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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1914.

POLITICS QUIET.

Efforts to stir up enthusiasm over politics, except for two or three of the leading candidates, are falling flat throughout the state. North Dakotans are too busy putting in their crops and watching war news to get excited over a political campaign.

Reports from Bismarck state that there will probably be no publicity pamphlet this year, owing to the indifference on the part of candidates. Very few wish to use it, many stating that they will not send anything for publication.

The Forum is of the opinon that this apathy, especially on the part of the people, will continue. There are no big questions to be settled, no stirring campaign issues, and the voters will go on about their business, read what the papers have to say about the different candidates and quietly make up their minds as to whom they will support.

Now and then there is a spasmodic effort to inject some of the old time factional bitters into the campaign. Generally these efforts come from the democratic ranks, in the hope of creating differences in the republican ranks that have worked so nicely in the past—for the democrats. Such efforts, however, only fizzle out like a fire cracker that fails to explode, leaving the fellow who lights the fuse looking foolish.

There are no factional differences in the republican party in this state. The whole issue this year, so far as the republicans are concerned, is a choice of men. For the two big places to be filled, governor and United States senator, some of North Dakota's finest men are in the field. Every candidate for these two offices is a man who would make good on the job. Some would give greater service than others, but they are all progressive, clean and able. Every one of them has been in the public eye for some time. All have served the state, most of them for many years and the people will select the winners because of past records and performances.

NO NEED OF STANDING ARMIES.

There is something in American character which makes the volunteer idea, in case of war, singularly attractive.

Practically every American balks at the suggestion of compulsory military service. "Our soldiers are all volunteers," is a saying that was heard around the world when the Spanish-American war was in progress. In quaint cafes in Manila, where Europeans of many types met, the independent and high-spirited bearing of the American soldiers who entered such places was remarked immediately. The Europeans believed that at least the men of the regular regiments were serving from compulsion. Yet even the volunteer soldiers rejected this suggestion when it was made to them. "Our soldiers are all volunteers," they took pride in saying.

Perhaps it is because the American so strongly distrusts compulsory service that he so promptly volunteers when there is the remotest chance of his being needed.

Within the past week the Spanish-American veterans from many places have expressed their readiness to go into Mexico, in case of need. The young men of the militia in every state in the union are boyishly eager to be on the firing lines.

Recruiting offices throughout the land are being swamped by applicants for enlistment. Chicago reports that only about 15 per cent of the men who applied were found to be physically fit; but it must be remembered that the standards are very high; and at any rate, it is seen how ready the average man is to go to war when bulletins begin to appear in the newspaper offices.

Trained soldiers are better than recruits, it is admitted; but perhaps the fact remains that the recruit who is all eagerness to serve will be more speedily transformed into a good soldier than the man who has begrudgingly learned the lessons of the soldier, and who has never been caught up in the whirlwind of enthusiasm which characterizes the American volunteer.

HEALTH IN MEXICO.

A subject of speculation is the danger to which American troops would be subjected in Mexico by reason of the climate. The rainy season is beginning. The coast climate is trying even to Mexicans, a large proportion of whom by preference live well up on the sides of the mountains. The altitude of the City of Mexico is 7,350 feet. General Winslow, who is now in Jaris, is quoted as making light of the Mexicans as fighters, but disposed to regard with fear the results of the Mexican climate. He says that the most important thing to be considered is the sanitary care of our army, as the coast zone, extending fifty miles into the interior, is deadly for foreigners. Our invading force, he declares, must move out of this zone without delay if it is to escape a far greater danger than that of the enemy's bullets.

On the other hand, it is a cause for congratulation that the science of sanitation has made the problem of preserving health in the tropics simpler than it was in any former time. Maj. Buell S. Rogers, surgeon of the Second infantry, Illinois National guard, says on this subject:

"The great problem for the army in Mexico will not be to fight the Mexicans, but to fight the mosquitoes, the bedbugs, the fleas and the flies. Before the medical department had reached its present efficiency these enmies would have been deadly, but in the present campaign I do not look for them to be so. Our campaigns in the Philippines, I think, establish the conquest that we have made over infectious diseases.

"Vera Cruz probably will offer us the greatest mosquito problem. Before we knew the part played by the mosquito in yellow fever and malaria, it was impossible to prevent outbreaks. Now, however, the army equipment provides nets which will protect the men, at least, at night, when the pests are at their worst.

"The army will have an advantage by its head, General Wood, having been a surgeon. He will realize the primary importance of sanitation more, probably than another commander who had not had medical training. Men enlisting will be vaccinated against both typhoid and smallpox.

"Mexico City itself and the mountain uplands should give us little trouble, for the altitude makes the temperature moderate and the general conditions wholesome."

Of course there is a vast difference between theory and practice. During the preparations for the Spanish war there were frightful conditions in some of the concentration camps, and many splendid young fellows who never had a chance to go out of the country lost their lives. But there is a far better understanding of camp sanitation than there was sixteen years ago, and the American army will have a valuable asset in the medical reserve corps.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Soft Talk vs. Hard Fact.

Milwaukee Sentinel: "Our feeling for the people of Mexico is one of deep and genuine respect," says President Wilson.

Is it, indeed? Let us clear our minds of can't.

There are some Mexican people for whom we have "deep and genuine respect." But to say that we entertain any such sentiment for the bulk of the population is preposterous.

There are about 13,000,000 Mexicans whom we would not include in our boundaries at any price or in any status.

Annexation is about the last thing the Mexicans have to dread. We don't want them. We have chronic wastrels and practical anarchists enough of our own, native and imported.

It is to be hoped that our amiable and scholastic president's tender and admiring words for the "greasers" will not inspire them with the fear that we love and value them so much that we want to kidnap them. Nothing of the sort!

Can Be Stopped.

Des Moines Register and Leader: A warm-blooded traveler abroad wrote a letter to Bennett's paper defining the tip system on shipboard as blackmail.

Steamship men got up in arms about it, instantly. "We want to, but we can't stop it," said they. "It is well known to all tourists that it is not compulsory upon any one to bestow a tip."

This is adding insult to injury. It is well known to all who travel that it is compulsory to tip. The tipping business was not devised for the benefit of those who serve in hotels, sleeping cars and in steamships. It was devised to force the traveling public to pay the wages of the employes after paying the employers for the service the wages represent.

And it is perfectly obvious that it can be stopped without the slightest difficulty whenever the employers want to stop it.

Must Follow Marlborough.

Philadelphia Record: Two more British landlords announce their intention to part with some of their real estate, but the amounts they are going to sell are too small to affect the general discontent at the tenure of land in Great Britain. A step in a better direction was taken last year by the Duke of Marlborough, who had 1,000 acres of Blenheim park plowed and sown with wheat. The yield of that area is not going to affect the price of bread, but it is something; the duke sets an example which will have to be followed, or else there will be legislation seriously affecting land titles. What irritates public feeling is not the large ownership, with which people in cities are sufficiently familiar, but the amount of ground that ought to be producing food which is now reserved as pleasure grounds and hunting preserves.

War in Colorado.

New York Tribune: It is grave news that comes from the Trinidad mining district of Colorado—so grave that not even the big events below the Rio Grande can blot it out. Meager reports are as yet available. But clearly the charge of grave crimes lies at the door of the state of Colorado which explanations can but little palliate.

The fundamental quarrel between the mine owners and the strikers has been much expounded. In that quarrel sides can be taken as one's convictions run. But we can conceive of no convictions and no facts which will justify the wholesale shooting of women and children with machine guns. Unless disproof comes quickly, the belief will grow stronger and stronger that here, as in the state of West Virginia, the authorities have far exceeded their constitutional duty to maintain order and are entering upon a campaign of war and destruction in behalf of the mine owners of the state.

EASTER STYLISHNESS.

Some Easter eggs did mother dye;
She got her eyebrows yellow.
Her funny looks made father shy
And made the baby bellow.

She used the dye that never fades,
Cooked up some awful messes,
And got both green and purple shades
Commingled with her tresses.

At first poor ma was in despair,
But father took compassion,
And showed that with her rainbow hair
She now is quite in fashion.

—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Sweet potatoes are exposed to the attacks of about a dozen serious insects

North Dakota Kernels

Next Friday is Arbor day.

Bad weather has made seeding a little bit late at Marion and vicinity.

Great Northern yards at Osnabrock are being improved by the installation of new ties.

The Norwegian school near Wyndmere will open for the spring term Monday, May 4.

Sunday school workers of Pembina county will meet in convention at St. Thomas, June 17 and 18.

A full-sized basement and other improvements are being added to the Lutheran church at Larimore.

Implement dealers in Stutsman and Kidder counties report an unusual demand for corn planters this year.

Rural route No. 1, out of Beach, has been extended south four miles, accommodating eighteen more families.

Considerable fat stock has recently been shipped to Chicago from Marion by farmers living tributary to that station.

During the war excitement The Mandan Pioneer will publish a daily edition, with associated press dispatches.

Prospects are good for the erection of several silos by farmers in the vicinity of Medina, the coming summer and fall.

P. B. Wickham of Glen Ullin will spend the summer in the Idaho mountains with his wife, for the benefit of her health.

The people of Hanover have opened up negotiations for the construction of a telephone line from that town into New Salem.

The second district convention of the North Dakota Federation of Women's clubs, will be held at Devils Lake, May 1 and 2.

Rev. J. Krogstad, formerly of Minnewaukan, has been called to take charge of the Hauge congregations at Edinburg and vicinity.

The latest plans in barn construction will enter into a monster barn which is to be erected by James Murdock near Wimbledon.

Up to April 24 there were thirty-one signed up members of the commercial club at Leeds—a campaign is on to make a total of sixty.

Country correspondence in the state papers indicate a rather large exodus of people going to Norway ,among them a number of young folks, going to see centennial doings.

The young women from the domestic science department of the high school at Wahpeton served luncheon to those attending the meeting of the federation of women's clubs.

Concerts by the celebrated Science School band at Wahpeton will be a Saturday evening attraction from now until the lose of the school, June 12. Every other Saturday a concert will be given in Breckinridge.

Improvements are promised in the passenger service of the Midland Continental railroad, and it is very probable that a bettter and more frequent service will be put on the line between Edgeley and Wimbledon. The use of up-to-date motor-driven passenger cars is contemplated.

The attendance at the teachers' and officers' meeting held in Jamestown in March was the largest in the history of the association. The exhibition of general work from one-room rural schools was held in connection with the meeting. After careful scoring the judges awarded to Round Top school No. 1, Miss Julia McCarthy is the teacher.

Rev. J. T. Bursett of Clermont, Ia., has been appointed pastor of the Lutheran church at Beach and he has already assumed his duties. Besides being the guest of honor at a dinner, attended by 200 of his parishoners, the retiring acting pastor, Rev. Mr. Thorpe, who goes to Belfield, was presented with a purse of $100 as a token of esteem and appreciation for kind services rendered.

Beach has some postoffice. The sale of stamps, box rent and matter entered as second-class, for four quarters, ending March 31, 1914, amounted to a total of $10,689. During the same period 8,255 money orders were issued to the amount of $54,137.65, the fees amounting of $494.51, making a total of $54,632.16. Nine hundred and eighty-five orders presented for payment amounted to $9,486.40.

The Beach Progress: The Ekre & Ogden Hart-Parr outfit and the Miller Bros.' Hart-Parr plowing outfit, who have ben plowing the Lovell section eight miles northwest of town the past week, finished up work there Monday and pulled into Beach Tuesday on their way to the Lovell section ten miles south, where they contemplate being done with that job in about ten days. They claim that they have been progressing much faster than they expected and find the soil in the best of condition to work, making a fine job of the section north of town.

President Smith of the State Science school at Wahpeton and County Superintendent Thornton slept on benches in a school house out in Sheyenne township last Friday night. President Smith and Superintendent Thornton went out to Sheyenne last Friday to address a meeting in the consolidated school house in that district and about the time of the close of the meeting a terrific rain storm came up, making it impossible to make the drive back to Walcott to take the train. They therefore spent the night in the school house, and they don't seem to be much the worse for the experience.

Medina Citizen: Quite a number of our farmers are going into the growing of alfalfa on an extensive scale this season. C. A. Bell is preparing twenty acres that he is going to seed to this great forage crop. E. M. Reardon states that he is going to put in twenty-five acres. Karl and Jacob Hofmann, Fred Klein, Nick Johnson and many others are each going to seed quite an acreage. With the growing of alfalfa and corn, the building of silos and the addition of more and better stock—especially cows and hogs—prospects are certainly most flattering for the development of the Medina country into one of the most prosperous diversified farming communities in the state. We have the start, let the good work continue.

Beginning April 27 a new schedule went into effect on the Stanton branch out of Mandan. The train leaves Mandan 7:15 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays running to Stanton and on to Golden Valley, where they tie up over night. The return will be made on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. There will be no Sunday service. On the return the trains will arrive at Mandan at 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon. Golden Valley will be the terminal of the north line from now on, is the belief of the local officials. Grading work west of Golden Valley and Dunn Center is to be finished shortly and it is probable that there will be many miles of track added west of Golden Valley before the time for moving the season's crop is here.

The Boy Set Up a Carpentry Shop.

Daddy's Bedtime Story— The Usefulness Of a Little Boy's New Jackknife.

JACK had had great trouble that day with a splinter which had somehow found its way into his hand. It was such a big, deep one that he had had to go to the doctor's to have it taken out.

"Well, how does the hand feel this evening?" asked daddy.

"Much better, thank you, daddy," answered Jack.

"You know, I think you need a jackknife," said daddy. "Then you could just cut out any splinter yourself."

"How dreadful, daddy!" said Evelyn. "Why, he might hurt himself!"

"Am I really to have a jackknife, though?" asked Jack.

"Yes," said daddy; "I have been thinking for some time that you needed one—one with plenty of blades in it. I will bring it back with me tomorrow evening."

"Oh, that's splendid!" said Jack. "It is just like you, daddy, to think of the very thing I would want most and to give it to me."

"This evening," said daddy, "I am going to tell you about the little boy who was given a jackknife as a birthday present. He did so many things with his knife that I think it might give you some ideas and suggestions of things you might make with the help of the knife, although I don't really suppose any boy needs to be told much about a jackknife, for, I fancy, as soon as you have it you'll be able to use it."

Jack smiled and said:

"Yes; I will be able to use it, I think. But do tell us the story just the same, for I would love to hear of the things the other little boy made with his knife."

"This little boy," continued daddy, "was very fond of making all kinds of things. He set up a little carpentry shop in his room with a workstand.

"He would make little bird houses, little squirrel houses, chairs, stands, boats, an express cart, and, oh, countless other things! In fact, he just made all the things that boys like.

"Before he had his jackknife he was not at all interested in carpentry. But his knife helped so much. It was far more useful to him than his other tools."

"I can hardly wait now for my knife," said Jack. "Telling me about all those things the other little boy made has made me want to get right to work. But I will get my room all ready tomorrow for the shop."

"And I have a little chair which will just be the right size for you to use working," said Evelyn.

"Yes," said Jack, "and I can make lots of nice things for Evelyn's dolls."

Evelyn looked happy at that speech, for she was pleased that Jack always wanted to share everything in some way or other with her.

MINE OWNERS' SIDE OF COLORADO TROUBLE

Continued From Page One.

them satisfactorily. We showed the doctor that all of the points which are claimed to be at issue with the exception of unionizing the camps, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. had voluntarily granted to its employers long before the strike was called or talked of. These points are:

"First—The eight hour day. This was established by the fuel company for all of its coal miners some time ago.

"Second—Semi-monthly pay. When this question was raised by one or two miners in one of the camps of the company, the officers at once studied the question and without delay decided to pay not only the miners in that particular camp twice a month, but all of the miners employed by the company.

"Third—Check weighmen. For several years the fuel company has raised no objection to the employment by the miners of their own check weighmen as is done in eastern mines where union labor is employed. In order that new men might understand their right in this matter, some time since the officers of the company gave instructions that circulars should be posted in all the mines, stating that the company had always encouraged its miners to employ their own check weighmen.

"Fourth—Company stores. It has been charged that the employes of the fuel company are obliged to buy at the company's stores. The storekeepers are under strict instructions to say to all that they are at liberty to trade where they please; that the company is glad of their patronage, but that their standing will not be affected one way or the other by their action in the matter. As a result of a study made in one of the mining camps of the company, it was found that only 22 per cent of the wages of the men was spent in the company's stores.

"Fifth—Wages. In spite of the fact that no dividends have been paid on the common stock of the company since our connection with it—a matter of at least ten or twelve years—and only $780,000 has been paid on the preferred stock, of which the greater portion represented payment on account of an accrued dividend which had accumulated during many years, the company voluntarily increased the wages of its miners last year by a total amounting to $300,000 a year and of its steel employes by a total of $250,000 a year. The wage scale compares favorably with that of any similar mines, whether union or non-union, in any part of the country.

"In addition to the above, the only matter which has been raised by the union is the unionizing of the company's camp. On this question of the open shop, namely, the right of every American citizen to work on terms satisfactory to himself without securing the consent of the union, I reiterated to Dr. Foster what I said in my examination before the committee on mines and mining in Washington a few weeks ago—that we regarded this as a matter of principle, which could not be arbitrated.

"In reply to his request for some suggestion as to how the strike could be terminated, we said to Dr. Foster that if the president would make a public statement that the federal troops were being sent to Colorado for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the law and securing to every citizen the right guaranteed to him by the constitution to be protected in his life and liberty, whether he chooses to work as a member of a union or not, it would go far to terminate the deplorable conditions which now exist.

The only point at issue, so far as the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. is concerned, is that of unionizing, and unionizing at the behest, not of employes, less than 10 per cent of whom were union men, but at the demand of an outside body. This, as I have said, is a matter of principle which we could not accede or arbitrate.

"In order to correct an impression which seems to have gained currency I desire to restate what was fully stated in the congressional examination, namely, our position with reference to organized labor. We do not question the right of any workmen to freely associate themselves in unions for the furtherance of their common and legitimate interests, but we do assert the equal right of an individual to work independently of a union if he so elects. We are contending against the right of unions to impose themselves upon an industry by force by assault and murder, and not against the right of men to organize for their mutual benefit.

"The impression has been created that if we would agree to submit to the unionizing of the camps of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., this entire trouble would be ended. The public generally does not seem to consider whether or not this is a right or a fair demand, and in the interest of the employes of the company as a whole. What would become of the great majority of its workers were such surrender to be made? All of its loyal non-union employes, numbering several thousands, more than 90 per cent of the total number employed in the mines, who have been faithful to its interests, would be thrown out of employment unless willing to submit as individuals to union dictation. Is it the spirit of American fair play which is asking such ruthless disregard of the interests of honest men, or is it the spirit of partisanship and self seeking?

"But the issue is not one of merely local importance. It affects every workingman throughout the land. The fact that labor unions represent but a very small minority of the workers of the entire country, seems to be lost sight of by those who urge the termination of this local difficulty at the price of surrender to union domination. Surely, no thinking man can ask, much less expect, that we will abandon our own employes and the cause of the workers of the entire country because violence and wholesale slaughter are brought about by an element which has come to regard itself as above and beyond the reach of the law.

"Are the labor unions, representing a small minority of the workers of the country, to be sustained in their disregard of the inalienable right of every American citizen to work without interference whether he be a union or a non-union man? Surely the vast majority of American citizens will, without fear or favor, stand for even handed justice under the constitution and equal rights for every citizen.

"But there is a final aspect of this grave matter which deserves more than all else the attention of the American public in this crisis; whether the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., and other operators have been wholly free from blame or not in the present controversy, the issue now to be decided is whether the state, or failing the state, the nation, shall make good the constitutional guarantee of law and order.

"At the present moment in Colorado funds are being openly raised and citizens are being armed with the avowed purpose of resisting the authorities of the state. Since that issue of resistance to constituted authority is raised, it is unthinkable that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., or any of the companies operating in the state should be asked to yield their position on a preliminary and now extraneous matter of dispute, as the price of securing the withdrawal of forces armed to combat their own government."

Upton Sinclair, socialist, author and lecturer, accompanied by Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Laura G. Gannon, wife of Joseph Gannon, organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, late yesterday visited the offices of John D. Rockefeller, jr., to protest against conditions in the Colorado mines.

Mr. Rockefeller declined to see any of the party, sending back word that he was too busy.

WANTED, A FOREIGN POLICY.

Minneapolis Journal: American diplomacy is not greatly respected in Europe and the German press ridicules it. The Lokal Anzeiger gave us good advice when it says: "The American government should really try to brace itself up to a logical foreign policy."

A logical foreign policy we lack. True, we steer vaguely by the Monroe doctrine, as ancient mariners steered by the North Star. And that is about all the foreign policy we have.

Time was when a foreign policy was not needed by this nation. That time has gone. Foreign affairs thrust themselves upon us nowadays crowdingly, and in their insistency cannot be evaded. Some consistent scheme must be invented in order that foreign affairs may be dealt with in accordance with our interests and dignity. And when the scheme has been formulated, it must be continuously and consistently pursued, and not exaggerated by one administration and nullified by another.

Every European power knows what it wants in foreign affairs. Great lines of policy have been laid down and pursued through the years. The secret will of Peter the great is the basis of Russian foreign policy, which has been directed through many generations after great objects. Bismarck has largely defined for the Berlin foreign office the large lines upon which German foreign policy proceeds. The British foreign policy has been unchanged since Waterloo—to keep the peace of Europe and the balance of power on the continent, while the empire overseas develops. The success of British diplomacy, the longest success in history, is largely because since Queen Elizabeth the great objects of British ambition and conservation have been strongly held in mind.

Not that European statesmen have not made mistakes. They have made colossal mistakes and been guilty of costly inconsistences. They have at times inflicted terrible damage on their own countries. Gladstone, a great domestic statesman, was always vacillating and weak in dealing with foreign affairs. The present Kaiser disgusted Bismarck by his preference for Austria over Russia, which resulted in the Franco-Russian alliance.

We have made no such great mistakes as yet, because there has been no occasion for them, not because we had a sagacious and logical foreign policy. But opportunity to make great mistakes is increasingly frequent and if we wish to avoid making them we must devise a clear, sound and consistent foreign policy.

As Secretary of State John Hay conceived and carried along such a policy produced evidence thereof. Elihu Root was no mean successor to John Hay, while his superior, President Roosevelt, had that knowledge of the round world requisite to the conception of a foreign policy—a knowledge which some able and sagacious politicians of the home-bred variety utterly lack. But since 1909, as Senator Lodge recently remarked in the senate, our position in the council of the nations, which then was high and honorable, has continuously declined.

As a people we must do some elemental thinking and arrive at some fundamental conclusions. What do we want? Knowing what we want, what are the means whereby to get the same? At present we are drifting, confident in our luck, our destiny, our size. All three are considerable. Nevertheless, whither are we drifting?

George Washington Memorial.

Boston Transcript: A number of leading architects have been asked to submit competitive plans for the proposed George Washington memorial building at the national capital and it is reported that there have been many favorable responses. The site which congress has provided for it is that of the old Pennsylvania railroad station. When it was abandoned the old building and the tracks remained unused for many months. Finally the superintendent of public buildings and grounds cleared away these incumbrances and was summoned before congress to show his authority. He said he was ordered to do so by President Roosevelt and that was authority enough for him. Congress let it go at that and it has now become the location of what we hope will be one of the historic structures of the country as well as one of great practical utility.

Railroad Time Table

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

In Effect Jan. 25, 1914.

Trains Arriving From the East.

No. 1, North Coast Limited	5:47 p. m.
No. 3, Nor. Pac. Express	5:40 a. m
No. 5, Pacific Coast Express	6:13 p. m
No. 7, Western Express	7:30 p. m.
No. 9, Minnesota Local	5:35 p. m.
No. 113, Staples Local, Daily Except Sunday	10:00 a. m

Trains Arriving From the West.

No. 2, North Coast Limited	12:54 a. m.
No. 4, Atlantic Express	3:40 p. m.
No. 6, Twin City Express	9:32 a. m.
No. 8, Eastern Express	10:20 p. m.
No. 140, South Western, Daily Except Sunday	7:00 p. m.
No. 138, Casselton Branch, Daily Except Sunday	6:00 p. m.
No. 136, Jamestown Local Except Sunday	7:30 p. m.

Trains Going East.

No. 2, North Coast Limited	1:04 a. m.
No. 4, Atlantic Express	3:50 p. m.
No. 5, Eastern Express, Sleeper open 9:00 p. m.	10:45 p. m.
No. 6, Twin City Express	9:42 a. m.
No. 10, Minnesota Local	9:00 a. m.
No. 114, Staples Local, Daily Except Sunday	1:10 p. m.

Trains Going West.

No. 1, North Coast Limited	5:54 p. m.
No. 3, Nor. Pac. Express	5:47 a. m.
No. 5, Pac. Coast Express	9:20 p. m.
No. 7, Western Express	7:50 a. m.
No. 139, South Western Daily Except Sunday	8:40 a. m.
No. 137, Casselton Branch Daily Except Sunday	10:05 a. m.
No. 135, Jamestown Local Daily Except Sunday	6:30 p. m.

GREAT NORTHERN.

In Effect Nov. 2, 1913.

East Bound Trains.

No. 112 Grand Forks local	10:50 a. m
No. 2, Oriental Limited via Breckenridge	11:35 p. m.
No. 4, Oregonian via Fargus Falls	3:10 p. m.
*No. 131 Moorhead Northern	5:30 a. m.
*No. 14, Local St. Paul via Breckenridge	7:45 a. m.
No. 12, Local St. Paul via Fergus Falls	7:55 a. m.
No. 10, Local via Breck.	10:00 p. m.
No. 50, Red River Limited via Fergus Falls	12:30 a. m.
No. 23, Fast Mail	6:05 a. m.

West Bound Trains.

No. 9, Minot local	4:50 a. m.
No. 29, Red River Limited Grand Forks	5:10 a. m.
No. 111, Grand Forks local	2:40 p. m.
No. 1, Oriental Limited via Grand Forks	6:15 p. m.
*No. 195, Fargo Surrey line and Aneta	7:00 a. m.
*No. 341, Mixed Portland Branch	8:00 a. m.
No. 27, Fast Mail	2:35 p. m.

Trains Arriving.
(Tie up over night.)

*No. 196 Minot-Surrey and Aneta	7:45 p. m.
No. 11, St. Paul-Fargo local	5:50 p. m.
*No. 13, St. Paul-Fargo local via Breckenridge	8:20 p. m.
*No. 130, Noyes-Fargo local	9:30 p. m.
*No. 342, Portland Branch	6:35 p. m.

*Except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

Trains Arriving From East.

No. 403	12:30 p. m.
Mixed Train	5:45 p. m.

Trains Going East.

No. 406	7:10 p. m.
Mixed Train	7:00 a. m.

building at the national capital and it is reported that there have been many favorable responses. The site which congress has provided for it is that of the old Pennsylvania railroad station. When it was abandoned the old building and the tracks remained unused for many months. Finally the superintendent of public buildings and grounds cleared away these incumbrances and was summoned before congress to show his authority. He said he was ordered to do so by President Roosevelt and that was authority enough for him. Congress let it go at that and it has now become the location of what we hope will be one of the historic structures of the country as well as one of great practical utility.