

ONE LONE HOUSE IS BEING BUILT

The following claims have been presented for payment against the Home Building Appropriation Fund, for salaries and expenses of the secretary, stenographer, janitor and manager of the Home Building Association since the managers appointment. The association is at this time building a \$5,000 house for John B. Adams. To supervise the construction of this work, it is costing the tax payers of this state \$756.66 per month salaries of the manager, secretary and stenographer. There is in addition to this an expense for rent for a down town office, also heat, light and other expenses.

State Bonding Dept.	\$ 125.00
Bismarck Tribune	4.12
Bismarck Tribune	2.60
W. A. McDonald	90.00
Supply department	17.45
Daisy Dean	120.00
Robert Blakemore	625.00
Supply department	4.85
Robert Blakemore	416.86
William Prater	250.00
Daisy Dean	90.00
Remington Typewriter Co.	81.00
State Engineers office	7.00
Wm. Barneck	5.00
Robert Blakemore	31.21
N. D. Ind. Tel. Co.	6.30
Bismarck Tribune Co.	33.11
N. D. Ind. Tel. Co.	3.75
W. H. Turner	13.50
Wachter Transfer Co.	4.00
State Bonding Dept.	12.50
Total	\$1,942.85

GRANT LEAGUERS CHEER LANGER

New Leipzig, N. D., Nov. 7.—Several hundred farmers, some of them had driven 25 miles through a blinding snow storm, filled every seat, packed the aisles, corridors and even the stairway at the town hall last night to listen for more than four hours to Attorney General William Langer, who addressed them on recent developments in the Nonpartisan league. Langer did not finish until 12:30 o'clock this morning and during all the time he spoke, not a single man left the hall. He was repeatedly interrupted by cheering and applause which in several instances continued for several minutes.

The gathering was made up entirely of farmers and a majority of them were leaguers.

At the close of the meeting there were unanimously adopted two resolutions, one commending Associate Justice Luther E. Birdzell for the "honest opinion he arrived at in the Scandinavian American bank action" and expressing admiration for him "because he is not a rubber stamp for Townley," and the other pledging that the farmers present would unite with the farmers from other parts of the state in paying the judgment rendered by the supreme court majority in this matter against the attorney general and Secretary of State Hall, "to the end that all of it will be paid by the farmers and not one cent by said William Langer and Thomas Hall, whom we believe to have done their duty fearlessly and honestly."

The train which carried the attorney general from Bismarck was met at Carson, the Grant county seat, by a band, which headed a large delegation of farmers from the vicinity. Musicians and leaguers boarded the train, which from that point on, picked up large groups of farmers at each station. En route the farmers improvised a yell which they entertained themselves and their guests:

"Well! Well! Well,
Well! Well! Well!
Langer'll beat Townley
All to H—!"

When the train reached New Leipzig the town was filled with farmers, constituents of the attorney general when he was state's attorney of Moron, and Langer was given a real ovation.

The resolutions adopted at the close of the meeting are as follows:

"To Justice L. E. Birdzell: We farmers of Grant county do hereby commend Justice Birdzell for the honest decision he arrived at in the Scandinavian American bank action. We admire him because he gave his honest opinion and because he is not a rubber stamp for Townley. He has shown by his opinion in this action that he is fair, honest, and that he refuses to be led around by Townley.

"To William Langer and Thomas Hall: We farmers of Grant county do hereby state that in the matter of the judgment rendered against William Langer and Thomas Hall, members of the state banking board, in the Scandinavian American bank action, we ourselves will assist other farmers of the state who have already agreed to help pay this judgment, to the end that all of it will be paid by the farmers and not one cent of it paid by said William Langer and Thomas Hall, whom we believe have done their duty fearlessly and honestly."

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Yeager expect to leave some time this week for Northfield, Minn., where Mr. Yeager has purchased a large store and will soon take possession of the same. During their residence in Valley City the Yeager family has made many friends who will regret seeing them move away from here but who will join with us in wishing them success in their new home. We recommend this family to the people of Northfield as being strictly fine citizens and good people generally.

COURSE OF STUDY CASE

Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 7.—That the majority opinion relative to the so-called "Course of Study Case," written by Justice Bronson and concurred in by all the members of the supreme court except Chief Justice Christianson, wholly ignores the legislative history of the enactment of Senate Bill 134 is the gist of a dissenting opinion handed down today by Chief Justice Christianson.

Judge Christianson in his dissent reviews the history of Senate Bill 134. He cites especially that the measure was amended finally after having gone from the legislative body to committee and back again four times by the insertion of Section 9 which reads as follows:

"The powers and duties of the state superintendent of public instruction as heretofore provided by law shall be subject to the supervision and control of the board of administration, only insofar, as such powers and duties were by law subject to the supervision and control of any or all of the boards mentioned in Section 5 of this act."

He pointed out that it is not denied in the majority opinion that the state superintendent of public instruction has prepared and prescribed the courses of study for the common schools of the state for thirty years. In fact ever since statehood. Neither is it denied in the majority opinion that the law at the time Senate Bill 134 was enacted, and at the present time, specifically states that "he shall Judge Christianson does not use high-sounding phrases nor polysyllabic expressions in his opinion but in the following paragraph straight-forwardly sets forth a little political history that seems to have been ignored by the majority:

"Section 9 was not only the last in order of arrangement, but the last in point of time. It was formulated and inserted after the bill had been introduced. Why was it inserted? What evil in the original bill was it intended to remedy? What object did the men, who insisted upon and procured the amendment, have in mind? These questions naturally suggest themselves, and it seems to me are fully answered by the language of Section 9 and the history of the passage of the law. Certainly Section 9 was inserted for some purpose. The legislators did not insert it merely to increase the number of words in the law. The language of the section is plain and unequivocal. It must have been inserted to accomplish the purpose which its language indicates. The primary purpose of Senate Bill No. 134 was to create the board of administration; to abolish the board of regents, prepare and prescribe the course of study for the common schools of the state." This section of the law the majority opinion, so Judge Christianson states, expressly holds was not repealed by Senate Bill 134.

He further upholds the entire line of argument as presented to the court in behalf of Miss Minnie Nielson by Assistant Attorney General Edw. B. Cox for Mr. Langer, and a study of the majority opinion and the opinion of Judge Christianson is another evidence of the way political controversies are allowed to creep into and influence the nonpartisan league supreme court.

The board of control and the board of education, and to confer upon the board the powers possessed by the boards to be abolished. Opposition was made to the bill on the ground that it would deprive the superintendent of public instruction of power which had been and were then being exercised by that official under the then existing laws. The senate thereupon amended the bill, and obviated the objection, by inserting the specific provision that the board of administration should have no further right of supervision and control over the powers and duties of the superintendent of public instruction than that which had been possessed by the three boards which it succeeded. These facts are clearly established by the language of the law, and the history of its enactment."

In this connection it is interesting to note that Governor Frazier himself went to Secretary of State Thomas Hall at the time the ballots were being prepared for the referendum election and requested that on the ballot and in the reading matter relating to Senate Bill 134 be inserted the paragraph:

"Powers of superintendent of public instruction are not abridged." (See Section 9). This in itself is taken as an indication that the Governor interpreted the law as not intended to loot the office of Miss Minnie Nielson, at least until the act had been approved by the people of the state and the final machinery of the A. C. Townley system was set in motion to provide jobs for N. C. Macdonald, the man whom a woman beat, George P. Totten, the entertainer of Kate Richards O'Hare and others.

MATING SHEEP
Sheep mated Nov. 1st to 15th, will drop their lambs before seeding time when there will be more time to look after them. Fairly good shelter will be needed. If it is desired to have the lambs dropped after seeding, mate them Dec. 20th to January 10th. Less expensive shelters will answer at this time. Ewes will commence to come in heat when the first cool nights come and will recur in heat every 14-19 days until bred. A yearling ram can serve 30 to 40 ewes, while a 2 year old can cover 50 to 75 but should only be left with the ewes an hour in the morning and evening. The ewes and lambs should be well fed several weeks prior to mating.—Extension Div. N. D. Agr. College.

Valley City Council No. 605, U. C. T. Organized

Last Saturday at the Elks Home in this city the knights of the grip held one of the most enthusiastic gatherings ever held in the state and at which time a local council of the order was organized and the officers installed. A degree team from Fargo was here to put on the work and they were a lively and jolly bunch of good fellows. Grand Chancellor John F. McGraw, of Fargo, who is head of the order for Minneapolis and North Dakota, was present to lend his assistance in the organization. John McGraw is one of "the salt of the earth" and a very popular man with the boys. Mr. Presser, grand secretary was also here from St. Paul, and to his efficient work is due the smooth manner in which things rolled along. The following is the list of officers for the new council:

Senior Councillor—H. C. Dwight.
Junior Councillor—E. S. Ward.
Past Councillor—C. K. Hills.
Secretary-Treasurer—Frank Bailey.
Conductor—D. S. Raney.
Page—Abe Stern.
Sentinel—L. Wold.
Executive Committee—Two years, Dick Dahmen, R. D. Blanch; one year, Mr. Erdman, C. E. Burgess.
Chaplain—E. C. Chamberd.
Deputy—C. R. Simpson.

The new council starts out with fifty or more members and as fine a lot of fellows in its membership as you can meet in many a day. They are a live bunch and all boosters from A to Z. The traveling men are the most optimistic lot of fellows in the world and in addition to that they are all 100 per cent American citizens and you can't find a single one of them who is not on the right side of any question that stands for good citizenship, good government or anything for the good of the state and people. The formation of this organization means much for the boys on the road and it means much for our city—because every member will boost for his home community, and he does just that all the time. We are greatly pleased that the traveling men have organized and will do the best we can to help them along in publicity work.

Prior to this organization work the boys had a social time and the editor was a guest of the traveling men along with a few other citizens and we had a fine time with them. At 7 o'clock we were invited down into the basement rooms to partake of a real turkey dinner with all the fixings and side dishes that you could think of. Now this dinner was put up and served by Rudolf Geselius and his force and you can take it from us it was the real thing in dinners, with turkey and "sich" without limit. No checks were kept on anybody present. The invitation from Dick Dahmen as he pointed us to a place with the Fargo visitors was "Get to it until you get all you can eat and then come back and get some more." We didn't go back but believe us we got all we could hold before we got through and no mistake.

Right here let us put in a good word for "Dick" Dahmen. Talk about a hustler—that's his first name. He was here, there and everywhere and to him is due a large share of the credit for the signal success of this gathering.

Those Fargo fellows enjoyed a real square meal for once and between mouthfuls of luscious turkey meat let out a few yells of appreciation for the Valley City boys. Bro. J. J. Earley and editor being classed with the Fargo bunch for this occasion also let out a few complimentary yells for Valley City.

Adjournment was taken from the festal board at the Elks handsome lodge room where C. E. Burgess called the assembly to order and a program of speeches were made. Messrs. J. J. Moe, as mayor, Lee Combs, D. O'Malley and P. R. Trubshaw were selected as the victims to make five minute speeches and each one in their own peculiar and we might add eloquent manner spouted forth the praises of the traveling men and their delight at being with them on that occasion—memories mingled with a high tension feeling of the recent banquet were still with the speakers and this made them more eloquent than they might have been on any other occasion. They say feed a man well and you can get most anything you want out of him. We understand that is how many wives exact the price of a new hat or a new dress from hubby—she feeds him well and then makes the "touch." In between each talk an orchestra furnished some fine music. The last speaker on the program was John F. McGraw, the grand councillor of the order, who was called upon to make a response to the addresses of the Valley City business men. Mr. McGraw made a very feeling and happy response. He expressed his deep pleasure at the friendliness he had found among the business men and officials of the city and also to the newspaper men for their co-operation and assistance. He predicted success for the new council and that it would be a good thing for Valley City—we believe he is right. The speaker felt very deeply the kindly spirit shown by our people, those he had met, and expressed his pleasure at coming here to assist at this important function of starting the new council on its career. Following this talk the social meeting broke up and the work of organization of the council was taken up and completed.

The whole affair was well carried out Saturday night and each and every one of the boys who had a part went into the work in earnest and as a consequence success was the result. Personally we never enjoyed an evening—outside of that fatal five minutes—as we did that of Saturday and we again thank the boys for the invitation and good time extended to us.

The officers elected for the new council are men who will do their utmost to make the organization "go" and they will have the backing of the boys as a unit in making Valley City Council U. C. T. 605 one of the best in the state.

The following members of the order from the outside were here:

John F. McGraw, Grand Counselor, Jurisdiction of Minnesota, North Dakota, Fargo; J. M. Presser, Grand Secretary, St. Paul, Minn.; G. O. Richardson, James Gleason, R. E. Cole, T. I. Lewis, T. E. Dunn, J. J. Dahl, who with McGraw and Dresser composed the degree team, all of Fargo.

AN OPEN LETTER

Bismarck, N. D.,
November 8, 1919.
President W. C. T. U.,
Bismarck, N. D.
Dear Madam:

There is an impression abroad that the local organization of the W. C. T. U. is more or less inclined to an admiration of the Russian Soviet Republic.

An intimate knowledge of the things for which the W. C. T. U. has stood for many years, leads me to believe that any advocacy of these principles would not be tolerated by your organization if you understood the nature of the government which had been imposed upon Russia by the revolutionary socialists. For this reason I am taking the liberty of directing to your attention some of the provisions of the constitution of the Soviet Russian which I am sure neither the W. C. T. U. nor any other body of people affiliated with an organization founded upon the Ten Commandments, will approve.

In passing it might be noted that Sections A to G of Chapter 2, Article 1, of the Constitution of Soviet Russia, provides that the private ownership of land is abolished and it is apportioned to those best able to utilize it without compensation to the former owners. All personal property, as well as improvements on real property, is made the property of the state; likewise, all factories, mills, mines, railroads and all treasures of the earth, forests and waters of general public utility, banks, stores, factories and etc. were taken over and now belong to the state. In order to perpetuate the rule Section 6 provides "that all workers be armed, and that a Red Socialist Army be organized and the property class be disarmed."

It was not, however, to point out the loss of the home and everything we call our own under the Soviet form of Government, that I am writing you this letter, but to point out provisions which more nearly touch your organization. For instance, under the chapter devoted to Church and State, Section four provides: "The proceedings of state and other public legal institutions are not to be accompanied by any religious customs or ceremonies." This means that law making bodies can not be opened by prayer, or public officials may not take an oath of office, or any other ceremony permitted in public bodies or acts allowed which recognize the Deity.

Section 9 provides "The teaching of religious doctrines in all state and public, as well as in private, educational institutions in which general subjects are taught, is forbidden. Citizens may teach and study religion privately." This means that anything referring to the Deity, Church or religion must be banished from our schools, public or private.

Section twelve provided "No church or religious society has the right to own property. They have no rights of a juridical person."

Section thirteen provides "All properties of the existing church and religious societies in Russia are declared national property."

Article four declares that only who have acquired the means of livelihood through labor which is productive and useful may hold office and vote. This includes housekeepers, soldiers of the Soviet Army and citizens of these classes who are unable to work and perform their duties.

Even if contained in these classes the following people may not vote (Subdivision A, Sec. 65) "Persons who employ hired labor in order to obtain from it an increase in profits." This means that if Farmer Jones, living upon State land, hires Farmer Smith's boy, who also lives upon State land, to pick up potatoes for him, he is disfranchised. Section B, disfranchises "Persons who have an income without doing any work, such as interest from capital, receipts from property, etc." Section C disfranchises "Private merchants, trade and commercial bankers." Section D disfranchises "Monks and clergy of all denominations."

If we were blessed with this Russian Republic then the preachers couldn't vote and a good many politicians who have tried in vain to stem the tide of prohibition would consider the last provision a most excellent one.

The Chapter on Marriage declares that marriage is a civil contract of the same nature as the purchase of a bushel of potatoes or a pound of steak. Quoting an explanatory note: "Church marriage is a private affair of those

contracting it, while civil marriage is obligatory."

Section ten of the chapter provides: "Children born out of wedlock are on an equality with those born in wedlock with regard to the rights and duties of parents toward children, and likewise of children towards parents."

Divorces may be obtained in Russia "while you wait." Section 1 of the chapter of divorce says: "Marriage is annulled by the petition of both parties or even of one of them. A declaration of annulment of marriage by mutual consent may be filed directly with the department of registration of marriages in which a record of that marriage is kept, which department makes an entry of the annulment of the marriage in the record and issue a certificate."

If we had the blessed Russian Soviet system in North Dakota, Mrs. and Mr. Jones could agree at breakfast that they desired to annul their partnership and through the simple statement, signed by both parties and filed with Judge Davies of the Probate Court, their marriage would be dissolved.

The marriage agreement in Soviet Russia would not even be a good contract in North Dakota. The Judge there does not bother himself about the cause for divorce, but if either party convinces him they want a divorce it will be granted. Section six provides: "Having convinced himself that the petition for the annulment of the marriage really comes from both parties or from one of them, the Judge personally and singly renders the decision of the annulment of the marriage and issues a certificate thereof to the parties."

In North Dakota the contract for the sale of a horse can not be annulled by either party except for violation of the terms of the contract or fraud in its execution. But in ideal Soviet Russia, one party to the marriage contract by a simple request, can annul it.

Again we find that all inheritance is abolished. No parent may transmit property to his children and in that chapter we find the provision: "No distinction is made between the relationship that arise within wedlock and that which arise outside of wedlock."

I might go on through this constitution and decrees based on it and fill many columns of a newspaper with provisions which are repugnant to our notions of civilization.

A perusal of the eighty-seven pages of the Constitution of Soviet Russia, apart from any knowledge of the actual history of its social results, will convince any one that it utterly disregards the Ten Commandments upon which our modern civilization is based. Above all it repudiates the ethics of the New Testament and bases society upon class selfishness, greed and hatred, in addition to repudiating all form of the Christian religion.

I presume that I am going counter to the farmers' movement in North Dakota in pointing out these provisions in the constitution of the Soviet Republic in Russia, and that I am guilty of treason since the Courier-News appears to approve of it, and the N. D. Nonpartisan Leader quotes with approval the following from the resolutions of the "Farmers and Laborers":

"We extend greetings and pledge our support to the forces in every country which are struggling for democracy and especially to the people of Russia in this hour when the new democracy of the east is beset by foes within and without."

If it is treason to repudiate the basic principles of Soviet Russia, then I am a traitor and must suffer the consequences, because I am most earnestly opposed to the Socialistic Republic as manifested in Russia.
Sincerely yours,
F. E. PACKARD.

Just as a little incident as to what happens to the renter we wish to say that a prominent business man in the city went up to the court house to find out about his taxes. When the auditor gave him the figures it took his breath away for a minute and when he regained his breath he said "damnit" or something of that kind and immediately raised the rents of those occupying his flats. The buck you see is passed on to the renter because the landlord refuses to stand for the raise. Yes, this new day is a good thing for the poor man—not.

A Good Bank to Do Business With

The foregoing is not an idle boast nor merely the expression of an opinion. It is a statement of fact, vouched for by our customers, based on their experience with us for many years. They have found our service at all times helpful and in every way satisfactory.

All through the years since we opened for business, the idea of keeping up this standard of service has been the foremost thought of our officers and directors. Today, and every day this is our constant purpose.

Ask our customers, and they will tell you that we can also serve you to your complete satisfaction. We solicit your business.

Bank of Valley City

THE SALVATION ARMY DRIVE

Some time ago we had a drive in Barnes county for the Salvation Army and Capt. T. S. Henry reports that \$8,293.58 was subscribed in Barnes county for this cause. Valley City contributed about 25 per cent of the total amount, subscribing \$2961.50. The allotment for Barnes county was in the neighborhood of twelve thousand dollars and taking into consideration the weather and other drives being in progress the result is regarded as very satisfactory.

If you do not think much of this heavy snowfall you had better blame Rev. J. S. Wilds for it—and we know no one who will take the blame with more good nature—in fact he is rather tickled over this storm in a way. Sunday morning he chose for his text "And the Lord said to the snow fall thou on the earth." Well the Lord evidently believed that was what Rev. Wilds wanted for it started in immediately after the sermon and has been falling fast and thick ever since. If there is any efficacy in prayer or sermons it has been proven in this instance. Mr. Wilds better get busy and pray to have the snow stop falling if he wants to remain popular with our people.

When the Chickens Come Home to Roost

Last spring we were told that taxes would not be high or at least not much higher than last year. We were solemnly advised to take some calomel and sulphate of magnesium to clear our vision, as we were told we were prejudiced. We knew that we were telling the truth because you cannot put on two or three hundred thousand dollars more of salary to pay to employes as well as all the added expenses of putting over these vagaries that the league has saddled on the people. Somebody has to pay the freight, or taxes, and it is the people—the leaders who are putting this over are the ones who do not pay the taxes so it is easy for them to prescribe calomel and high taxes.

Our good friend Frank Stack went up to see how his taxes were Saturday and he brings us in the following report:

In 1918 he paid in taxes

\$481.00

In 1919 after the birth of this new day with all its blessings that have been handed down to posterity Mr. Stack will pay in taxes

\$1461.00

Does anybody think that the farmer is getting any benefit from this kind of a state administration. You can juggle the figures to suit your own political faith but you cannot bluff the county treasurer when you go to the court house to pay your taxes—you have to pay or the state takes your property to get its pay. Will some good nonpartisan leaguer inform the Times-Record where he gets any benefit for the money he has paid to these high binders who are wrecking the state.