BOARD OF EDUCATION CHANGE NOT APPROVED

SENATE TURNS DOWN BILL TO MAKE TRANSFER

Vote 23 to 21—Clincher Attached Makes Two-Thirds Necessary.

(By H. D. Paulson.)

Bismarck, N. D., March 3.—The proposed radical changes in the personnel of the state board of education were turned down by the state senate yesterday when the Lathrop committee bill, providing for such a drastic transfer of power in matters educational, was indefinitely postponed, 23 to 21. The clincher also was applied, making a two-thirds vote necessary.

This measure would have abolished the present personnel of the board, made up largely of educational men, and would have substituted a board of laymen, with 21 ex-officio members. The plea made in the senate against the bill was that educational questions were best administered when in the hands of men identified with the work, and the proposed change at this stage would create an undesirable situation, injecting politics into board appointments, and probably resulting in inferior work to that now accomplished.

Echo of Early Sessions.

This bill was fathered by the Lathrop committee during the course of its probe, the theory being one that was so rampant here several weeks ago when everything was more or less anti-educational. Senator Hamilton wanted an amendment that would have made the board non-partisan, but this was rejected, the senate evidently being determined on its course.

On final passage Senators Allen, Bond, Clark, Gardiner, Gibbens, Gronvold, Heckle, Hughes, Jobson, Lutz, Kretchmar, Lundstrom, Mallough, Martin, McFadden, McGray, Murphy, Nelson of Richland, Nelson of Rolette, Porter and Rowe voted for the bill, with Senators Bonser, Bronson, Davis, Englund, Ellingson, Hamilton, Hyland, Loftsgard, McLean, Mudgett, Nelson of Grand Forks, Overson, Paulson, Porterfield, Putnam, Sandstrom, Sikes, Steele, Thoreson, Trageton, Vail, Wartner and Young being against it.

Bonding Department.

The bonding department bill was finally passed, the senate concurring in the house amendments and tomorrow morning goes to the governor for his signature. The Rowe bill, creating a nurses' registration board, and Murphy's bill for the institute for the feeble minded appropriation, also were approved as amended in the house and are ready for the governor's signature. Numerous bills were reported back from the committee today, including Lathrop's bill for mothers' pension, which was amended and recommended to pass. The reorganization of the state library commission, the house corporation tax bill and the game and fish bill were read for passage.

Pamphlet Stays.

The Bratton bill that would have placed the state publicity pamphlet on a paying basis, was killed, the senate standing by its former decision, which means the continuance of the pamphlet, probably on the basis where it will continue as a dead loss to the state.

The Axvig bill, with reference to the establishment of sidings closing into the international boundary line, was referred back to the committee of the whole house without recommendation.

The Lathrop committee resolution, providing for the increased assessment of property to meet the demand for state money, was passed by the senate, thus fulfilling that part of the financial scheme.

House bills passed by the senate included McQuillan's measure allowing an investment of a greater proportion of common school funds in the first farm mortgage loans, and the legislative apportionment act providing for representation for Sioux county.

The Burgett and Westdahl bill, which provides for a two mill tax levy on moneys and credits, and which permits adjudication of cases now pending involving taxation of moneys and credits as provided for in this act, was passed. The senate amendments will have to be concurred in by the house.

Mrs. Grubbins—I wonder why it is so many people put their valuables under their pillow before going to sleep?

Mr. Brown—I don't know; but I suppose they like to have a little money to fall back on.

ABSENTMINDED.

Young Milyuns—I say, Hawkins, I wish I knew as much as you do!

His Valet—Thankee, sir, but I'm very glad you don't, sir; you wouldn't keep a valet if you did, sir!

We carry a large stock of

Cut Flowers

We make our own

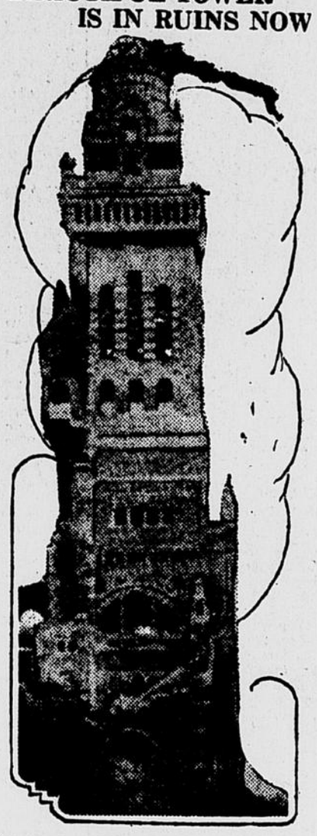
Funeral Designs

New Store at 12 North Fourth St. Phone N. W. 85.

Residence 309 N. 6th St. Phones 330.

LOVELL, The Florist

BEAUTIFUL TOWER IS IN RUINS NOW



This once beautiful church tower at Albert, France, was practically destroyed during a recent bombardment. A German shell which struck the summit of the church smashed the ironwork that held in place the pedestal of the stattue of the Virgin surmounting the church with the result that it fell partly over and remained suspended at right angles to the tower.

ONLY 25 BILLS PASSED BY LEGISLATURE TUESDAY

(Continued from page 1)

loaned on farm mortgages. Only one-third is allowed at present time. Passed.

280, Moore, relating to partnership exemptions. Passed.

Bills Passed by the House.

S. B. 268, in reference to declaring certain churches and church societies extinct.

S. B. 259, amending section 5005 of the compiled laws of 1913, relating to non profit corporations.

S. B. 201, relating to consolidation of schools.

S. B. 226, relating to the naming of school districts.

S. B. 307, repealing sections 11,253 to 11,255 of the compiled laws of 1913.

S. B. 309, repealing section 11,229 of the compiled laws of 1913.

S. B. 143, appropriation for the asylum for the insane.

In Committee of the Whole House.

S. B. 243, relating to legislative representation. Indefinitely postponed.

S. B. 187, defining crime of rape. Do pass.

S. B. 136, disposition of road taxes collected by county treasurers.

Senate Committee Reports on House Bills.

260, Stinger, providing that owners of stock brands must furnish the commissioner of agriculture and labor fac simile of their design. Do pass.

511, Lathrop committee, providing for changes in the state board of health and requiring the secretary to live at Bismarck. Killed.

282, Axvig, providing for the maintaining of a side track on railroads within a certain distance of the international boundary line. Referred to the senate without recommendation.

470, Lathrop committee, relating to the method of transportation of persons committed to the insane asylum or the penitentiary and providing that an official of the institution shall be sent for them instead of having them sent in the care of the sheriff of the county from which they are committed. Do pass.

230, Purcell, creating a vice commission for the study of the cause and prevention of crime. Killed.

201, Purcell, relating to bonds required for contractors on public improvements. At present time contractors are forced to give double bond. Do pass.

300, house committee on game and fish. Amending the present game law. Amendments offered to bill as it passed the house and then recommended to pass.

363, Tallack, relating to care of patients in the institute for the feeble minded at Grafton. Do pass.

411, Petterson, relating to the filing of claims against the county. Amend and do pass.

276, Bratton, providing means for making the publicity pamphlet self supporting. Killed.

409, McClellan, providing for the distribution of the publications of the agricultural college. Do pass.

321, Dean, relating to township road overseers. Amend and do pass.

328, Dean, relating to payment of highway taxes. Amend and do pass.

378, McQuillan, providing for the immediate payment of court certificates. Killed.

327, Wiley, relating to the dissolution of marriage, with particular reference to the Indians. Amend and do pass.

293, Haroldson, relating to the right of eminent domain. Do pass.

439, Grow, relating to expense chargeable against the estate of an insane person. Do pass.

449, committee on taxes and tax law, franchise tax. Amend and do pass.

472, Lathrop committee, repealing appropriation for contingency fund for commissioner of insurance. Do pass.

476, Lathrop committee, relating to library commission and reorganization of the same. Amended and do pass.

119, Lathrop, mother's pension bill. Amend and do pass.

Lathrop committee resolution recommending to the state board of equalization that they raise the assessed valuation of property, for state purposes so that the four mill tax will take care of all needs of the state adopted by a vote of 36 ayes, 10 nays and three absent and not voting.

It is better to view the smoke of battle from afar than to be in the fire of the great conflict.

PELTIER CAPTURED NEAR GARRISON; HUNGRY AND WORN FROM LONG TRAMP

(Herald Special Service.)

Bismarck, N. D., March 3.—Charles Peltier, murderer and lifer at the state penitentiary, who escaped last Thursday, while en route from a wood camp on the Apple Creek, nine miles north of Bismarck, tonight occupies his old cell.

The murderer, whose crime shocked the entire northwest some years ago, when he killed the postmaster and niece in Somber, Bottineau county, after nearly a week's liberty, was taken by Deputy Frank McCray of Garrison, McLain county, at the home of a farmer, worn out and hungry, and applied for lodging and something to eat. He was given a hearty supper and the farmer, becoming suspicious of his strange guest, quietly slipped out and made his way to Carrington, ntoifying the deputy.

They returned together to the farm and surprised Peltier, who made no resistance and admitted his identity.

Long Miles Tramp.

Peltier escaped last week Thursday at about 5 o'clock, when with a crew of convicts he was returning from the wood camp. The men were checked in a few moments later, Peltier slipped from the wagon, telling a companion that he was going back to look at a trap he had set along the creek. The team waited for him and on his failure to return, the alarm was spread, and since that time, the entire country has been scoured in the search for him.

The man must have followed the Missouri river many miles from the scene of his escape, hiding by day and sneaking along the underbrush at night.

It had been reported that he was making north and every farmer and rancher was on the lookout for him.

The reward of $500 offered for his capture will probably go to the farmer and deputy, to be divided between them.

"Glad to Get "Home."

Last night when the gray walls of the penitentiary loomed up in the distance, as the deputy and his prisoner reached the city, Peltier remarked: "There she is, my old home; well, I'm glad to get back."

The man is haggard and weak from his exposure and lack of food, and his powerful physique and constitution have been put to a severe test and the long nights spent out of doors or in the loft of some farm barn, with senses alert in expectation of his pursuers coming upon him at any moment.

List of Appointments Submitted to Senate by Governor Hanna Tuesday

(By H. D. Paulson.)

Bismarck, N. D., March 3.—Governor Hanna yesterday afternoon submitted appointments to the state senate, the number including members of the board of regents. Lewis Crawford, of Sentinel Butte, is given the six year term, Dr. Taylor of Grand Forks and Frank White of Valley City, are given four year appointments, and Emil Scow of Bowman and J. A. Power, of Halendale, Richland county are given two year terms.

For the vacancy on the university board of regents, which will continue in charge until July 1st, Governor Hanna appointed McIntyre of Cavalier county.

On the board of trustees of Ellendale School he appointed C. R. Hodge of Stutsman county, H. K. Pennington of Sargent and F. B. Oakley of LaMoure county.

The board of regents for the agricultural college appointments include H. W. Green, of Leal; August Hanson, Fargo; Peter Elliott, Fargo, and W. R. Reed, Amenia.

The Board of Education appointments include George A. McFarland of Barnes county, R. M. Black, of Dickey county; Mary Bell Flemington, of Dickey county and H. M. Taber of Stutsman county.

As state engineer, Jay W. Bliss, of Nelson county, is named to succeed himself, while Dr. C. J. McGurren of Ramsey county is appointed health officer to succeed himself.

On the Academy of Science board, C. H. Ebel of Richland, O. A. Leach of Richland, and Charles P. Rourke, Morton county, are appointed. For Directors of the School of Forestry, A. O. Smith of Rolette county and H. A. Batie of Bottineau county are named.

All the board appointments will continue only till the board of regents takes charge.

FRENZIED FINANCE OF GRANT YOUMANS SHOWN UP IN THE LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY

(Continued from Page 1.)

pany, through this transaction, made a net gain in cash of $8,417, that being the difference between $52,650, the total of bad paper assigned to the bank on October 30, 1912, and $44,233, the total of the bad paper removed.

Assuming that the $52,650 worth of paper which was on October 30, 1912, assigned to the bank from the trust company was worthless paper, as the evidence clearly shows, the credit was, then Mr. Youmans by his method of complying with Mr. Knudson's order, after the transaction was closed put the bank in worse shape after complying with the order then it was before by increasing the aggregate amount of bad paper in the bank by $8,417. Furthermore, the order was expressly violated subsequently in a few particulars. On November 13, 1912, the Savings Loan & Trust company note for $5,250 again was put into the bank and some of the fraudulent and worthless paper was taken out and replaced by the trust company note. On May 9, 1913, Mr. Youmans again violated the instructions of Mr. Knudson by putting back into the bank the so-called Paul Crum contract.

During the year 1913, particularly in the month of July, a number of commission notes and mortgages were put into the bank and some of the bad and fraudulent paper taken out. The trust company account was always given credit whenever any paper, commission mortgages or others were assigned to the bank. In the month of July, shortly before the so-called Schoregge examination in August, 1913, the trust company's account was credited by a transfer of 1913, 1914 and 1915 commission mortgages in the sum of $6,466.79.

On September 15, 1913, shortly before the last examination, the account of the trust company in the bank was charged with the sum of $6,951.86 and the personal account of Mr. Youmans was credited with this amount; and this explains the reason for the large balance in Mr. Youman's personal account at the time of the last examination. This personal account at that time was simply the result of the transfer of unmatured commission mortgages by the trust company to the bank, first in the form of a credit to the account of the trust company, and later by a transfer thereof to the personal account of Mr. Youmans.

Prior to the time of Mr. Severtson's examination of the Savings Deposit bank of Minot, North Dakota, to-wit on October 15, 1913, the banking board held a meeting, and a copy of the minutes of said meeting is herein set forth:

"A special meeting of the State Banking board was held in the executive office this 16th day of October, A. D., 1913. The members present were: Governor L. B. Hanna, Secretary of State Thomas Hall, and Attorney General Andrew Miller. The report of the examination of J. B. Schoregge, made August 13, of the Savings Deposit bank, Minot, and the report of the examination made by Mr. Schoregge and Arthur Johannson of the Savings Loan and Trust company, Minot, September 11, was presented to the board for its consideration. The board instructed the state examiner to make a special examination of the Savings Deposit bank and if the condition of the bank showed no improvement from the report already submitted he was further instructed to take charge of the bank pending the appointment of a receiver. The meeting adjourned.

(Signed)

—L. B. Hanna,

NEW BIG REFORM IN RUSSIA.

Compulsory Education is Planned by Minister of Instruction, Says Letter Reaching New York.

New York, March 3.—An officer of the emperor's household, in a letter to a friend in this city, writes that the second sweeping reform in Russia will be compulsory education.

The letter states that M. Kasso, minister of instruction and religion, is formulating a decree to be issued on the termination of the present hostilities and to be in full effect throughout the empire after a period of five years.

LOOK, MEN! HERE'S A 1915 GOLF GIRL

Here's one of the reasons why golfing will be popular next summer from a man's point of view—one of the gowns submitted in the prize contest at Chicago.

MAKE OLD NEPTUNE WORK.

Venice, Cal., March 3.—"Make the waves undo the damage they have done." That, in effect today is what Captain W. D. McKinney of Los Angeles advised the Venice city trustees to do.

Captain McKenny proposes to make old Neptune replace the stretches of beach he encroached upon during the recent storm when giant breakers washed away long stretches of the Venice bathing beach.

He proposes to drive at low tide lines a row of interlocking fir piles to a depth of eight feet, leaving four feet projecting back of this row at ten-feet intervals, four rows of piling whose tops are on a level with the first row.

Every ten feet of length, cross sections of piling would be sunk to form bins, timbered around the top. These bins would be expected to hold the sand washed up by the tide.

Russia has one Petrograd already, but it can call Constantinople "Pedro," a shorter and handier name.

Peace rumors do not get very far these days.

OLD GROUCH.

Clerk—Since I married I find that my salary isn't large enough!

Employer—Quite likely! And it never will be again!

GIBBENS BILL LOST AFTER A CLOSE FIGHT

Amendment to Re-apportion Legislative Districts Voted Down.

(By H. D. Paulson.)

Bismarck, N. D., March 3.—Only seven votes separated the people of North Dakota yesterday from the prospects of voting on Sen. Gibben's constitutional amendment that would have created a legislative apportionment under which each county would have a single senator, and which bill was drawn in such a manner that the house of representatives, from 1921 to 1925, would also have but a single member from each county.

By a vote of 55 to 48, in the committee of the whole house, this bill was recommended for indefinite postponement. A bitter fight, into which personalities were injected to no small extent, and in which members from the districts that now have only one senator, and some members who are from counties that are parts of districts that take in two or three counties, fought for the adoption of the measure was drawn in such manpostponement of the measure.

West Favors Bill.

Eastern counties, which now have two or three senators, were made the butt of the argument, while the western counties, thinly populated, sought to gain legislative advantages through greater representation in the upper house, as well as in the lower body, as the measure was drawn in suhh manner as to make possible apportionment that would have been all to the advantage of the smaller counties.

There was, of course, the old time clash between Representative Burnett and Treadwell Twichell, with probably just slightly more spice than on previous occasions.

Argumonts favoring the measure were based on the theory that counties were entitled to the same representation in the state senate as states are recognized in the upper house of congress. Opposition was founded on abolishment of a representative form of government, a complete overthrow of the present legislative conditions, and the establishment of an entirely new order of things so far as state government is concerned. Ikewise, the question of fairness was injected into the arguments, and it became a feature around which most heated personal clashes occurred.

Treadwell Twichell, Watt, L. L. Twichell, all of Cass; Thompson of Ward; Kellogg, of Morton; Pendray, Divet and Peterson, of Nelson, and Dickson of Rolette, spoke against the bill, while Burnett, Hickle and Carney put in good words for the measure. This bill passed the senate recently.

Around the hotel lobbies tonight there is just a faint suspicion that somebody put up a job during this afternoon's debate, and that the whole purpose was to get somebody's "goat."

Included in the committee reports were McFadden's bill, for uniform tax receipts, the majority of the committee being for indefinite postponement, with the minority for passage.

The Hickle bill for a one man tax commission also was reported back from a divided committee.

Only seven bills were passed today, the house giving most of its time to apportionment measures with the result that the house is somewhat behind in its schedule, and will hold a session tomorrow morning. The bills passed today were all of minor importance.

Passes Hartley Bill.

The Hartley bill which gives the state railway commission power of rate making over public utility concerns, transferring such authority from city councils to the state body, was passed with little opposition.

The terminal elevator bill, under which the existing fractional mill tax would be repealed met with opposition, Senator Bronson of Grand Forks throwing the wrench in the gears. He insisted that some steps should be taken towards continuing the storing up of a fund for elevator purposes and his opposition to the repeal of the tax resulted in no action being taken today other than the re-reference of the bill to the committee.

Representative Roble's bill, which would have compelled the holding of elections in granting county aid for better farming work, abandoning the present plan of granting aid on petition will be killed by the senate.

The work of the senate was well cleared with 40 bills being reported out of committees and with about 20 being passed. Most of the appropriation measures are now out of the way and go to the governor tomorrow. That means they will be returned to the legislature by next Friday.

YOUR MONEY.

Some Frank Comment on Campaigns for Thrift.

By John M. Oskison.

A reader of these articles has sent me one of his tracts, which he modestly entitles "Two Powerful Sermons," and has called my particular attention to some passages of comment on thrift campaigns and profit-sharing.

According to this author, it is doing the dirty work of the world to try to esthlish a system where the worker will spend lesstha nhe earns. As he puts it, "it is not the lack of thrift on the part of the working class that is the 'unmitigated curse,' but it is the lack of getting 100 per cent of what its labor produces."

All thrift teaching, all profit-sharing plans, says the preacher of the two powerful sermons," are but patching on outworn industrial garments. He says:

"These socities for thrift, welfare associations, and mothers' old age pensions, profit-sharing, good fellow societies, charitable organizations, and all other organizations of like character put me in mind of the story of the old lady who invited her women neighbors in to show them a pair of new trousers she was making for her husband," and then exhibiting "a pair of old patched-up pants."

So, the preacher thinks, patching goes on and on until the new garment we offer is made wholly of patches. He says such patching is dirty work; and I infer that he includes me in the list of such workers. He would have me stop patching and—

Do what? I have read his tract with serious attention, for I know that many of us are badly served by the industrial and financial system we live under; but I do not find in it any suggestion as to how the really new garment ought to be fashioned.

We are urged by this preacher merely to stop doing patchwork. I wish it were possible. I wish that every worker who makes his living were getting adequate pay, doing honest work, and living within his income. If this preacher or I can influence a single worker to stand more firmly than before he read what either of us writes, our patching will be justified.

For this preacher is just patching, and it is a mighty useful work in these times.

SUCH CRUELTY.

Lady Juror—I'm in favor of giving the fair prisoner one whole week in jail.

Second Juror—Is that sufficient punishment?

Lady Juror—Yes, by that time the new suit she just bought will be out of style completely.

Blinding Headaches

are very frequently the result of imperfect vision; that kind of headache can be permanently relieved only by properly fitted glasses.

If it tires your eyes or gives you a headache to read, sew or otherwise employ your eyes at close work you probably need glasses.

We can fit you with glasses which will relieve this trouble.

18 N. 4th St. Le Cocq Grand Forks, N. Dak.

MARIAN COLE FISHER

A National Authority on the Subject of PURE FOODS and the ART OF COOKING.

In a recent interview on baking powder stated as follows:

"I find many, in fact, very many, women woefully uninformed on the subject of baking powder. Evidently the housewife does not appreciate the value of baking powder in her kitchen and in her baking, or she would have informed herself. This is a subject that is quite important.

"A great many of the housewives today have followed their mothers or grandmothers in the use of baking powder, which in some instances is a mistake. There has been just as much improvement in baking powder as in other commodities. I am glad to find that baking powder has kept up with the times.

Some housewives have been led to believe that the cream of tartar powders are the best goods to use. This is a mistake, resulting no doubt from the constant efforts of the Twenty Million Dollar Baking Powder Trust to create a prejudice against all goods save their own. Their goods should be least desirable on account of the large quantities of Rochelle Salts remaining in the food.

The other extreme is the cheap and "Big Can" baking powders, which sell all the way from ten cents a pound to a cent an ounce. These are even less desirable than the high-priced goods. I can say nothing in their favor. They are never economical; frequently leaving the baking bleached and acid; sometimes yellow and alkaline, and often unpalatable. They are not dependable and represent false economy at any price.

The most simple way for the housewife to class baking powder is by price. The trust goods that retail for 45c or 50c a pound are usually the cream of tartar powders, and are of the old school; and the cheap and "Big Can" kind that sell all the way from 10c a pound up to a cent an ounce should also be avoided.

The last word in baking powder is the happy medium, a combination powder that sells at a moderate price and when properly prepared gives the consumer full value for the money. The result in baking is pure, wholesome food, without any harmful residue. There is no reason why any housewife should pay 45c or 50c per pound. The best baking powder made can be manufactured so as to retail at about ½ this price.

On being asked what baking powder she used in her work, Marian Cole Fisher frankly stated that for more than seven years she had used Calumet Baking Powder with the most satisfactory results in every particular.

DON'T FUSS WITH MUSTARD PLASTERS!

Musterole Works Easier, Quicker and Without the Blister.

There's no sense in mixing up a mess of mustard, flour and water when you can so easily relieve pain, soreness or stiffness with a little clean, white MUSTEROLE.

MUSTEROLE is made of pure oil of mustard and other helpful ingredients, combined in the form of a pleasant white ointment. It takes the place of the out-of-date mustard plaster, and will not blister!

MUSTEROLE gives prompt relief from Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Tonsilitis, Croup, Stiff Neck, Asthma, Neuralgia, Headache, Congestion, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Aches of the Back or Joints, Sprains, Sore Muscles, Bruises, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Colds of the Chest (it often prevents Pneumonia).

At your druggist's, in 25c and 50c jars, and a special large hospital size for $2.50.

Be sure you get the genuine MUSTEROLE. Refuse imitations—get what you ask for. The Musterole Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

MUSTEROLE WILL NOT BLISTER

The Herald Want Ads Bring Results.

Perfect Tea must be used for a perfectly satisfactory infusion.

"SALADA"

Tea is the acme of perfection, being all pure, delicious tea. Black, Mixed or Green.

The Dacotah

159 Guest Rooms

Grand Forks, N. D.

European Plan

$1.00 and up per day

Cafe Service that stands alone in the city

Home comforts in suites of rooms for families and parties

Local and Long Distance Phones

Acknowledged as the Hotel of Character and Comfort