

Seven Contestants for Honor of Representing U. N. D.



William C. Husband.



J. F. T. O'Connor.



J. K. Murray.



Don Ford.



Herman Lee.



Thomas G. Johnson.



Arthur Netcher.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF GRAND FORKS COUNTY IS VERY GOOD

According to Figures in Treasurer's Office There is All Kinds of Money Available—Balance on Hand at Beginning of the Year.

Balance on hand in county treasury Jan. 1st, 1906	\$ 99,345.05
Balance on hand in county treasury Jan. 1st, 1907	108,031.88
Cash on hand Jan. 1st, 1907, strictly county money	20,176.91
Not one dollar of bonded indebtedness	

The above shows in a nutshell the financial condition of Grand Forks county and the figures as laid down above belie any statements that this section feels the need of eastern money. Grand Forks county is in excellent financial condition, better than at any previous time in its history.

In the annual report compiled up to Jan. 1, 1907, and recently given publication every item of money accruing to the county treasurer from all sources and all moneys paid out as well as cash on hand, is summarized.

As shown in the heading above the balance of all funds in the county treasury on Jan. 1, 1906, was \$99,345.05. Since that time during the subsequent twelve months, money to the amount of \$615,099.62 was collected in making a total to account for of \$714,444.07. The expenditures from this amount were \$606,413.10, leaving a credit balance on Jan. 1, 1907, of \$108,031.88.

A Fargo Misstatement. In the report of the Cass county financial condition as published in the Forum of a recent date it was stated that the cash balance at the end of the year 1907 was \$184,674, and that as the bonded indebtedness of Cass county was only \$42,000, this left a balance of over \$120,000 clear. The inference drawn is entirely erroneous for as a matter of fact but a small portion of the cash balance of \$184,674 belonged to the county, the sum being made up of state, city, school and township funds which are kept in the county treasury.

Grand Forks county has not a dollar of bonded indebtedness and has a cash credit in the bank of \$20,176.91, this sum being the county's share of the \$108,031.88 on hand Jan. 1, 1907.

Colgate Man Suggests Inter-change of Cars

H. B. Bornemann Has Hit Upon a Plan to Relieve Freight Congestion and at the Same Time Benefit the Small Shippers.

The plan of interchange of cars as suggested by H. B. Bornemann of Colgate has met with a popular chord among the shippers throughout the state and his plan has reached the interstate commerce commission which in a letter recently received states that the plan as outlined by the Colgate business man will be looked into and there is a possibility of the plan being adopted and put in operation throughout the United States.

Mr. Bornemann has advanced several good theories upon the question of relieving the congested condition throughout the country and he has so taken a decided stand against reciprocal demurrage.

That the interstate commerce commission is interested in the plan of Mr. Bornemann is manifested in the letter he received from Attorney John R. Marble of the commission.

The letter is as follows:

Washington, Feb. 13, 1907. H. B. Bornemann, Esq., Colgate, N. D.—Dear Sir: This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., with clipping from the Fargo Forum of the 2d inst. I am especially interested in your criticism of the reciprocal demurrage plan and also in your view that interchange of cars would tend to prevent monopoly at the large markets. This is a new suggestion and seems to me to be of value.

I have taken the liberty of bringing your letter to the attention of Com-

modity, that we raise, goes to the large terminal, we are compelled to sell them, they reship and require an additional profit that rightfully belongs to the grower, and after a careful study you will readily see that interchange of cars will tend to prevent monopoly because it brings all the large terminals in a stiff competition with the small cities and villages and in return these small cities and villages can ship us lumber, brick, machinery or any commodity that we use. It's the duty of our law makers to study the subject, interchange of cars and its benefits instead of the old chestnut, two cent passenger rate bill which is about as valuable to a farmer and our country merchant as a dead horse, or if one is in Fargo to go to Moorhead for a beer, those that receive the benefit are the large wholesale merchants, International Harvester Trust Co., Lumber companies, line elevators, and all the known trusts that now exist.

I would like to see the old joint western classification that was in force in the latter '70s and early '80s dug up and brought into use, with our present rate, it would mean thousands of dollars in the hands of our farmers and local merchants, let the railroads have the three cent passenger rate, passenger trains are a luxury, study the subjects interchangeable and freight classifications and use the same fighting energy that is being displayed on the 2 cent passenger rate, what a beautiful (Geo. F. Baer revenge) to cut your nose to spite your face was done in Pennsylvania. The masses of Pennsylvania will not receive any benefit, but a few only. Reciprocal demurrage is a mistake, penalty for failure to furnish empties and the speed of the loads per item can be applied in a federal law for interchange of cars.

As an independent shipper for nearly twenty years with my railroad experience, agent and operator, I am convinced that interchange of cars will give the small shipper an equal show, with the larger ones. A line elevator company is not complete until they have fifty elevators strung out through the country with a large terminal elevator and commission business in connection at large terminals such as Duluth or Minneapolis, how out of place it looks, for a lot of independent and farmers elevators to sell to these same companies terminals that they are in opposition with, the resolutions prayed for by the independent shippers at their late tri-state convention in Fargo, should be considered and not reciprocal demurrage with such men behind the wheel as Mr. Marble and if the shippers and merchants will send petitions as private letters to members of the legislature and congressmen for federal interchange of cars and federal inspection, we will be a success and the trusts a failure. Yours Respectfully, H. B. Bornemann.

SEEKS HER SON. McClusky, N. D., Woman Fears Her Son Has Met Death. An aged mother living at McClusky, N. D., seeks the aid of the Minneapolis branch of the Salvation Army in locating her son, Nils Paulson, 22 years of age, who was last heard of by letter from Minneapolis two years ago. At that time he was working at odd jobs in the city, and wrote that he was preparing to ship to Smuggler, Col., to work in the mines. The mother fears that all is not well with her son. Up to the time of his last letter he had been regular about writing, and was in the habit of sending money for the support of the mother and three sisters.

COFFEE CROP PAYS. North Dakota Farmer Will Grow for Market This Year. Williston, N. D., Feb. 21.—E. W. Jeffreys, who lives a few miles west of this city, has started a new industry for North Dakota. He is exhibiting samples of coffee grown on his farm in this county last summer. The variety is that known as Japanese coffee, the berry being more round than the ordinary coffee shipped into this country.

Coffee made from the North Dakota berry is of fine flavor and has been pronounced as good as the best Java and Mocha blends. The indications are that Mr. Jeffreys has started a crop that will prove profitable in this state. Last season's crop was merely experimental and amounted to only twenty-five pounds. This year more of the plants will be cultivated, and it is expected that by the time they come into bearing that the crop will be of sufficient size to have commercial value.

When a woman says she has confidence in her husband it may be for publication only, and not as a guarantee of good faith.

er, and respectfully referred to the then two firms in Courtenay who sold that commodity. These letters read as if I was ignorant of the fact that two line companies dispensed coal here. How did that leave me? In the plight of having to buy my fuel of local dealers and pay their prices. I had no alternative, their grip was so tight and far reaching.

If these coal combinations were not of so long standing and so impervious and inexorable, much of the present suffering from the coal famine in the northwest would never have been upon us. Farmers and other consumers would have joined, to a large extent, in laying in their supply of fuel when it was obtainable and cheaper during the late summer. This practice obtained to considerable extent in former times in many places, but it is now cut off by the dictum of combination.

Have Broad Scope. All, and more, that I have said about coal combines in business ways, barring discomforts and freezing to death, may be truthfully said about combines between the wholesale and retail lumber dealers. These combinations are interstate in their scope and operations, and should be investigated by the interstate commerce commission or the department of commerce and labor. The lumber octopus is appalling in its power, its operations and its grip on the public. Nearly two years ago the writer spent considerable time in trying to find an independent wholesale lumber dealer on the sound and at Spokane, but in vain. He could buy millions of lumber laid down here if he would enter the trade—start a yard. He easily secured prices. He could buy millions of dimension stuff f. o. b. cars at Courtenay for \$17.50 per 1,000. Courtenay yards were selling the same lumber at retail at \$20 per 1,000. He was offered "Star A Star" shingles f. o. b. here at \$2.10 per 1,000, and the same shingles were selling at the local yards at \$3.75 per 1,000. Courtenay yards were not exceptional in their prices. They prevailed throughout the state practically.

Lumber and coal should be sold in car-load lots, without discrimination, to any party who will pay the cash for them. Refusal to sell to any and all parties alike, for cash, by the car load is discriminatory. The federal authorities should investigate and reform these inequalities.

UNIVERSITY WON THE DEBATE WITH MONTANA Judges by Vote of Four to One Decided in Favor of North Dakota.

The representatives of the Universities of North Dakota and Montana met last night on the debating platform in the house chamber at Bismarck. By a vote of 4 to 1 the judges decided in favor of the North Dakota debaters, Harry H. Cooper, Wm. Husband and Dan V. Brennan.

The fight was over the question: "Resolved, that the railroads of the United States should be owned and operated by the federal government." The Montana debaters endeavoring to show wherein such a step would be entirely within reason and practicable. The debaters of the North Dakota institution had the negative side and the decision of the judges shows with what thoroughness this side was canvassed.

The judges were Speaker Twitchell, Lieut. Gov. Lewis, Senators Caskel, Crane and Purcell with Gov. Burke presiding.

All the orators acquitted themselves creditably and were roundly cheered by the people thronging the house chamber and galleries.

After the debate the speakers and judges were guests at an elaborate banquet at the Northwest hotel.

A visiting bishop in Washington was arguing with a gentleman friend of his on the desirability of attending church. At last he put the question squarely: "What is your personal reason for not attending?"

The gentleman smiled in a no-offense-intended way as he replied: "The fact is one finds so many hypocrites there."

Returning the smile the bishop said: "Don't let that keep you away; there is always room for one more."

FLAYS THE COAL DEALERS Courtenay Man Says I. W. Hill Struck Resonant Note When He Reported Coal Combination.

When Vice President Hill of the Great Northern reported, from Devils Lake, a combination among retail coal dealers, he struck a resonant keynote. Manifestly the retail and wholesale coal dealers are in a very harmful combination against the consumer. In the late summer of 1904 the writer made a futile effort to buy his coal by the carload of the wholesale houses. He wrote to Duluth and Minneapolis wholesale dealers to buy hard coal by the carload. In every instance I was refused coal because I was not a dealer,

er, and respectfully referred to the then two firms in Courtenay who sold that commodity. These letters read as if I was ignorant of the fact that two line companies dispensed coal here. How did that leave me? In the plight of having to buy my fuel of local dealers and pay their prices. I had no alternative, their grip was so tight and far reaching.

If these coal combinations were not of so long standing and so impervious and inexorable, much of the present suffering from the coal famine in the northwest would never have been upon us. Farmers and other consumers would have joined, to a large extent, in laying in their supply of fuel when it was obtainable and cheaper during the late summer. This practice obtained to considerable extent in former times in many places, but it is now cut off by the dictum of combination.

Have Broad Scope. All, and more, that I have said about coal combines in business ways, barring discomforts and freezing to death, may be truthfully said about combines between the wholesale and retail lumber dealers. These combinations are interstate in their scope and operations, and should be investigated by the interstate commerce commission or the department of commerce and labor. The lumber octopus is appalling in its power, its operations and its grip on the public. Nearly two years ago the writer spent considerable time in trying to find an independent wholesale lumber dealer on the sound and at Spokane, but in vain. He could buy millions of lumber laid down here if he would enter the trade—start a yard. He easily secured prices. He could buy millions of dimension stuff f. o. b. cars at Courtenay for \$17.50 per 1,000. Courtenay yards were selling the same lumber at retail at \$20 per 1,000. He was offered "Star A Star" shingles f. o. b. here at \$2.10 per 1,000, and the same shingles were selling at the local yards at \$3.75 per 1,000. Courtenay yards were not exceptional in their prices. They prevailed throughout the state practically.

Lumber and coal should be sold in car-load lots, without discrimination, to any party who will pay the cash for them. Refusal to sell to any and all parties alike, for cash, by the car load is discriminatory. The federal authorities should investigate and reform these inequalities.

UNIVERSITY WON THE DEBATE WITH MONTANA Judges by Vote of Four to One Decided in Favor of North Dakota.

The representatives of the Universities of North Dakota and Montana met last night on the debating platform in the house chamber at Bismarck. By a vote of 4 to 1 the judges decided in favor of the North Dakota debaters, Harry H. Cooper, Wm. Husband and Dan V. Brennan.

The fight was over the question: "Resolved, that the railroads of the United States should be owned and operated by the federal government." The Montana debaters endeavoring to show wherein such a step would be entirely within reason and practicable. The debaters of the North Dakota institution had the negative side and the decision of the judges shows with what thoroughness this side was canvassed.

The judges were Speaker Twitchell, Lieut. Gov. Lewis, Senators Caskel, Crane and Purcell with Gov. Burke presiding.

All the orators acquitted themselves creditably and were roundly cheered by the people thronging the house chamber and galleries.

After the debate the speakers and judges were guests at an elaborate banquet at the Northwest hotel.

A visiting bishop in Washington was arguing with a gentleman friend of his on the desirability of attending church. At last he put the question squarely: "What is your personal reason for not attending?"

The gentleman smiled in a no-offense-intended way as he replied: "The fact is one finds so many hypocrites there."

Returning the smile the bishop said: "Don't let that keep you away; there is always room for one more."

toe the mark when a member of congress of senate appears in the doorway. Let the government discipline those who are guilty, not issue blanket orders covering thousands of inoffensive men because of the indiscreet remarks from a few. If employees took the recent advice given by the post-office department official that "they can write to the president, the postmaster general, or myself," what would be the result?

Letters addressed to the president are as a rule turned over to the head of the department interested by his secretary without comment. The department officials turn the communications over to the succeeding series of petty officials, and at last they reach the very men complained of in nine cases out of ten—the employees' immediate superiors. The result can be imagined.

The very people responsible for the "hoi-ar" about extravagance in the public printing—members of congress—are keeping the government printing office busy this winter. Over 4,000 more bills were printed during the months of December and January than in the corresponding short session two years ago. Likewise, the alleged surplus is the result of printing a lot of books for the use of members of congress that are never called for, but the committee on printing will probably remedy this state of affairs within a few months. The government printing service is becoming more and more commercialized, and the class of employees is improving from day to day. The government printing office, the bureau of printing and engraving and the Washington navy yard are shining examples of industrial activity compared to the monotonous routine of the executive departments. But clerkships in the national capitol are not without their drawbacks. Constant copying of letters or addition of long columns of figures is rapidly filling the local insane asylum.

When will we be satisfied? The railroad rate law is unsatisfactory; the immigration regulations will leave too much discretion to the president; the regulation of hours of service of railroad men will leave much to be desired, and the Smoot case will be a demonstration of certain people's ability to violate the law successfully.

Much excitement has been occasioned last week at a hearing on the measure to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the capitol city. Considerable "good liquor" is consumed in Washington, but there is but little evidence of over-indulgence.

The claim of ex-Land Commissioner Hermann that the records destroyed were personal property will not hold water. It is the practice in official circles to place on file every scrap of paper relating to the affairs of the government not addressed to individuals and marked "Private." One of the biggest steals on record, however, occurred in the library of congress some years since. Every book sent to the library by publishers for any purpose found their way into a private library unless marked "public." The result is one of the finest private libraries in the country at no expense to the owner.

The congressional record is not as voluminous as usual owing to the absence of Senator Bailey, who is at home repudiating "Lies!"

Despite the well-laid plans of politicians, there is a likelihood of Governor Hughes of New York being in the running.

The anti-tipping bill is about the smallest pennant congress ever undertook to shell.

Be a good baseball fan and imagine what congress will do "next winter."

HUGHES TO STUDENTS.

Associated Press to The Evening Times.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Feb. 21.—Elaborate preparations have been made for the reception and entertainment of Governor Hughes of New York, who is to deliver the Washington's birthday address Friday before the law students of the university of Michigan. All indications point to an immense audience to listen to the address of the distinguished speaker. The university regents held a meeting today and they will remain over to take part in the reception to Governor Hughes.

A. J. BENTON'S WASHINGTON LETTER FULL OF BREEZY POLITICAL NOTES

Willie Hearst's Consistency in Matters Pertaining to Honesty in Elections—Washington May Have to Dispense With Its Liquors.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The congress of the United States is in a hole! If it is a hole of their own digging, prepared for the deliberate purpose of preventing legislation of an "obnoxious" nature, as predicted several weeks ago. Members of congress come here in the fall full of hope, ambition, and often with a genuine desire to do that which the people of the country are "demanding." But there are other considerations than the "desires" of the people, and in the end the membership of both branches of congress are made cognizant of the fact.

But few measures are advocated in the national capitol that do not affect "business interests," and business men—particularly political business men—know how to attain to that which they most desire. There is no graft, no buying and selling of votes—that is left for the lesser political lights termed ward heelers. But campaign subscriptions, positions on the directorates of different companies, all have an important bearing on the subject.

It is comparatively easy to swing sentiment in regard to any measure by the statement of one side of the question, and advantage is taken of this characteristic to bring popular sentiment to the aid of any important deal.

Hearst was held up to ridicule last week for introducing a bill to prevent the buying of votes on election day, and the "corrupt" use of money in any manner. Now comes the intelligence that Willie is hard at work through his political henchmen to make his influence felt at the next political convention. Reports from the independent (?) league show wonderful activity in Indiana, Iowa, and other western states, and this action is only obtained through the use of money. How the "Yellow Kid" can differentiate between \$1 spent for the direct purchase of votes and \$1.00 spent to hire professional boomers is beyond comprehension.

Our friend William "Jay" Brian, whose wife lost her Pullman car sleeping car pass during the last election, is beginning to sit up and take notice as the time draws near for another political campaign, but this action is necessary to maintain his income. He is fed from the notoriety he receives, else his literary gems in the Commoner and other papers would fall flat, and W. J. B. knows on which side his bread is buttered.

The house of representatives has, as predicted, killed the appropriation for a \$100,000 gun foundry, although the testimony adduced to show that it would pay for itself within a few years, besides being a great convenience in the matter of deliveries of material. When the iron and steel interests of the United States can through a member of the senate force the government to divide a contract for armor plate between the independent and trust companies, although the independent company's bid was the lowest, there is no danger of a monopoly being put out of business. It is all right for a senator to "practice" before the heads of departments, provided he stands in, but how about Burton who for a few hundred dollars is serving a term in the penitentiary because he did not stand in?

The treasury department is about to adopt the "double entry" system of bookkeeping used by practically every grocer in the land! The government is not behind the times! If a minor government employe desires a broken chair repaired, or minor conveniences, he pays for them out of his own pocket rather than unwind the miles of red tape necessary to get them. The activity with which a chief clerk will turn down a requisition for a dollar or two in supplies is only exceeded in his desire to sign the requisits of the department heads for thousands of dollars worth of useless junk.

As soon as influential men could get a chance at the post office department a different version of the recent order, prohibiting postal employes from opening their mouths, was announced. Of course there are indiscreet men in the service, yet that did not merit the blanket "keep your mouth shut" order. There is as much loyalty to the square inch among the minor employes of the government as with the "superior officers," as they delight to style themselves, and this is best illustrated by the manner in which they