

THE DEVILS LAKE WORLD

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"Boost, and THE WORLD Boosts With You—Knock, and You Knock Alone."

BURKE AND THE PARDON BOARD.

The actions of the pardon board of our state in the wholesale pardoning of seventy-three inmates of the penitentiary, and commuting the sentences of many others, most of whom were found guilty by our courts of the worst crimes on our statute books, came as a thunderbolt to the citizens of the state and the law-abiding people as well as the press, and at a loss to find language severe enough with which to express their criticism of the board without injury to the good name of our state.

There are but a few counties in the state that have not been more or less interested in the prosecution of horse thieves, murderers and rapists, and many counties have expended large sums of money to secure the convictions of these criminals, only to have them turned loose by our state pardon board, and returned in our midst with the ruin of a sister or daughter; the last remains of a murdered father, sister or brother, or the loss of a favorite team of horses, fresh in the minds of law-abiding citizens.

The chief executive of the state, Governor Burke, is the head of this pardon board, two other members of the board are his appointees, which leaves the controlling power of the board in his hands for which he must be held responsible. His absence at this opportune time, which left Lieutenant Governor Burdick to act in his place, can, in no way relieve him of this responsibility, and any assertion to the effect that these pardon boards were granted without his knowledge or consent need not be made by him.

John Burke's ability as an attorney defending a criminal before a jury, has always been worthy of its hire. His ability as a political campaigner expounding the laws of the state and how he would enforce them was admirable. His ability in a campaign financed with railroad money, to deceive the people of the state by his famous railroad annihilation speeches, was indeed marvelous, but John Burke, as a good financial business state executive, as a fearless enforcer of the laws of the state, or posing as an Abraham Lincoln, would turn the stomach.

In like manner we could inscribe up on the political tombstones of several of our reform state officials such as Attorney General Miller and Secretary of State Norton, who by the way, both sat on the pardon board, after deliberation can we wonder if the Bismarck institution is empty.

That P. G. Barnum who was one of the greatest judges of human nature, was right when he said the American people liked to be humbugged is not disputed, but how long they will stand for the same humbug, he did not tell us, but it seems incredible to us that the people of this state as an intelligent people, can be humbugged in this manner any longer. The greater part of our county taxes are for the prosecution of crime and if our convicted criminals are to be turned loose, as fast as they are sentenced, why burden the taxpayer for mockery.

BURKE'S APPOINTMENTS.

Governor John Burke certainly knows how to play to the galleries. He talks one day to the W. C. T. U., and the next day he appoints to one of the most important positions in the state a man who has become rich by blind pigging. Every man who visited Bismarck for the past twenty years, knows that the Grand Pacific hotel in that city, is a blind pig and yet the governor makes this hotel his semi-official headquarters, and those doing business with Burke's administration in the capital city, are expected to stop at this hotel if looking for favors from the chief executive of the state. And when the governor comes to making his appointments, after looking over all the available timber in the state, he appoints as the man most fitted for the position, Henry Tatley, proprietor of the Grand Pacific hotel, as a member of the board of control. The Democrat is informed that at the present time a government liquor license, both wholesale and retail, is kept in this hotel in the safe of Mr. Tatley's stepson. But the governor's personal friends are not all temperance men—not by any means, and if they come to Bismarck they must be taken care of and properly entertained. We recently read an article in the Bismarck Tribune, in which Mr. Tatley calls attention to the fact that Bismarck is a much better town since the prohibition law has been enforced—and he goes ahead with quite a temperance lecture, all of which was amusing as well as disgusting to the many people who know Tatley, know how he made his money, and know that they never suffered from thirst in his hotel. And the fact that Tatley is a very important part of the Burke administration is an evidence of the insincerity of that administration. The salary of the members of the board of control is something like \$5,000 a year, but Tatley, notwithstanding the fact that he claimed to be a republican, is a royal entertainer, a good mixer and can

make that three thousand go a long ways. The Democrat does not care who Burke appoints to office, nor do we care how Tatley made his money, but when both these men talk about law enforcement in the capital city and on tip of that deliver temperance lectures, it turns one's stomach.—Minot Democrat.

THE GREAT ST. PAUL SHOW.

The Northwest Land Products show which is now in full swing in St. Paul, is surpassing even the most optimistic hopes of its most ardent advocates. In attendance it has surpassed the shows at both Omaha and Chicago and has equaled the one at Madison Square Garden, New York. When it is recalled that the New York show represented much more territory than the one at St. Paul does, and when the fact that the New York show was in the center of the metropolitan population of the overcrowded east, the St. Paul attendance becomes a matter of considerable pride.

North Dakota is more than creditably represented at St. Paul. The exhibits are not overdrawn, being fair representations of the state's productive ability, but they show the possibilities of success better than columns of description or endless figures could. The man who sees a sample of wheat or flax or alfalfa can form an accurate judgment of the opportunities offered. North Dakota has had her products represented in the east before, but conditions have always made the exhibition a side line of some predominant enterprise. At St. Paul the exhibits of the northwest are the whole show. Their inspection is not covered up in the mind of the one who sees them with the excitement of a closely contested horse race, the winning of a prize in the stock ring or a visit to the amusement alley. The people who visit the St. Paul exhibit go there to see it and nothing else. The impressions made on the mind of the visitor are more comprehensive and more lasting. Its results are, therefore, more substantial.

Another advantage of the St. Paul show is that it is being presented to the very people who can come to North Dakota to make their homes. No comparison should be made in this particular with the former exhibitions of the state, except those in the far east. We can preach till Doem's day about relieving the congested tenements of the east for the free life and assured prosperity of North Dakota and other western states, but the results will be practically nothing. That class of people—the tenement dweller and the struggling city dweller—are as likely to go to Africa as come west. They must have the glare of the electric light and the noise of the street. On a farm they are as much lost as the farmer would be in the heart of a Brazilian jungle. The sentiment is all right for mollycoddlers and the theorists, but in practice it is a failure.

What we need in this state is men of brain and the energy, men who know the realities of life on the farm. We need men who know how to farm and who only need to learn the demands of local conditions to make a success. This is the class of people being reached by the St. Paul show.

It is impossible to tell how many of the visitors are already on their way west at the time of the visit to the show, but as the western traffic to the winter resorts on the coast are now on, it is reasonable to believe that a large number of those travelers are viewing the exhibit. This is an advantage. Once those people are interested in the products they will be interested in the state that produces them and many of these interested people will investigate North Dakota possibilities. Such an investigation means investment, and the purpose of the land show is thus accomplished.

ARE THEY OVER-ZEALOUS?

Appearances would indicate that the pardon board, which recently did a wholesale business in ridding Warden Hellstrom of twenty-three of his charges, displayed a little too much zeal in extending the hand of brotherly love to others in distress—leastwise in bond age. The spirit of the Good Samaritan is alright when properly bestowed—which usually would mean that the recipient of the gracious acts of those who are in a position to bestow them should at least be partly blameless for his present condition.

Wilson D. Kell, who was convicted in Williams county in 1909 for a serious offense, for which he was entirely to blame, was serving a ten year sentence. He had served less than one fifth of the time that those who heard the details of the case had decided would be a just punishment for his crime, when the pardon board saw fit to release him.

A penitentiary sentence is calculated to serve the commonwealth in two ways: first to properly punish an offender for a crime committed and second—but possibly not least—to give

those who are criminally inclined and still inside the pale of righteousness, a wholesome fear of the iron hand of law.

Would it not appear that oftentimes the purpose of the law is frustrated and that not only the guilty one is allowed to go his way partly punished, but that those who would commit crime were it not for fear of the penalty are rather encouraged to follow the inclination of their depraved natures by just such occurrences?

Kell is an example himself. He had been free from the penitentiary but little over a week when his criminal tendency asserted itself again and he is again in the toils.

There are some men who would commit crime as often as they are turned loose, no matter how long a sentence they had served; there are others who would be criminal if they thought that only a small punishment would be meted out to them for their unlawful actions—and the last named are the ones that are encouraged by a too liberal application of the power that is possessed by the parole board.

Kell may have been an ideal prisoner and as it is customary in penal institutions to commute sentences for good behavior, he may have been entitled to some consideration, but it hardly seems possible that he was so angelic while under Warden Hellstrom's care that he is entitled to a remittance of more than four-fifths of the penalty that a judge and jury who had heard the details of the crime committed had decided would be a just punishment for the offense. It would really seem that they were in a better position to judge than is the parole board.

The Devils Lake Inter-Ocean, shortly after the booster banquet recently given by the Devils Lake Commercial Club, published an article which implied that several home people were crowded out of the banquet room, and that they did not feel very well pleased over this fact. We from the outside regret being the unintentional cause of the trouble, if such there was. We would not for a moment have wished to intrude on the hospitality of the good people of Devils Lake, if we had felt that it was going to exclude a single one of our generous hosts. We only hope the situation was not quite as bad as the article made it appear.

The forging from the Cando Herald is unfortunate and we assure Brother Donnison that there was no such feeling indicated in Devils Lake. We are proud of our guests at the big banquet and Devils Lakers as hosts will give up their seats any time for Cando. The article does not believe the Inter-Ocean meant the article as it was taken and applies to our Cando friends.

THE GAY WHITE WAY.

Much has been said about a white way in Devils Lake and such is possible through the establishment of a municipal light plant here. The advantages of a white way are numerous and at a meeting of the American Civic association at Washington, C. L. Eshelman, of Cleveland, best described the benefits to be derived in the following manner: Mr. Eshelman was speaking of the benefits of modern street lighting in American cities, and he declared that a "bright white way" in any city was the forerunner of business prosperity. Civic pride and civic competition, he said, were largely responsible for the increase in ornamental lighting systems in the cities.

Well lighted streets, said Mr. Eshelman, not only have an advertising value to a city, indicating prosperity and progressive spirit, but a benefit in dollars and cents could be traced to them directly. Mr. Eshelman cited instances where a city block, apparently dead, was revived to a live business thoroughfare of heavy traffic when private enterprise provided illumination.

Modern lighting on city streets, Mr. Eshelman said, was sure to enhance the value of property, because the value of business property was fixed only by the amount and kind of traffic which passes it. He explained the common condition on one side of a street being deserted and another being busy, as being due to the superior illuminations on the busy side.

"Practically any street directly tributary to a business thoroughfare can be fully doubled in value by the installation of spectacular lighting," said he. "Lighting the entire business section of a city increases values by increasing traffic, not only from the city itself but from the surrounding country and towns. Good light increases the value of residential streets. Good street lighting more than any other thing gives to a city an air of progressiveness and prosperity."

Mr. Eshelman condemned the system of not lighting city streets after midnight or on nights when there is a moon as a fallacy. He described many systems of ornamental lighting which are now in use in Indianapolis, Pueblo, and other cities with success.

TENDERED DISTINCTION.

At least two of the North Dakota district leagues maintaining exhibits at the St. Paul Land Products show have been successful in publishing advertising booklets that possess real merit. To the Red River Valley Boosters and the Lake Region Development association is tendered such distinction. In both publications the advantages of the two districts are set forth in a convincing manner. Crop statistics are used to excellent value, and the booklets are well filled with pictures thoroughly representative of the conditions existing in the two sections. These booklets are being distributed

at the St. Paul land show and it is the aim of the men in charge of the displays at the show to get them into the hands of men who are looking for new opportunities and new homes.—Grand Forks Times.

FREE EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

The paramount question is free education, while it seems to center around courses of study, is, in fact, to make clear the purpose and aim of public schools, those that are supported by general taxation. It is of first importance, then, to decide for whom primarily these schools are furnished, for what classes of the people this publicly supported system of education was and is intended.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, head of the Chicago schools, made this general statement: "We have come to believe that it is more important to build the body of the youth until it reaches as near perfection as possible than it is to devote so much time toward development in mental attainments."

Upon this the New York World makes the wholly unfair, prejudiced and narrow comment. "This is as authoritative and clear an expression as has yet been given to the prevailing doctrine that school pupils should be given physical culture and trade-training rather than so-called book-learning."

"The theory seems to be that if the public schools develop the muscles of the boys and girls and then teach them how to cook and sew and sing and make clay models and run jigsaws, there will be no real need of reading, writing and arithmetic. Or, perhaps, the advocates of the new education assume that all such minor things as mental lessons can be given at home along with instruction in manners and morals."

We believe that it will no be questioned that the American system of free education was and is intended first of all for the masses, for the children of those who could not afford private schools. It is for the children of the ninety of the hundred parents, who otherwise would have inadequate educational opportunities or none.

If this is so, then these public schools should offer such courses of study as are best fitted to promote the industrial and moral welfare of this vast majority of the young; such as will make them good citizens and insure such citizenship by increasing their earning capacity, giving them an inclination to labor by adding to it intelligent appreciation and understanding.

One of the essentials of this is physical capacity, possibly it is the first essential, but that this should come at the sacrifice or in disregard of mental training Mrs. Flagg did not mean, as the World well knew.

Society sends to the schools many anemics, many who are under-nourished, those afflicted with other physical defects, those who are unable to read, those who are unable to write, those who are unable to do arithmetic. It would be useless to fill the heads of these with book lore unless their bodies were healed. The theory is not at all that these, as all the rest, "will not need reading, writing and arithmetic."

But the theory is coming to be that these for whom the public schools were primarily designed and are supported, the ninety of the hundred, do not need Latin, higher mathematics or a smattering of the sciences and modern languages. That they distinctly do not need to have their inclination turned away from hand labor, and the land to the professions; that the potato patch is a more fitting inspiration than that they may be statesmen or president, and that the carpenter's bench or the mechanic's will bring them greater independence and more of contentment than the law book, or the surgeon's kit, and that the work bench or hoe may be made to develop mental capacity and culture equal to that which comes from a professional career.

LAKE REGION SPECIAL.

All aboard for the Lake Region special. The train which is to leave this city next Monday evening will be laden with boosters. Everyone will wear a badge bearing the words, "The Lake Region of North Dakota." Can you imagine that swarm of boosters in St. Paul? The advantages that will be brought to this great section are numbers. There are hundreds from this section now on the job at St. Paul, boosting for the Lake Region. One hundred more are going, due to the fact that it is just before Christmas when we all should be as good as we can be, is all the more reason why the people of the section should be as good to the land as they possibly can. All aboard for the Lake Region Special. All who possibly can must get on the train next Monday.

Now, please don't forget to buy your share of Red Cross stamps. It is so little expense to you and it means so much to the sufferers and those who may be protected by the movement in which you will help, if you buy the stamps.

Next—the Mid Winter Fair. If the same conscientious boosting will come to this grand enterprise, and The World knows it will, the mid winter fair of the Lake Region will only be rivaled by the great land show now on at St. Paul.

The first week the fire laddies have secured enough in the furnishing fund to at least assure them that the citizens of Devils Lake and vicinity are interested in their work. Forty-five have contributed to the cause.

Independent leather wants to be walked on some more. The government is after the shoe trust.

State News

A Bowbells horse thief was caught at Portal.

New Rockford is doing her share of boosting.

Frank Steele, a resident of Barlow, died suddenly.

The extension school at Lisbon was a success.

The Sunday schools at Lisbon united at a general Lanquet.

Butter and eggs are high in price over the state.

Burley county is having a controversy over the tax abatement.

The Knights of Columbus had a royal time at Dickinson.

Dickinson is the headquarters for all dry farming methods.

A bumper crop of Christmas marriages are reported in the state.

Mrs. F. J. Mather of Reeder was a North Dakotan who was injured in the wreck at Odessa Monday.

A pupil in the Steele schools was severely injured while "cracking the whip."

The poor clerks in the stores hardly get over Christmas until the inventory season comes on.

North Dakota is getting much valuable advertising at the land show in St. Paul.

The mourners at Pembina wept bitterly when the records were transferred to Cavalier.

The importance of the annual meeting of school directors is being realized over the state.

The papers certainly go after the state pardon board. No newspaper men were turned loose.

The citizens of Williston are still wondering what the former city auditor is going to spring on them.

The state papers are wondering what kind of metal the Lake Regionites are made of. They sure lead in boosting.

A lady who formerly resided at Havana, this state, has been playing a prominent part in Los Angeles politics.

Congressman Hanna will introduce a bill to give Williston an extra \$25,000 for its new public building.

John Huelet, who was held in the Hansboro jail so many months, is glad to be out again after the trial.

Many are being hustled to the "pen" by the courts—to take the places of those whom the board pardoned—that haven't got back in yet.

J. T. Williamson, the Havana man, who is to marry the New York heiress, has sent back word that the event will take place in St. Paul.

The gambling places at Monango were closed. The next day one of the fellows who kindly lost control of his conscience saw the sheriff and from all reports is still running.

Henry Field has severed his connection with the Mohall Tribune and gone to Froid, Mont. The Tribune does not state who will be his successor at Mohall.

Have you done your shopping early? If not, do it anyway, late or early. The merchant needs the trade, your friend ought to have the present and you need the exercise.

Last week the citizens of Dazey were alarmed by the cry of fire. It was found that the hotel on the north side of main street had caught fire from a defective chimney. By the time the citizens were aroused the fire had made such headway that it was beyond control and jumped from one building to another until the hotel, pool hall and restaurant were burned to the ground. The only thing that saved the town hall from total destruction was the still, damp morning which made it difficult for the fire to spread much. It had been snowing the night before and was still snowing some when the fire broke out which protected the buildings some.

The second annual meeting of the North Dakota Dry Farming association which was held at Dickinson, was the right thing at the right time, and if those farmers who were present will put into practice the many things learned there this part of North Dakota will be the richest agricultural region in the state within a few years. All of the speakers on agricultural subjects, who are practical men, admitted that we had the soil and the climate and we had enough moisture, if properly conserved, to produce just as good crops of all kinds as can be grown elsewhere. By deep tilling of the soil, the use of methods used in dry farming regions, the growing of corn, alfalfa, rotation of crops, the building and use of silos, the breeding and keeping of dairy cows, we will soon have a prosperous set of farmers throughout the western part of the state. This was emphasized by every speaker on agricultural subjects.

THE THREE AGES OF CHRISTMAS.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.



WEEK BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

With Dolly sweetly sleeping
Before the blazing grate
The little ones are keeping
Their vigil very late.
With many chirographic flaws
They write their wants to Santa Claus.



CHRISTMAS EVE.

Now long abed is Dolly,
Because 'tis Christmas eve,
But little Paul and Polly
Are wide awake, believe!
They cannot sleep nor dine nor sup
Before they hang their stockings up.



CHRISTMAS MORNING.

'Tis Christmas morning early,
Yet these expectant tots
(Now, don't you love them dearly?)
Have risen from their cots,
And even Dolly's eyes are wide
To see the toys of Christmastide.

Got Her Rattled. Manageress (to customer in tea room, about to light a cigar)—No smoking in here, sir, please. Customer—But you've got "Smoking Room" on the door there. Manageress—That is the door of the next room, sir. Customer—Then what's it doing in here?—London Punch.

Glimpse Variation. There is plenty of evidence going to show that the "climate of North America was much warmer than it is now." The remains of the now extinct mammoth, for instance, which are found all over the continent, and especially in the northern part thereof, prove that a tropical climate prevailed here at a very recent date, geologically speaking. There are, of course, other evidences, but the conclusion to be drawn from the mammoth is enough to convince us that where the temperate (or colder) climate now is there once prevailed a hot climate, such as the now extinct moosters luxuriated in for centuries.

Feminine Conversation. Blobs—Women talk about nothing but their dress. Slobs—Oh, I don't know! It seems to me I've heard some of them talk about their hats.—Philadelphia Record.