

**Valley City Times Record**  
VALLEY CITY, NORTH DAKOTA

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**FARMERS WAKE UP.**

It is a deplorable condition of affairs when the great agricultural country cannot raise their own beef. The following bulletin put out by the U. S. Department of Commerce shows the lack of foresight of the American farmers, more particularly of the north west.

Food importations in November showed a marked increase over the corresponding month of the preceding year and a material increase over the figures for October.

This is especially apparent in fresh beef and beef cattle. Importations of fresh beef which amounted to 5 2-3 million pounds in October were practically double the quantity in November, the figures for November being 10,856,516 pounds, valued at \$900,296. Of pork the importations during November were 110 thousand pounds, of mutton, 32 thousand pounds. More than one half of the beef imports came direct from England, 3 1/4 million pounds having been received at New York and 2 1/4 million pounds at Boston; while Canada sent 2 2-3 million pounds to Chicago, a half million pounds to New York and a quarter of a million pounds to Boston. At the Pacific coast ports the imports were 580 thousand pounds, chiefly from Australia.

As to the origin of the practically 6 million pounds of fresh beef imported from England, the records supplied to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce make no specific statement but the fact that there were practically no arrivals of fresh beef direct from Argentina suggests that at least a portion of the beef coming from England may have originated in Argentina, which country is now England's chief source of supply of foreign grown beef.

Cattle importations in November also show a very large increase over those of the corresponding month of 1912, having been 123,118 head, valued at \$3,306,723 against 43,758 head, valued at \$829,358, in November, 1912. The total number of cattle imported in October and November, under the operations of the new tariff law was 253,757 head, valued at \$6,704,790. The value of cattle imports in October and November was greater than that of all the earlier months of the year, while the quantity of beef imported was also much in excess of that of the earlier months of the year. The value of cattle imports for the full calendar year will approximate 15 million dollars, while the exports of cattle will amount to less than one million dollars value against 3 1/2 million dollars in 1912, 14 million in 1911, 24 million in 1908, and 41 million in 1905.

The importations of wheat during the month of November were 127 thousand bushels, against 2 thousand bushels in November, 1912, and of flour, 10,824 barrels, against 6,190 barrels in the same month of 1912. Importations of oats in November were 5,132,308 bushels, against 4,266 bushels in November of the preceding year. The importations of potatoes during November were 764,863 bushels, against 10,668 bushels in November, 1912.

**NORTH DAKOTA LANDS.**

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is a reliable source and from the Bulletin No. 570, of that department we learn that the North Central Western States lead in cash income to farmers, last year.

The New England states sold in total crops per farm \$188, live stock \$374, and total \$560 and estimated sales from farm per capita of farm population estimated at \$100. The North Central Eastern States sold in total grain crops \$410 and of live stock \$701 and a total per capita farm population \$152. While the North Central west sold total crops per farm \$956 and of stock \$934, the largest average of any group of states, as well as a sale of \$273 per capita or the largest in any group of states in the Union. The following is taken from the same article and will be of interest.

It will be noted that the smallest average cash income per farm and per capita is obtained in the South central division, which includes Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, where the labor of a relatively large number of adults and children is required to produce the crop. The largest average cash income per farm and per capita is shown in the North central, west division, including the

States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska.

It is evident from the foregoing analysis of farm expenses and the variation of cash income per farm in different sections that the enormous aggregates of farm production and values as estimated for the whole United States in 1913 do not mean that the average is realizing any material profit over and above what might reasonably be expected from his labor and investment. On the contrary, if cash income per farm and per capita alone is considered it would appear that in many sections farmers and their families do not make wages comparable with wages received in other occupations requiring an equal degree of experience, intelligence, and skill. Furthermore, the average farm income as estimated herein is by no means certain, all farm products depending upon many uncertain factors, such as unfavorable conditions, the depredations of insects, and the ravages of numerous plant and animal diseases, while the only certainty regarding farm prices is that they will be far below the retail prices paid by consumers. The uncertainty of the farmer's cash income, however, is more than offset by the certainty of a livelihood and the sense of permanent security afforded by ownership or a long-term lease of the farm and equipment, and the fact that he is his own employer and does not have to make cash payments at frequent intervals for his house rent, water, fuel, and a large part of the food of his family, which are supplied by the farm.

However desirable increased production on farms may appear to be from the consumer's standpoint, it does not follow that such increased production would result in any increase in the cash income per farm or per capita of farm population, or that prices paid by consumers would be any lower. The estimated total farm production in 1913 is less than in 1912, yet the estimated gross and net cash returns to farmers are greater than in 1912. Had the total production in 1913 equaled or exceeded the 1912 production, it seems probable that the cash income per farm would not have been greater and might have been less than in 1912; but it is extremely doubtful whether the cost to the consumer would have been any less, because retail prices are promptly raised on a prospect of underproduction, but are very slow to decline if there is overproduction. The long line of distributors and middlemen between the farmer and the consumer are in a position to take advantage of the market, and to a certain extent control the market, in both directions, because they are better organized to keep informed of crop and market conditions, and to act promptly, than either farmers or consumers, who are not organized, and as individuals are helpless. The high prices paid by consumers, ranging from 5 to nearly 500 per cent, in some cases, more than the farmer receives, indicate that there is plenty of room for lowering the cost of farm products to consumers and at the same time largely increasing the cash income per farm without increasing farm production. This condition is undoubtedly a marketing problem which will have to be solved by better organization of farmers and improved methods of marketing. When as the result of such organization and improved methods the price of farm products can be maintained at a higher level without increasing the cost to consumers, farmers will be justified in increasing the output of their farms with a fair prospect of realizing a reasonable profit on their investment of time, labor, and money, which in the aggregate is enormous.

**A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION**

There seems to be a difference of opinion at Williston regarding the decision of the attorney general in the lynching matter. Attorney General Miller states that he recommended the removal of the sheriff, in very positive terms and placed the blame for the unfortunate affair on him and in return the friends of the sheriff claim that Miller thought that the sheriff was about the bravest man yet discovered, and there you are.

**HOMESEEKERS' RATES.**

Des Moines Capital: The railroads talk of cutting off homeseekers' rates. No announcement has been made as yet by the Western Passenger association concerning the twice-a-month rates to west, northwest and southwest, at a rate of one fare plus \$2 for the round trip.

This is an acknowledgement on the part of the railroads that many of the new countries have now more people than they can support. Settlers in new countries cannot forever be supported by money from back home. Undoubtedly the man who wrote the above was raised in Des Moines and never ventured outside of the great state in which he was born. It would probably astonish him to know

that a larger percent of farmers drive their own automobiles in this than in any other state, and that there are not more than a third enough people to properly cultivate the good land of the state. Iowa is a good state but we can show them better land in Barnes county than can be found in Iowa and our farmers are even more prosperous here than there.

**PLACE FOR THE WOMEN.**

Fargo Forum: One of the features of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' convention to be held in Fargo, Jan. 19-23, will be the woman's day programme on Wednesday. Two years ago the wives and daughters of the farmers concluded the men were having all the fun and through the efforts of Mrs. Shepperd, wife of the dean of the agricultural college, a woman's auxiliary was organized. Last year's programme was an interesting one and the one for this year promises to exceed it in interest.

Pure Food Commissioner Ladd will be the only man on the programme. All the other speakers will be women. The meeting will be held at the main building at the agricultural college. After a musical programme, Mrs. C. F. Amidon of Fargo the president, will deliver the annual address. She and her husband, the federal judge, conduct a large farm near Fargo and she is intensely interested in agricultural developments and the improvement of rural conditions. Dr. Ladd will talk on pure food and give demonstrations. Mrs. C. A. Fisher of Oriska will speak on the Economy of Human Energy in the Farm Home, Mrs. J. E. Dodds of Wheaton, Minn., will report on the International Congress of Farm Women.

Luncheon will be served at Ceres hall by the department of domestic economy at the college.

After the business session in the afternoon, Miss Rae of Fargo will discuss the Value of Poultry on the Farm, Mrs. J. E. Hudson of Forman will give a chalk talk on the science of Color in the Home, Mrs. G. L. Martin of the A. C. will speak on Practical Tests of Adulterated Textiles.

There will be an inspection tour of the live stock, pet stock, laboratories and poultry yards.

The attendance of the ladies who will accompany their husbands to the big Tri-State meet is expected to be large and to attract many of the brightest women of the three states.

President Worst announces that in addition to heads of the agricultural colleges and the state universities and a representative at the national granse and of the department of agriculture at Washington both Governor Hanna of this state and Governor Eberhart of Minnesota, will also deliver addresses during the Tri-State meeting. Each executive has shown a wide interest in agricultural matters and Governor Hanna was an original homesteader and has been engaged in farming for many years.

**MISSIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.**

The churches and hospitals that are founded by foreign missions in the Philippines have done much to raise the standard of comfort and reduce the suffering among the people.

No man can realize the great influence for good that the churches can exercise until he exercises executive authority at the head of a government like that of the Philippine Islands, as I did for four years. This experience completely changed my views of the benefit of foreign missions and their usefulness in the spread of Christian civilization. Therefore, when I am called upon in any proper way to express my opinion upon this subject, I gladly seize the opportunity to aid in a cause that is working not only for the Christian religion as a religion, but for the better condition of men and women all over the world.—Ex-President Taft in The Youth's Companion.

**A NOTICABLE CHANGE.**

One of the most noticeable reforms of recent years, and one that is greatly appreciated is the present methods of handling witnesses in court. The case that has taken up the time of the court this week is a sample in point. States Attorney M. J. Englert and ex-States Attorney A. P. Paulson, opposing each other, have demonstrated that two attorneys working on different sides of a case may treat the witnesses with the same courtesy while on the stand, that they would on the street and yet obtain the facts that they were striving to bring out. Those who have been permitted to follow the case say that both attorneys appeared to be attempting to bring out the honest truth and that no attempt was made at any time to resort to the old fashioned methods of intimidating a witness. Without any legislating, the courts of the state have undergone a great change in the past few years but none that is more gratifying than the abandonment of the costume of bulldozing witnesses.

**THE BUCCANEERS**

By F. A. MITCHEL

Some 200 years ago piracy was much in vogue on the ocean. The buccaneers of that day arose in this way: The English and the Spaniards were at war, and the English fitted out privateers to prey on the Spanish ships bearing treasure from Spain's Mexico possessions. When the war closed the privateers continued their depredations illegally under the flag of the skull and bones instead of the cross of St. George. After awhile the attention of the British navy was directed to eradicating them, but it proved a slow process and had not been entirely achieved at the beginning of the last century.

One afternoon the English merchant ship Petrel, Captain Stoughton, sailing down the east coast of Mexico, passed a corvet also bearing the British flag and was asked if she had seen anything of a low cut, rakish vessel. Captain Stoughton replied that he had not and passed on. An hour later, coming to the mouth of the Rio Grande river and the waters not being as well charted in those days as now, he concluded to run in a short distance and lay at anchor till morning.

Now, when the Petrel entered the river the low cut, rakish vessel mentioned was lying a trifle farther up stream. Captain Stoughton brought his glass to bear on her and didn't like her looks. But it was nearly dark when he discovered her, and he did not dare attempt to regain the ocean in the darkness.

Nevertheless as soon as the anchor had been dropped he called his first officer into his cabin, told him that he suspected the craft he had seen to be a pirate and directed him to take a boat and six men, go northward, find the corvet and report the vessel's presence in the mouth of the river.

Meanwhile the captain of the privateer lay during the night, intending as soon as daybreak to make a prize of the Petrel, put the crew and every one else on board to the sword and loot her. Captain Stoughton, knowing that if the vessel near him was what he suspected this would be the result, awaited the dawn with great anxiety, hoping his messenger would bring the corvet.

But when light came a heavy fog came with it. This brought disappointment to the pirate captain, as well as to Stoughton, though the latter was not certain whether it would be a disadvantage or an advantage to him. It certainly brought delay, and delay meant suspense. Before break of day he awoke all on board and, telling them of his suspicions, directed each and every one of them to not make the slightest noise, even to speak in whispers. There were women and children on board, and the dread was so great that the order was obeyed. The children were shut in the cabins, where they would not be heard.

Half an hour after daybreak the sound of oars was heard. They must be either from the pirate or the boat sent to the corvet. That they were from the pirate was soon evident from a volley of oaths spoken by the captain who was in command of the boat and in search of the Petrel. The women all went to the cabins to make sure that if a child made a sound it should be muffled, while the men stood in a group on deck armed with such weapons as the ship afforded, that they might sell their lives as dearly as possible.

The pirate commander had noted the direction of the Petrel and steered by compass. In his yawl were twenty men armed to the teeth. They passed the Petrel some 500 yards astern and, reaching the shore, turned and this time passed under her stern 100 feet away. Every man on the Petrel's deck stood mute, listening to the orders in the boat, which they could hear as plainly as if spoken on the Petrel's deck. Every man thanked heaven for the density of the fog and prayed that it might not lighten. The women in the cabin heard almost as plainly as the men, and every child too young to understand the danger was covered with blankets.

The boat passed without detecting the ship, and it was fortunate that it missed by so narrow a margin, for when it turned again it went a hundred yards too far above. Captain Stoughton felt temporarily relieved, but every moment dreaded that the fog would lift and the ship's presence be detected. But as the sounds from the boat receded he felt that the evil was at least deferred.

When the fog passed it was blown out to sea, first exposing the pirate boat, next the Petrel. When the boat's crew saw the ship they gave a blood-curdling yell and pulled for her. But suddenly they ceased rowing. As the fog passed out it revealed the corvet nearer the Petrel than were the pirates.

That was the last of the latter. Being upstream, there was no escape from the man-of-war. Panic stricken, their captain was for a time unable to unite them in an effort to get away. Some insisted on pulling in one direction, some in another. The corvet quickly lowered three boats, each containing as many men as the pirate yawl. Before the pirate leader could get his men to obey him these boats were in the water and making for him. Then in his haste he ran aground.

One of the corvet's boats made for the pirate ship, which was captured with all on board. They, with the boat's crew, were taken ashore and every man hanged.



Dinah Hung Clothes on the Line.

**Daddy's Bedtime Story** — And the Clothespin Brownies

**E**VELYN announced: "Dinah say she doesn't believe in fairies." "No, she doesn't," Jack added. "Dinah says that she never heard of fairies down in Souf' Ca'liny, where she came from."

"Indeed! That reminds me," daddy said, "the other day I watched Dinah hang out some clothes. First she stretched one piece on the line, and then she stretched another."

"And when Dinah had all her clothes on the line I noticed that each was held on the line by a little brownie. My, how tight those brownies held on to the clothes!"

"A tramp went by and looked over the fence at the nice white clothes, but Dinah was singing 'Jordan's Wave' very loudly in the kitchen, and the brownies were sitting tight on the line, so he sadly went on to look for something to steal elsewhere."

"Over in Farmer Brown's cornfield I heard some mischievous elves whispering and laughing."

"Ha, ha," chuckled one; "such a good joke! Dinah doesn't believe in fairies. We'll show her."

"Then I saw the corn bend and shake as a wind swept over it and out and into our yard, where it twisted and tore at the clothes."

"It was a great sight, and if Dinah hadn't been so busy shelling the peas for dinner she would have seen what was going on and rushed to the rescue, for I noticed that her best white shirt waist was among the things hung out."

"Luckily for Dinah the little brownies sat tight. The wind elves couldn't budge them, and after awhile they went off to talk over new plans for pulling down the clothes."

"Presently they came back at the line from another corner of the field. The brownies were still holding on, and not a garment came to the ground."

"All morning the elves worried the brownies, but they couldn't get the better of them, and when Dinah came out at lunch time to take down the clothes, which were then nice and dry, they were still standing up straight in a row along the line."

"One by one Dinah jerked them out and tossed them into the bag that hung by her side. It didn't seem very grateful of Dinah, but the brownies were no doubt so dead tired that they were glad to rest."

"Why, daddy, it's clothespins, you've been talking about all the time!" exclaimed the children.

"What's in a name?" laughed daddy. "Good night."

Fargo Forum: Land Commissioner Frank S. Henry, who has been so successful in conducting school land sales in Cass and Traill counties, believes the interest on school lands should be reduced from 6 per cent to at least 5 per cent. The constitution provides that interest should be at the rate of 6 per cent on all school lands, payable annually in advance.

The Forum heartily concurs in this view. Mr. Henry points out that the monies of the permanent school fund and other educational funds are invested at the rate of 4 per cent and 5 per cent, and it is unfair to charge the man who buys and improves the land a higher rate of interest than the man who makes the loan.

When the constitution was enacted, this was a new western country, money was scarce and interest rates high. At that time 6 per cent was a fair interest, but with the growth of the state, money has become more plentiful and interest rates have decreased.

The Forum believes that the next legislature should enact such legislation so as to amend this part of the constitution and then the actual farmer who makes the improvement on this land would be benefited as well as the one who borrows from the state.

**MUCHLY MARRIED WOMAN**

Mrs. Louis Kousky, Whose Sanity is Questioned, Deserted by Husband Mandan, N. D., Jan. —The marital experiences of Mrs. Louise Kousky have been many. Her sanity has been questioned, but she was released after an inquiry into her mental condition at Bismarck, Judge J. C. Johnson of this city presiding in the absence of Judge McKenzie of Bureleigh county.

The woman stated that she had been married three times, was deserted by the first two husbands and that the third evidently "stole away in the night," as he was missing when she awoke in the morning and has been ever since. She stated that she has a number of children but that their whereabouts is unknown to her. Although her statements were considered odd and the story somewhat doubted, evidence to warrant her commitment as insane was considered lacking.

**PRETTY WEDDING**

A very pretty wedding occurred January first at two o'clock, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Nicoll of Valley City, when their daughter Caroline Amelia was united in marriage with Armin E. Rothke of Tower City, the Rev. Bohnhoff officiating. The bride's gown was of cream diagonal serge, cream messaline and lace. She carried white roses. The rooms were decorated in a pretty color scheme of pink and white carnations being used. The groom was dressed in the conventional black.

At four o'clock a sumptuous dinner was served after which the young couple left for their home in Tower City. The wedding was one of elegance but simple. The guests were the relatives and a few friends.

The groom is a well known business man of Tower City. Their many friends join in wishing them happiness and prosperity.

Mrs. S. E. Bush is confined to the house this week on account of illness.

**News of the State**

Douglas suffered heavy fire loss on account of a fire that started in a pool hall.

Skull Skualson of Nelson county may be ousted because it is alleged that he is on intimate terms with "Barleycorn."

Mrs. Ella Randall of Bismarck must have skin to cover portions of her body that was burned over a year ago. Volunteers are called for.

Baseball in January is rather unusual but has actually happened in several towns in the state.

North Dakota women, very wisely, are laying low on the political question. Men have no objection to equal voting power but have little regard for the manish women.

Editor Cameron of the Wahpeton Times is already in the editorial harness. The Times is a good property and the Times-Record joins with the state press in wishing the new man unbounded success.

It is said that a Barnes county editor is advertising in an eastern matrimonial paper for a wife, all eyes are centered on Nome. Will Editor Greenwood please explain?

Mayetornea, Sonora, Jan. 9.—General Carranza with most of his cabinet ministers and the expedition of General Blanco, are enroute to Cullacan, below Nogales, on the Arizona border. The proposed trip into Chihuahua is admittedly abandoned, for the present at least.

The request of Sam Martinson, ex-convict, arrested last week in Bismarck on the charge of passing forged checks in Minot, to be given an opportunity to plead guilty to forgery was granted. He was sentenced to serve two years in the state penitentiary. Martinson smiled when he heard the sentence. "I would rather be behind the bars again than to try and make an honest living after once having been branded an ex-convict," he said. "I tried to make good, and I know."

The Lidgerwood Monitor tells of a bad accident north of that city, last Wednesday afternoon. Frank Many-nicka was driving a team home from Wyndmere, and when about nine miles north of Lidgerwood his team became frightened and ran away, throwing him out of the wagon and the wheel running over him. His knee was dislocated and one of his hip bones was broken. He was picked up by an auto and taken to Lidgerwood, where the injury was attended to by Dr. Maertz. The accident made his Christmas a rather sad one.

**NOTICE TO CHURCH SOCIETIES.**

Send in all church and society notices by letter rather than by telephone. The work of answering calls entails extra labor for the news department and there is also great danger of mistakes being made. Please send advance society notices in writing.

W. T. Noltemier of Oriska, was transacting business in the city on Thursday.