made public in the United States. If Admiral Mayo had been responsible and had not acted under orders, then the only proper course for Secretary Daniels would have been to order his instant court-martial, and in such case the failure to do so would have shifted the blame at once from the shoulders of Admiral Mayo to the shoulders of superiors, President Wilson and Secretary Daniels.

"Therefore, even if these telegrams did not exist, even if there had been no such orders, or those actually issued by the secretary of the navy to Admiral Mayo, nevertheless, his superiors, Secretary Daniels and President Wilson, would both have become fully responsible for the guilty transaction by their acquiescence therein. They cannot, as they have sought to do, shift the blame to the shoulders of the admiral."

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