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GERMANY AND HAITI

German international activities are apparently not confined to the effort to obtain a foothold on the eastern coast of Morocco, to the discomfiture of both France and England. There is some evidence that the government at Berlin is casting eyes longingly in the direction of the West Indies. A dispatch of a German warship to Haiti "to protect German interests" would ordinarily not be especialy significant, for in a situation such as that which exists in the black republic it is more orless the duty of every foreign government to be prepared for eventualities. The relations of Germany to the Haitian revolution, however, are such as to suggest a more than ordinary concern. It has been recently reported, with some show of authority, that Germany's interest in the Haitian affair is direct and specific. It is even alleged that the revolution now in progress is financed in Berlin. Be that as it may, the American government's concern for the preservation of its rights is founded upon a more substantial bassa, in the Monroe doctrine, than any casual German interest can possibly be. Evidently this country has no distinct cause to apprehend active German interference in Haiti, else it would have served notice on Berlin that it would regard any interference in Haitian politics as unfriendly. If Germany wishes to prevent the destruction of German property and to afford a safe refuge for Germans menaced by the revolution, it is entirely within its rights in so doing. But it is certain that there will be swift and effective protest against any action which will result in placing in power in Haiti, a government which would be so friendly to Germany that such a grant as that of a naval coaling station or coaling base would follow as an act of reciprocal consideration. The Washington Star thinks the Monroe doctrine would be definitely violated by any territorial grant whatever to Germany, however small in acreage. It would be fragrantly violated by the grant of a strategic naval station.

Those eastern buyers who took a flyer in Mochelle lots may learn that their investment is depreciating in value when they see that the appraised value of lots in that corporation has been reduced from $30 to $3.

BIG TAX VALUES

The State Board of Equalization late yesterday announced that in order to meet financial demands of 1911, the total assessed valuation of the state for taxation purposes would have to be three hundred millions of dollars.

From estimates made by State Auditor Brightbill the returns made by the county boards would leave the amount about seveteen millions short and the efforts of the state board will be in the direction of making up the deficiency.

The fact that the late legislature was prodigal in making appropriations is responsible for the condition Many thousands of acres of land have been added to the tax duplicates in the western half of the state where many claims have been proved up, but not enough to raise the state taxables to the required figure.

There is a disposition on the part of the county officers attending the board meetings here to have the realty appraisement remain the same as in 1910; any effort to increase it will undoubtedly meet with resisance.

There has been a large increase in improvements and personalty over last year. The taxes on all property are assessed at about one-fourth of their cash value.

It is three hundred millions of taxable values the State Board of Equalization is looking for. The law says taxables must be assessed at their true cash value. If this was done, perhaps the state would get a low tax rate.

There is an opening in Mochelle for some enterprising politician. Being no inhabitants to bother about, some good man ought to have little trouble in electing himself "the city administration."

A student of insects declares that an anthill two feet in height was inhabited by nearly 100,000 ants. The smart little animals may have been padding the census.

Mr. Carnegie cannot fail to observe that there is a great deal of interesting reading about the steel trust that cannot be found in any library.

It is a question whether there can be universal peace if certain writers insist on comparing the United States Senate with the house of lords.

The proportion of the term that Mr. Lorimer may have to devote to meeting investigation is a matter of indifference to his accusers.

The suspension from practice of the lawyer who defended Crippen is another example of how difficult it is to hold English justice when it gets started.

Mayor Gaynor is not thinking of the presidency. He can find as much to keep him busy in street railway franchises as he would in a tariff bill.

There is no reciprocity requiring that American and Canadian statesmen shall read each other's tariff speeches from beginning to end.

The house of lords faces the proposition to create new peers with no faith in the idea that there is strength in numbers.

There are moments of doubt as to whether the distinguished Mormon, Mr. Smith, is conducting a religion or a business.

An airship flight that results in nothing worse than a prolonged convalescence is esteemed a success.

A big cotton crop will help some in the distribution of wealth and the discouragement of corners.

WEDDINGS

HINES-HUMPHREYS.

The wedding ceremony of Miss Ruby M. Hines and Mr. George Humphreys was solemnized at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. T. J. Hines, on Ninth street, last night at 5:30 o'clock.

Only the immediate family and a few friends of the bride and groom were present and the ceremony was a very quiet one. Both the young people are very well known and highly regarded in the Capital city.

Immediately after the ceremony they left on No. 2 for the home of the groom at Hamilton, Ont., where they will visit a short time, going on by the lakes before returning to Bismarck, where they will make their home. In spite of their efforts at concealment, they were given the usual send off at the depot by a large number of friends.

FATHER DETAINED, THEN SON

Appeal Made to Nagel to Save North Dakotans from Deportation

WASHINGTON, Aug 4—Thos. Nijem of Williston, N. D., is having unusual difficulties in securing the entrance of his nearest relatives to the United States. Three months ago his father and sister were held at Marseilles, France, while on their way to this country, because the father was suffering from trachoma. Nijem went to Marseilles, placed his father in a hospital and lately secured his release as cured. Meantime a younger brother joined the family. On the way over from Marseilles, however, the boy developed the disease, and at Ellis island he was detained. According to the law if the boy is deported, as is threatened, the father, as his guardian must go with him.

Thomas Nijem has appealed to the secretary of commerce and labor for his consent to place the boy in a New York City hospital for treatment. Representative Hanna requested Secretary Nagel to permit this course.

SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT.

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—When conferees on the wool tariff revision bill met today, Senator LaFollette and Representative Underwood were appointed a sub-committee to consider and repot upon the differences by tomorrow. The motion for their appointment was made by Senator Bailey, and was made on the ground that they represent the extreme limits of the senate and house respectively.

EQUALIZATION BOARD FINDS LITTLE TO DO

This afternoon Governor Burke announced that the board of equalization would not hold a regular session and would meet on the call of the auditor if anything comes up before the abstracts from the county appraisements are received. This means that the work of the board will be delayed for some days and probably until the midle of next week. The railway corporations and express companies having had their say the next to apear will probably be representatives of the telephone companies and the bankers. Other interests will be represented in their order, but their presence is not likely to win changes in the appraisement fixed by the county boards unless glaring irregularities are shown to exist.

It is the belief that the work of the board will not consume more than two weeks this year after the assessment abtat ae ic.nrsrs ment abstracts are in.

The State Board of Equalization is still hearing from the county officers present with reference to the appraisement in the different counties represented by them, but nothing can be done in the way of equalization until the returns are all in.

Auditor Brightbill reports the following counties still out: Real estate, Williams, Divide and Burke; personal, Dunn, Mercer, Oliver, Pierce, Richland and Williams.

In 1910 the state levy was four and four-tenths mills. The total valuation of al. taxable property was $278,622,164. The total sum levied on the taxables of the state for 1911 was fixed at $835,866, or 3 mills on the dollar.

For 1911 the levy for the paymetn of wolf bounty was fixed at $55.725, or one twentieh of a mill. The same levy is provided for the payment of cattle destroyed on account of tuberculosis.

Following is the action of the board in 1910 as to the levy and appropriation.

The state board of equalization for the year 1910, having completed the equalization of assessments as turned in by the several counties f the state, and having made assessments to cover such property as required by law, it was found that the total assessed valuation of all property in the state of North Dakota for 1910, was $278,622,164, apportioned among the several classes of property as listed below:

Real estate		$184,589,989
Personal property		51,909,319
Northern Pacific Railway Co.	$12,282,620	
Great Northern Railway Co.	15,818,657	
Minneapolis, St. P. & Ste. St. Marie Ry Co.	9,687,482	
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.	1,209,668	
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound. Ry. Co.	914,724	
Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.	98,937	
Farmers' Grain & Shipping Co.	211,870	
Brandon, Devils Lake & Southern Ry. Co.	52.069	
Devils Lake & Chautauqua R. Co.	3,338	
Northern Dakota Railway. Co.	12,508	40,291,883
Western Union Telegraph Co.	258 107	
Soo Telegraph Department	62,086	
Continental Telegraph Co.	5,740	325,933
Great Northern Express Co.	154,453	
Northern Express Co.	116,445	
Wells-Fargo Express Co.	22,923	
American Express Co.	642	
The Western Express Co.	66,520	360,983
Street Railways—		
Valley City	7.500	
Grand Forks	18,000	
Fargo	33,480	58,980
Telephoen		1,085,017
Total		$278.622,164

The following resolution was introduced;

Resolved, that the tax levy to defray the general expenses of the state of North Dakota for the year 1911 be fixed at the specific sum of eight hundred thirty-five thousand eight hundred sixty-six ($835,866) dollars, and the asid sum of $835,866.00 is hereby levied, being at the rate of three mills on the dollar, of the assessed valuation of all property in the state of North Dakota, as equalized by the state board of equalization for the year 1910.

And that the special tax levy for the payment of wolf bounty for the year 1911, as provided by Section 1986 of the Revised Codes of 1905, be fixed at the specific sum of fifty-five thousand seven hundred twenty-four ($55,724) dollars, and the said sum of $55,724.00 is hereby levied according to the above mentioned section, being at the rate of two-tenths (2-10) of a mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state of North Dakota, as equalized by the state board of equalization for the year 1910.

And that the special tax levy for the maintenance of state institutions (called "Educational Tax" or "Mill Tax") apportioned as follows:

33-100	University and School of Mines at Grand Forks.
20-100	Agricultural College at Fargo
15-100	Normal School, Valley City.
13-100	Normal School, Mayville.
6-100	School for Deaf at Devils Lake.
2-100	School of Forestry at Bottineau.
4-100	Academy of Science at Wahpeton.
7-100	Industrial School at Ellendale.

according to Section 838 of the Revised Codes of 1905, and Chapter 107 of the Session Laws of 1907, be fixed at the specific sum of two hundred seventy-eight thousand six hundred twenty-two (278,622) dollars, according to a levy of one (.1) mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all property in the state of North Dakota, as equalized by the state board of equalization for the year 1910.

And that the tax levy to provide a fund for the payment of state bonds when due, as provided by section 1656 of the Revised Codes of 1905, be fixed at the specific sum of twenty-seven thousand eight hundred sixty-two (27,862) dollars, and the said sum of $27,862.00 is hereby levied, being at the rate of one-tenth (.1) of one mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state of North Dakota for the year 1910, as equalized by the State Board of Equalization.

And that the tax levy to provide a fund for the payment of interest on said state bonds when due, be fixed at the specific sum of twenty-seven thousand eight hundred sixty-two (27,862) dollars, and that the said sum of $27,862.00 is hereby levied, being at the rate of one-tenth (.1) of one mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state of North Dakota as equalized by the state board of equalization.

It is the aim to keep the levy down for 1912 for state purposes as low as possible and the equalization board is working to that end.

The Grand Forks contingent took up most of the time of the state equalization board Thursday afternoon. After considerable discussion it was decided that no objections would be raised to the assessment on real estate if placed at the figures of 1910, or $5.82.

The question of taxing automobiles came up for a good deal of talk. The county boards fixed the value of these vehicles as follows:

Grand Forks.

Autos owned in the city	$345.00
Autos owned in the country	145.00
Average for county	248.00

Fargo.

Autos owned in the city	$270.00
Autoes owned in the country	166.00
Average for county	208.00

Grafton.

Autos owned in city	$202.00
Autos owned in country	123.00
Average for county	138.00

It was decided by the board that on this showing, taking the exhibits as an example, equalizing in this instance was necessary.

Grand Forks also asked that her appraisement on structures be lowered.

TOPPING WAS "PASSIVE."

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—John A. Topping, former chairman of board of directors of Tennessee Coal and Iron company, told Stanley steel trust committee of inquiry today that he was not in favor of plan of Grant B. Schley to sell Tennessee company to U. S. Steel corporation in 1907.

"My mind was rather passive on question," said Topping. "I saw no reason any viewpoint to sell property. From Schley viewpoint I could see no reasons why he should want to sell and I aided him at his request to extent of explaining to Lewis Cass Ledyards advantage of property." "In these negotiations I did not represent myself nor Tennessee syndicate, I merely was explaining property as favor to Schley." "Were you member of second Tennessee syndicate described by Schley yesterday?" asked Chairman Stanley. "I never heard of it until Schley described that second syndicate yesterday."

AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM

Manager Bauer closed Bert DeVore's act after the first performance last night, the act not being satisfactory and up to the Orpheum's standard. The other act put on by Scott & Clark was well received, their singing and dancing is clever. The photo-plays are all good and are well selected, the big comedy being "The Troublesome Secretaries." Don't miss it; two shows nightly, 8:15 and 9:30.