NORTH DAKOTA TO BE MADE A REAL DRY ONE

Bill Making Possession of Liquor Felony Passes House of Representatives

NOW CAN YOU BEAT THIS

Bre'er Finwall Charged with Brow-Beating Husky Solons in Hardt Resolution

Whether it be true, as Rep. Herman Hardt of Logan charged in sesolutions filed with the house earlier in the day, that the Rev. C. W. Finwall of Bismarck, an officer of the law-enforcement league, had brow-beaten reluctant legislators into it, or whether it was merely an expression of their honest opinion, a majority of the house Thursday afternoon, without regard to party affiliation, declared themselves in favor of banning the moonshiner from North Dakota.

House Bill 66 which makes it a crime to have in one's possesion any loquor or any still, worm, powder, tablet or other device for the manufacture of such liquor, passed the house by a vote of 62 to 38, thirteen members being absent. In voting in the negative Rep. Hardt, who had consistently opposed the bill from the first, declared that he did so because he did not know to what extent members of the house had been influenced and intimidated. He moved that action on the bill be delayed until the results of an investigation which he had called upon the attorney general to make could be determined.

Hard't resolution alleged that on February 4 one C. W. Finwall approached J. J. Alberts, John Nathan and Henry Nathan, members of the assembly, to whom he did then and there say that it was their duty to support and vote for House Bill 66, instead of opposing it and voting against it, as they had done, and that he had threatened them with exposure to teh scorn of their constituents if they did not do as he diretced. Therefore, the resolution recites, "said Finwall did in the grossest manner and language violate the provisions of Sec. 9337 of the Compiled Laws of North Dakota for 1913, using undue, unwarranted adn illegal methods to influence the action and vote of these said members upon House Bill No. 66."

Therefore the house is asked to resolve that "the sergeant at arms be instructed and directed to eject the said Finwall from this house chamber; that the board of control of North Dakota be requested to instruct the superintendent of the capitol building to eject said Finwall from said building at any time that he may appear in either place during the remainder of this legislative session; and that the attorney general of the state is hereby instructed to file a criminal complaint against said Finwall, as per section 9338 of the compiled laws of North Dakota for 1913, on the charges preferred in this resolution, this in order to protect the members of this house from being harrassed, slandered, maligned and intimidated and from such corrupt practices as has been perpetuated on the members of said house by said Finwall, and in order that the members may proceed in an orderly manner to carry out their own and their constituents' wishes."

The resolution was referred to the committee on state affairs, of which Walter J. Maddock of Mountrail is chairman. The committee has considerable unfinished business already before it.

Mr. Watkins Talks

Immediately after the passage of the bill, Rev. F. L. Watkins, superintendent of the law enforcement league, and Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, president of the North Dakota Women's Christian Temeprance union, gave to the press in which they stated that the house in passing this measure expressed the attitude of the people of North Dakota toward the liquor traffic and that the legislators had acted on the first opportunity to provide for real prohibition. "This measure puts North Dakota in line with national prohibition, just ratified, which prohibits manufacture for personal use; also in line with bills now in congress which prohibit possession for beverage purposes, and in line with a measure now being prepared by the national anti-saloon league to be used as a form for all states," says the statement.

FOYERS IN FRANCE.

Four departments of the French Government have asked the American Y. W. C. A. to open social and recreation centers for girls employed by them—Finance, Commerce, War and Labor.

Lieutenant Poucet of the Ministry of Labor recently requested that this Y. W. C. A. work be begun for girls in his offices after seeing the social and recreation centers which had been opened at the request of the Ministry of War. Sixteen centers of this kind are operated in six cities in France. Three of them are in Paris.

The last of these Foyers des Allices is for girls who are working in the Department of Labor. It is far down the Seine, under the shadow of the Eiffel Tower, and overlooks the Quai d'Orsay.

The rooms are bright and cheerful, with chintz hangings and cushions, comfortable chairs, reading and writing tables and a fireplace. A kitchen has equipment so that girls can prepare meals for themselves. They go to the foyer for their two hour luncheon time, for social evenings and for classes in English.

Men Who Dare to Do.

Conventional men consider clothing, reputation and returns. The age calls for men who forget all in the challenge of the opportunity. While the crowd speculates and wonders, the man of the hour sees the opportunity and goes on to success. His fearlessness is a mark of his fitness. He dares while others cringe. It is this quality that gives the lion-tamer control of the beast. It is the quality that has thrilled every man that has risen above the average. It's a case of dare to do, or remain with the crowd.—Grit.

MEES OPPOSES ONE MAN TAX BOARD PLAN

Declares It Is Resurrection of Ancient Reactionary Fight on Commission

Senator Mees, of Morton county strongly opposed the league's one-man tax commission bill in the joint committee on taxes and taxation this morning. The Morton county statesman declared that the progressive element in North Dakota had fought for the tax commisison for ten years and that upon one occasion influence brought to bear from oMrton county saved the commission by a bare margin of one vote. He declared the plan to abolish the tax commision or to reduce its membership from three to one was not new, but that it had been advocated by the reactionaries for years. He insisted that three heads were better than one, and that the present method of appointing members of the board tended to stabilize the tax commisison and to remove it to some extent from politics.

Senator Cahill of Grant pleaded for the one-man commission, declaring that it was easier for one man to agree on a program than for three. Senator Mees retorted that that one man might be wrong and that there was less probability for three men arriving at an erroneous conclusion. Pendray also favored the one-man plan.

Tax Commisioner Steele addressed the committee, declaring he was serving at a financial sacrifice and for selfish reasons would be glad to be relieved in order that he might return to commercial life. He insisted, however, that the three-man commission is more efficient and that the manner of apopinting this commision, one man being selected every two years, prevents a complete overturn with each incoming administration of the taxing system of the state.

Prof. W. G. Roylance, and advocate of the bill, admitted that Connecticut was the only state of which he had positive knowledge which had changed from a three-man commission to one.