

H. H. MILLER,
Optometrist,
Pembina, North Dakota.
Eyes examined
and fitted.
I will be pleased to examine
and advise as to need of glasses
or treatment without charge.

H B Spiller
Attorney at Law
CAVALIER, NORTH DAK
Office in Merchants and Farm-
ers State Bank Building

Geo. Peterson,
Attorney at Law
PEMBINA NORTH DAK
Loans, Collections and Insur-
ance, Office over Cavyleer's Store

C B Harris M D
Physician and Surgeon
PEMBINA N D
Office next door to City Phar-
macy. Night calls at the resi-
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DRAYTON N D

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care of medical and surgical cas-
es.

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Dentist
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Phone, 64

Dr. F. P. Storms
Dentist
Office hours 9-12, 1-5
Phones, Office 81, Resi-
dence 122. Office in Budde-
building.
ST VINCENT, MINN.

W. JAY SMITH, E. M.
Civil Engineer and Surveyor
GRAFTON, N. D.

PEMBINA LODGE NO 2
A F and A M
Regular meetings on first and
third Fridays each month. Vis-
iting brethren in good standing
are invited

A R HARVEY R C STINSON
Sec WM

PEMBINA CHAPTER NO 41
O E S
Meetings in Masonic Hall on
first and third Wednesdays of
each month. Visiting members
are cordially invited
Mrs Alice STINSON Sec

PEMBINA LODGE NO 110
A O U W
Meets first and third Tuesdays
of each month

GILLIS LEIFUR N G PATTERSON
Recorder M W

DEGREE OF HONOR No 4
Meets every second and fourth
Wednesday of the month.
Mrs BRENNAN, C of H
Mrs THORGRIMSON, Rec orde

CAMP NO 3977 M W A
Meets every second and fourth
Monday. Visiting neighbors are
cordially invited
A R HARVEY M H MILLER
Clerk V C

BROTHERHOOD OF
AMERICAN YEOMAN
Meets every second and fourth
Friday of each month
F A FALDMAN J M KNEESHAW
Correspondent For

PEMBINA FIRE
DEPARTMENT
Meets on every first and third
Tuesday of each month
M H MILLER Chief

M E CHURCH
Sunday—Sunday school at 11
a m; Epworth League at 6:45 p
m; preaching at 7:30 p m. Jun-
ior League Sunday morning at
10:30 o'clock.
BEV Y A MAJOR.

**COLLIER'S AND TOWN-
LEYISM.**

Collier's National Weekly, has
through a generation established a
reputation as the fiercest enemy of all
forms of humbug and quackery. In
1905 it published the "Great American
Fraud," a series of articles on "Patent
Medicine Evil," "Quacks and Quack-
ery," "Patent Medicine Conspiracy
Against Freedom of the Press" and
"Confidential,"—a medical scoundrel
preying on people.

In this fearless attack on humbug
Peruna, Lydia Pinkham Compound,
cough syrups and soothing syrups
loaded with opium, and nostrums and
quacks got theirs. The fearless hon-
esty of Collier's National Weekly be-
came a household word throughout
the nation. The golden bribe of medi-
cal quacks and confidence scoundrels
preying on the stupidity, credulity and
passions of people could not tempt
Collier.

In a recent number Collier has again
taken up the cudgels for good sense,
honesty and square dealing in a new,
social field. Townley and his bunch
of political quacks, who prey on the
credulity and weakness and ignorance
of people got theirs. The crazy not-
ions and "fantastic schemes" to-
gether with Townley and his bench-
men's greed for money, contributions
which they handle and use for propa-
ganda, are placed in the spot light.

To thinking people who know Col-
lier's honesty and fairness in hand-
ling all public questions, this article
will mean much. If they have been
wheedled into the \$16.00 class or
\$100.00 class they will quit taking
Townley's political peruna and econ-
omic Lydia Pinkham compound, but
to the credulous suckers, who listen
only to the paid organizer and the
coarse and untruthful screech of the
Leader and kept press, life holds but
one real joy, that of saving some more
money and giving it to Townley's flock
of political crows and scavengers that
are fattening off the farms and farm-
ers of North Dakota.

An incurable, patent medicine fiend,
whether physical or political, has
plugged the gates of reason and re-
mains beyond the help of Collier and
all other means. A statement on their
tax receipt is about the only thing this
class really understands. Already the
Townley pack of newspaper hounds
have been turned loose and Collier is
barked at fore and aft and on all
sides. Its long established character
for truth and veracity is no protec-
tion. Its fearlessness and the fact
that no Big Biz patent medicine con-
coct and no political party could bribe
it, is no protection against the yelp
and snarl and bark and bite of Town-
ley's pack.

Never mind; truth and Collier will
be here when Lydia Pinkham, Town-
ley, Peruna, Brinton, Ligozone,
Lempke, Huerta and Bolshewism have
been relegated to the realm of ancient
curiosities and simply furnish evi-
dence of how some people naturally take
to patent medicine and political humbug.

**TOWNLEYISM AND COUNTY
COMMISSIONERS.**

In its "Facts About North Dakota
Laws" Supplement, the Courier-News,
trying to cover the shameful grab for
control of the whole State Press, gets
mad and roars as follows:—"It would
be impossible for this board to abuse
its appointive (or official) County
powers more grossly than has
been done by commissioners in the
past."

The Courier-News puts this in black
face type so that County commis-
sioners of the past shall be sure to see it.
As a large majority of all County Com-
missioner boards have been and is to-
day farmers, it is to be hoped they
will realize how grossly they
have abused their power, and that
they cannot be trusted with designat-
ing official papers for their own coun-
ty, not even until the next election.
There's hurry among the reformers to
grab this local right and place it in
the State tyrant's hands.

"Sweeping reform in local papers"
is promised. Certainly. Sweep every
yelping cur that doesn't hunt and
bark for them out of the State. They
need the pap and patronage the next
eighteen months more than ever. If
they can tide over eighteen months
and get eight or ten million of the
State's money into their revolutionary
if not dangerous business ventures,
they hope the people will not dare
to let go for fear they lose their money.
Never before has a legislature in the
United States dared to steal the State
press for a bunch of wild cat politi-
cians in such a bold and brazen way.
Not even farmer County Commissioners
could be trusted to appoint official
papers for the next eighteen months,
although they have done it for forty
years before the Bunch of political
pirates landed on North Dakota, and
all because they grossly abused their
power in the past. Fine compliment
for County commissioners. Of course,
it's true many County commissioners
have an insight into taxes and public
expense and County work. They are
generally the older and more experi-
enced men in the County and are not
quite so easily led as might be de-
sirable. Better place the power in the
hands of one man at Bismarck. The
County should feel proud and satis-
fied to have a chance to pay for the
official printing. That's enough glory
for any local unit now in North Da-
kota.

Talk of grabbing power and stealing
influence and choking off the press!
Neither Alex McKenzie nor the ex-
-kaiser could hold a candle to this
dirty job, and all in the name of "Ex-
-tending principles of democracy." Fine
principles!

North Dakota is mighty good hunt-
ing now for the whole wild-eyed gang
from Mills down to Leggett. As long
as they can keep the farmers chasing
phantoms in Fairy land and exter-
minating Bogie men manufactured at
Townley Headquarters, hunting is
good, and it pays. It really seems to
be open season on farmers all the
year round.

Wealth of Africa.

The wealth of the resources of Af-
rica is thought equal to any two of the
other continents of the world. For
instance, she has 300,000 square miles
of coal fields, 96,000,000 acres of fertile
farm lands, iron ore equal to five times
the output of North America, 90 per
cent of the world's diamonds, 10,000,-
000 worth of rubber each year, and
unaccounted millions in ivory, nuts and
oil, copper and gold.

New Invention.

An inventor has equipped a para-
chute with hand operated propellers
on the theory that a user can guide
his descent thereby.

**TAXATION FOR
PROFIT OR EXPENSE?**

In his book on Civil Government John Fiske says: "All gov-
ernment begins in the pocket-book." Taxes always have been and
always will be a burning public question. How much private
property shall the State take for public purposes? What means
or methods shall it employ in distributing the burden? For what
purpose is it good sense to seize the individual's money or prop-
erty? Who shall have the right to say how much, by what method
and for what purpose taxes shall be levied?

The natural condition of man in early days was that he had
and owned what he gathered by his own efforts. All rights were
his as far as he could assert them. As men increased in numbers
and society became more complex, certain customs developed and
in due time became law. Wherever men live together, government
of some kind exists. Men unite for defense, for undertakings too
large for individuals, such as roads, care of poor, education, religion
and many other common interests.

To draw the line between the field of the individual and the
work of the community has always been a matter of dispute and
doubt. The Anglo-Saxon, both in England and in America, seems
to have constantly forged ahead towards a certain ideal of gov-
ernment, a clear drawing of the lines between the individual's
rights and those which he should surrender to the representatives
of the whole community. With the consent of the governed such
rights should be vested in a government as is necessary in order
that the people in the community may be protected and be safe
from danger without and within while doing the necessary work of
life to secure food, clothes, shelter and mental development.

Whenever government trespasses on the field of the individual
and attempts to do the work of the individual, it becomes tyranny.
A man wants to work his land, herd his flock, grind his wheat,
spin his wool, come and go, select his companions, have his own
thoughts regarding beauty, truth, God, religion and politics; erect
his own house, etc., all according to his own judgment, prejudice
and desire. As long as he does these and similar things without
interfering with his fellows who are active in similar lines he is
within his rights. Whenever the representatives of the mass,
whether elected or self appointed or ruling by divine right, begin
bossing him around, ordering him to work such a time and in such
a manner, taking the products of his industry, forbidding him to
use his powers and faculties according to his own judgment, it
becomes tyranny—and its logical end is state slavery.

It is a well recognized principle in social development that it is
unsafe and dangerous to delegate any more powers to any govern-
ment or set of rulers than is absolutely necessary. For this
reason men preferred to form groups for conducting larger enter-
prises, under the government's protection and regulation, rather
than turn over their work and rights to the government. Instead
of asking the government, that is, all the people, to build ships,
erect factories, work mines, etc., those who were directly inter-
ested in those enterprises banded themselves together in partner-
ships, corporations and cooperative associations. The persons
directly interested furnished the means, did the work and managed
the undertaking. These organizations, taking the place of indi-
viduals in the industrial world are governed by the same laws that
govern individuals and the same social principle; namely, their
companies must pursue their work without trespassing on or
injuring others.

A few things have been turned over to the government,
national or local: The carrying of mail, which was a private
industry during colonial days, largely handled by stage companies,
had many features which made it impractical or undesirable to
have individuals or corporations handle it. In the first place every
person was interested directly in having a cheap, efficient and
universal system of mail delivery. Secondly, as it affected all
persons directly it was fair that all should carry it and equalize the
burden. Third, private companies couldn't be relied on to handle
it as carefully or preserve the same secrecy as the government.
In case the latter had a loss, which it has had almost every year
even though all overhead expense such as rents and upkeep of
buildings, has been paid out of the United States Treasury, the
public was willing to make it up by taxes, on account of the many
benefits secured, especially efficiency, uniformity (same rate for all
distances) and reliability. It was not the idea that the people
would make its postal system a means of taxation. Frequently the
government has run short many millions in a single year. It has
never occurred to the people of the United States that the Post-
office Department should be a profit making institution or a tax
collecting machine.

Likewise education has gradually been turned over to the
government and its subdivisions. The main reason being that
education is of value to all, both the man who has children and the
one who has not. This makes it everybody's business to see that
every boy and girl is educated. It would be too expensive for
many to educate their children, if they should carry the whole
expense themselves, many finding it quite a burden, even with
public help, to furnish clothes, food, supplies and give the children
their time. But at no time did it occur to anyone to have our
schools charge tuition or rates so as to make money for the public,
or to use the schools as a means of taxation.

The public highway, the king's highway at first, and later all
roads where the public travels back and forth at will, have become
a government burden. Everybody uses the roads. They are of
value to all, the rich and poor, the old and young alike. The old
turnpike, privately built, with a boom across and the owner
charging a toll was too inconvenient. The nation, states, counties
and townships all spend money on the public roads. The individual
pays a poll tax, the farmer a road tax, in work or money, the city
dweller a pavement tax and every auto owner a heavy annual tax
from \$5.00 to \$35.00 in North Dakota.

Clear and definite means and methods for taxation direct and
indirect have been provided by the United States Constitution
and statutes, but never has it occurred to the people of this
country to charge either a toll or a tax for making money of the
public.

The postal system, education and roads all illustrate the
principle guiding government work. Work for profit belongs to
individuals or groups of individuals. Work of universal use, and
which cannot be conducted by individuals or groups of individuals
because of the nature of the task, experience has shown it wise to
have the government perform. Never at any time in the history
of this nation has it been thought wise or just to have the state
overtake industrial lines of work in order to make money and
profits for public use.

To what extent is it wise for the citizens of any state or
nation to authorize the government to collect taxes for the pur-
pose of engaging in business for profit as a means of creating public
revenue in place of collecting taxes to meet necessary public
expenses only?

Wheat of Africa.
The wealth of the resources of Af-
rica is thought equal to any two of the
other continents of the world. For
instance, she has 300,000 square miles
of coal fields, 96,000,000 acres of fertile
farm lands, iron ore equal to five times
the output of North America, 90 per
cent of the world's diamonds, 10,000,-
000 worth of rubber each year, and
unaccounted millions in ivory, nuts and
oil, copper and gold.

Copied From Nature.
Ideas for the colors in the best
Scotch tweeds are found in the bed
of the river Garry, in the Pass of Kil-
licrankie. Granite, porphyry and jas-
per are found there in rich reds, grays
and greens, beautifully mottled and
mixed in finely contrasted colors. The
first order of tweeds sent to London in
bulk was six pieces of black and white
check made in Peebles.

MOVIES!

Saturday, May 17th
VIOLA DANA
in
"The Only Road"
— A 5 Act Screen Romance
of Love and Adventure.
Abounds in Thrills, Co-
medy and Romance.
**And a Ford Ster-
ling Comedy.**

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I carry in stock a complete line of choice beef and
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Highest market price paid for hides and pelts.

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AT COPELAND'S**

Purveyor to "Her Majesty" the American
Housewife. High-class Groceries and the best
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Pastry—Always on hand. Pastry orders
for your Sunday dinner will be
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