

WEEKLY TIMES-RECORD

VALLEY CITY, NORTH DAKOTA

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Subscription, \$2.00 a Year, in Advance

Official Paper of Barnes County

Entered at the Postoffice in Valley City, North Dakota, as second class mail matter.



The legislature of Idaho Wednesday by an overwhelming majority ratified the woman suffrage amendment of the federal constitution making thirty states in all that have ratified. It requires only six more states to ratify then we will have universal and constitutional suffrage in the United States. It now looks as if the women of the country were going to get complete and full suffrage in time to vote this year and probably in time to vote at the primaries in June if not before.

The republicans of the state seem to be taking much interest in the coming convention to be held in Bismarck next Tuesday, February 17. A big effort will be made this year to regain the party from the clutches of the socialists who stole the old party of North Dakota some three or four years ago. We want a real republican party in this state and the convention next week at Bismarck if it pans out the way we think it is going to, will go a long way toward starting something that will unite all real republicans and give the old party a real place in the state hereafter.

A. E. Bowen, socialist organizer and one time candidate for governor on the socialist ticket in this state, has been nominated for congress to run against Congressman Steenerson, of the Ninth Minnesota district. Bowen, who has been very active in socialist work in this state and was chief clerk of the famous legislature when house bill 44 was in the limelight. He is one of the most rabid socialists now living and if that Minnesota district selects him to represent them in congress we certainly shall feel as if that district had lost its reason.

It seems to us that President Wilson has made a big mistake in getting rid of Secretary Lansing, but then that is the Wilsonian way—either rule or ruin. Mr. Lansing is at fault in trying to do the best he could while the president was sick, so were the other members of his cabinet who attended the meetings to which Mr. Wilson so strenuously objects and the resignation of the other members of the cabinet should have been called for as well as that of Mr. Lansing. The president has had more changes in his cabinet than any other president and the one man who has been a frost in the whole caboodle—Burlinson—the man who should have been fired long ago seems to be of the "we'll stick" variety.

After the legislature passed the infamous newspaper bill the North Dakota Press Association decided to test the constitutionality of the bill in court and Attorney John F. Sullivan, of Mandan, N. D., was retained to get it through the courts for the association. He took it into the district court in Dickinson recently and Judge Crawford yesterday handed down a decision to the effect that the law was unconstitutional. Of course the state will carry the case to the supreme court and the decision of this court will be awaited with much interest by the newspaper men of the state. The law in itself is vicious and un-American because it gags a free press and is class legislation designed to build up a kept press appointed by a political machine. Whatever the decision of the supreme court is all fair minded people admit that the law should be wiped off the statute books of the state. Attorney Sullivan is a good scrapper and a good lawyer and if the newspaper men lose out in supreme court it will be no fault of his.

The University muddle is getting stronger and stronger each day. The administration fellows have come to the point when they are calling each other liars and the situation is most interesting one to the outsiders. Three members of the administration board are unable to be present at any meeting of the board, Hagan, who is in Florida (we presume the people are paying his salary while he is enjoying himself), Casey is sick at his home in Fargo, and Miss Nielson is recovering from an operation, but Messrs. Muir and Totten are insisting that the resignation of the university president was officially requested by the board of administration which could take no official action because a majority has not and could not hold a meeting. The secretary of the board and one or two of the members are having a big time putting each other in the Ananias club and things are stirring at the capital. In the language of Shakespeare "Lay on Macduff, and damned be he who first cries hold, enough."

W. W. Liggett, the prize fighting former head of the league newspaper syndicate, speaking to a Boston audience as deputy immigration commissioner from North Dakota said: "We are not faced with the necessity of deporting alleged bolsheviks, I. W. W., or other so-called 'red' elements from North Dakota," he said. That is mighty fine stuff to be handing to the people of the cultured and bean eating city of Massachusetts, but there are thousands of people in this same North Dakota who are of the opinion that there are a lot of reds and bolsheviks that should be deported. Our state government sustains the I. W. W.'s, reds and radicals and are linked up with them in every way, while the governor seems to delight in having for a guest at his home Kate Richards O'Hare, who is now in a federal prison and who has recently been nominated for vice-president by the socialist party of the country. Mr. Liggett failed to tell the Bostonians these facts. We presume the present administration which is flying under a republican banner will swallow the socialist ticket for president and vice-president and also the platform of the red party adopted during the last campaign at St. Louis.

Gen. Leonard Wood, who is one of the leading candidates for the presidency, was asked by Senator Borah just how he stood on the matter of a league of nations. Gen. Wood very promptly states his position by saying that he thinks we should have a league of nations but with reservations. That is about the way a great majority of the American people feel about the matter, and from the way things are shaping will be the outcome of the senate's action. President Wilson keeps stubbornly set to the point of view he personally holds and does not seem disposed to yield a single iota to the personal view that he holds—in other words he is setting up his own notions against the entire country because he certainly has the big majority against him at this time on this important matter.

The I. V. A. convention at Grand Forks recently went on record as favoring a two million dollar mill in this state which we think is enough to start with. The Courier-News distorts the facts by saying that the I. V. A. favors a small mill. Two million dollars put into a mill and handled carefully and conservatively will go further than five million will go in the hands of this socialist bunch who are paying out many hundreds of thousands of dollars in waste, excessive salaries and promotion. We think the stand taken by the Grand Forks convention was absolutely right. Two million dollars is a lot of money and will build several very fine mills, adequate to our needs at the present time and if the mill or mills built should prove beneficial to the people then it is always possible to get money for enlargement. Let's go slow to start with and work along sanely and conservatively. Of course the socialist bunch want all the money they can get their hands on and the more millions the more there will be for a lot of has-beens to draw salaries which they could not earn any other way.

A farmer formerly of North Dakota but now of Minnesota writes the Minneapolis Journal as follows: "It is no wonder that Messrs. Baer and Sinclair of North Dakota are peeved at the very pertinent remarks of Judge K. M. Landis. The truth is quite apt to hurt in such cases. There are no doubt a large number of loyal farmers in North Dakota who are not I. W. W.'s nor socialists, or even in sympathy with them, but who are members of the Nonpartisan League. However, all I. W. W.'s in North Dakota belong to or vote with the nonpartisan and socialists or worse. Having been a farmer in North Dakota, and now being one in Minnesota, I don't blame farmers here in the northwest for being incensed at the treatment we got for years from the wheat ring and the railroads. But I cannot see that that is a sufficient reason for them to furnish the nonpartisan leaders of North Dakota with funds at \$16 or \$18 per to fasten another and still heavier load upon themselves. One has but to examine this year's tax statements on farm property in North Dakota to acknowledge this fact. Of course, the Nonpartisan leaders, Messrs. Townley, LeSueur et al., are making desperate efforts to combine the farmer and the labor vote. But oil and water won't mix. The farmer quite naturally wants high prices for everything he produces, and he wishes the laborer he hires to earn his wages. No eight hour day or five day week will serve. Quite naturally Baer, Sinclair and all the Townleyites of North Dakota object to having such an able man as Judge Landis call them down. But why has not the judge as good a right to 'mix in Minnesota state politics' as have the Townley hired propagandists who for the past year have been working night and day, not only in Minnesota, but in South Dakota and Montana? It's a poor rule that only applies to one side."

Paul B. Jenkins in the Chicago Tribune, says those people over the head who have the temerity to get in the way of their personal liberty in the following very vigorous manner: "This heartless, inconsiderate government! It prohibits slavery and left a lot of freed slaves on the hands of people who had invested their all in slaves. It put the lotteries out of business, and millions of dollars' worth of gambling equipment and personal liberty went to smash. It prohibited opium, morphine, cocaine etc., without giving benevolent dealers time in which to dispose of their stocks of dope. It prohibited polygamy, and left eighteen perfectly fine but useless young ladies on the hands of gentlemen who had, in good faith, invested in expensive household equipment for nineteen wives. It has even gone so far as to prohibit burglary and holdups, when it knew perfectly well that many young fellows had invested their money in guns, ammunition and jimmies. And now comes the climax to all governmental outrages, prohibition of liquid personal liberty, putting out of business not only the liquor men and brothel keepers, but scores of drunk-cure institutions, poor-farms, jail keepers, deputy sheriffs, charity hospitals, and countless other by-products of the trade. "When, during our war-time food crisis, prohibition seemed inevitable as a food-conservation measure to help win the war, these liquor patriots hastened to preserve for us in alcohol all the food grains they could get their hands on. And now our ungrateful government shows its lack of appreciation of this patriotic spirit by leaving these spirits on the hands of its owners. "How were these innocent liquor

people to know that so sacred an institution as the saloon could be abolished? With an income of only \$2,000,000,000 a year they could not employ competent counsel to interpret the United States supreme court decisions to them, rendered years ago, to the effect that the liquor business was a bad business, dangerous to public health and public morals; that no one had an inherent right to engage in liquor selling; that it existed only by tolerance and could be prohibited at any time without 'recompense' to those who took a gambler's chance and went into it. The poor fellows were not even warned by the Anti-Saloon league slogan, adopted six years ago: "The Nation Dry by 1920." "The people of the United States and their government have been very rude to those who would preserve our liberties—in alcohol."

From the way the republicans of the state are getting into the game electing delegates to the convention at Bismarck next Tuesday we think that there will be a big gathering and that the proceedings will be harmonious and of the get-together nature. There is a disposition this year to get together to work for the good of all and all personal ambitions and past differences are being laid aside with that end in view. We look for a real meeting at the capital city next week with a lot of good men placed on the ticket as presidential electors and delegates to the republican national convention with a platform adopted that will have the right ring to it. All efforts of the opposition to split the party so far have been unavailing and it now looks as if the republicans of the state will go into the fight with a united front.

The shortage of print paper somehow does not seem to affect newspapers which take the side of the great aggregations of capital. All the organs of reaction are printing the usual number of pages and apparently are not troubled by the reported dearth of white paper. The American is unable to understand why its consignment of print paper has been delayed. If we were at all suspicious, we would say that it is because the American is not playing the game of big business. Every sinister interest is opposed to the effort of the people to get the pure news. All the powerful influences of the monopolistic plunderers are centered in killing off liberal publications that show no fear or favor. Anyone who has tried to buy the American on the railroad trains has discovered that it is barred. The railroad interests do not want you to read a paper which advocates public ownership.—Grand Forks American.

Such driving rot as the above gives a person a pain. The American has been getting paper enough to publish its sheet all right and we know of no league paper that is giving pure news to the public that has been compelled to close down on account of not getting paper. Of course the Times-Record comes within the meaning of the American when it says that the shortage does not affect the papers lined up on the side of the big aggregation, but we notice that awhile ago we had just as much trouble getting print paper as any other paper did and we still have hard work getting enough to keep going. If there is any paper that represents big business and great aggregations of capital it is the American and other league papers who are operated and controlled by one of the most gigantic corporations that ever went into the financial field looking for suckers—and found them. The American's lament is indeed laughable and childish.

THE STATE BANK FLIM-FLAM. When it was calmly proposed to start the Bank of North Dakota, using the deposits for capital, bankers of the state either gasped, swore or laughed, but the average citizen may have failed to grasp the situation. Perhaps it is becoming more clear to him now that the claim of "profits" for the state bank has been made and punctured.

Here is the situation, briefly: The state voted \$2,000,000 in bonds as capital for the bank, and these bonds were turned over to the bank to dispose of. The bank "disposed" of them by "buying" them with its own deposits, and calmly proceeding to do business.

The state has never received any money for those bonds. They were never actually sold and paid for, yet the bank now proposes to collect interest on them and count that interest as "profits" for the bank.

If the bank really bought the bonds, where is the money for them? If it didn't buy the bonds, why is it entitled to interest?

This is a fair sample of the "business methods" of the Bank of North Dakota.

It is about as useful to North Dakota as a fur overcoat to a Hottentot. It is actually lessening the amount of money available for loaning in the state. For example, when a man draws \$100 out of his account to pay taxes, that money is not available again until it has been deposited in the Bank of North Dakota and then re-deposited in the local bank. And even then the local banker doesn't dare loan against deposits from the state bank to any great extent, for he doesn't know what minute it may be decided that he is "unfriendly to the farmers' cause" and the money called in.

The only real use found for the bank as yet is as a publicity agent. Professor Roylance, the "tax expert," is employed at the bank and apparently is devoting his time to sending out deceptive claims regarding it to the voters of this and other states. Of one of his pamphlets there were 60,000 copies printed and distributed by the bank. That relieves the nonpartisan league of a big item that otherwise would have to be charged against its campaign fund.

To date the results of the Bank of North Dakota follow:

It has actually been operated at a loss.

It hasn't brought any new capital to the state.

It has raised interest rates to borrowers and decreased interest paid on public funds.

It has cost the people of the state

in indirect taxes, an unknown sum, which cannot be less than \$200,000. It is being used as a political press bureau through which the taxpayers' money can be diverted to political propaganda. It has so complicated the banking business that it has tied up a very large part of the public money of the state so that it is not available for loans and legitimate business purposes.—Fargo Forum.

FIRE PREVENTION FOR THE HOUSEWIFE'S STANDPOINT (By Mrs. Lauren Fritchard, Chatham, Ont.)

By request of the secretary of the Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs to prepare a paper on Fire Prevention from the Housewife's Standpoint, I will endeavor to draw your attention to the following remarks and suggestions:

The housewife has it in her power to reduce the fire loss considerably. Nothing is worse than a careless housekeeper in causing or promoting fires, which not only destroy property, but very often cause loss of life. What is the first care of every housewife? To look to the safety of her children. What is the best way to safeguard her children? By being careful of fires. We have all seen carelessness in the homes; not even our fire chiefs exempt, and sometimes are to blame.

This is a question that all serious minded men and women should face squarely and should undertake to reduce fires in homes. I can not do any better than to draw the housewife's attention to the following suggestions taken from suggestions thrown out by the program of the Women's Club of North America:

Don't allow children to play with matches.

Don't throw away lighted matches. Don't go into dark closets, bedrooms or cellars, using matches or candles to light your way.

Don't use kerosene or gasoline in lighting fires or to quicken a slow fire; it may result in death.

Don't use gasoline or benzine or clean clothing near an open flame, light or fire.

Don't fill any lamp or stove with gasoline, or coal oil while they are lighted. Keep the burners of all lamps and stoves thoroughly clean. Fill them during the day time.

Don't put ashes in wooden boxes or barrels. Keep ashes away from boards. Hot ashes will take fire by themselves, as frequently they have small bits of coal mixed in with them.

Don't accumulate rubbish in premises, cellars or workshops, and don't deposit such materials in boxes or barrels unless it is to be removed at once; while awaiting removal, keep such material in covered metal receptacles.

Don't use candles in Christmas trees.

Don't keep matches in anything but a closed metal receptacle. Use safely matches.

Don't have storage closets under stairways. Fires in these places cut off your main exit.

Don't store oils, paints grease or fats in the house. Keep them outside if possible. If you must have such things on hand put them in a metal box with a lid on it.

Don't put in the ash barrel such articles as greasy paper, oily rags or waste, which has been used to wipe machinery. Such articles cause many fires. Burn these things immediately after use.

Don't neglect to have the chimney flue cleaned once a year.

Don't have lace curtains in vicinity of gas jets.

Don't leave holes in the flooring, wall or ceiling. These enable fires to travel throughout the building when once started.

Don't use celluloid or similar substances near any flame, gaslight or match. They are dangerously inflammable and likely to cause fatal fires.

Don't have short gas wires or place them close to wood-work near curtains. Every gas jet should be protected by a glass globe or wire cage. Swinging or folding brackets are never safe.

Don't pour gasoline or naphtha down the drain. Pour it on the ground if you must get rid of it. One pint of gasoline, naphtha or benzine makes two hundred feet of explosive vapor. One gallon of gasoline has substantially the power equal to 88 2-3 lbs. of dynamite.

Don't set kitchen or heating stoves close to woodwork. Put a metal shield behind the stove. Leave a little air space behind the shield. Bright tin is the best protector if not placed right up against the woodwork.

Don't use small stoves on wooden tables. Place metal protector underneath. Be careful in using gas stoves, especially in lighting the oven, and, if the meat or grease take fire, shut off the gas and throw salt, not water, on the flames.

Don't look for a gas leak with a lighted match or candle. You might suddenly find it—to your sorrow.

Don't leave doors of heaters or kitchen stoves open unless you provide a wire screen or net to catch live coals which may drop out.

Don't fail to warn children of the dangerous confire.

In conclusion, I agree with the powers that be in having a clean-up day, but, let us have a clean-up day every day, and clean-up and keep clean, for when you have a clean house the danger from fire is reduced considerably and the danger from sickness is also reduced. Let us all get together and work to reduce the awful life and property loss in our fair land.

WHERE ARE THE BENEFITS?

We have a state flour mill and bread goes up.

We have a state bank and interest rates go up.

We have a state home builders' association and rents go up.

Perhaps it is because we also have a state bread line for all the socialists out of a steady job elsewhere, that taxes go up.

The biggest profiteer in North Dakota is the state administration that supports men like Cathro with his \$10,000 salary and expense account for doing work that was done more efficiently before his job was created.—Fargo Forum.

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