

## The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK TRIBUNE COMPANY  
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BY MARSHALL H. JEWELL  
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MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1915.

WHERE THE TRIBUNE CAN  
BE BOUGHT.

Fargo, N. D.  
Gardner Hotel  
Grand Forks, N. D.  
Hotel Frederick  
Devils Lake, N. D.  
H. B. Rounsbury, News agent  
C. J. B. Turner, News agent  
Minot, N. D.  
Mason Bros.  
Dickinson, N. D.  
St. Charles Hotel  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
Kemp & Co., News agents  
Hotel Dickman  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Merchants Hotel  
St. Marie, Fifth St., News agent.

## The Weather

For the 24 hours ending at 7:00 p. m., Feb. 19, 1915:

Temperature at 7:00 a. m. . . . . 24  
Temperature at 7:00 p. m. . . . . 24  
Highest temperature . . . . . 25  
Lowest temperature . . . . . 23  
Precipitation . . . . . Trace  
Highest wind velocity . . . . . 14-m.p.h.

## Forecast.

For North Dakota. Partly cloudy, tonight and Saturday, not much change in temperature.

ORRIS W. ROBERTS,  
Section Director.

## NOT ANALOGOUS.

Those who are attempting to establish the fact that the vote on terminal elevators two years ago was as binding as that on the suffrage issue are clearly in error.

The constitutional amendment in question provides:

"The legislative assembly is hereby authorized and empowered to provide by law for the erection, purchasing or leasing and operation of one or more terminal elevators."

There is nothing mandatory in this. The amendment merely authorizes the legislature to embark in the elevator venture provided it is deemed wise public policy to do so.

The suffrage issue submitted under section 123 of the constitution was mandatory and had it passed, the legislature would be recreant in its duty had it withheld the ballot from the women. The wording of the special law extending the suffrage to women and voted on at the last election was mandatory, for the law said: "every person of the age of twenty-one . . . shall be a qualified elector."

Nowhere does the terminal amendment specify that the legislature shall establish such elevators.

The 1913 legislature recognized that this was a question of public policy committed to the people for the consideration of the legislature when it passed a law directing the board of control to investigate the proposition and report back to the next session.

When the friends of the terminal elevator try to put this amendment in the same class of instructions as that on woman suffrage, they err greatly. One is direct, specific and binding, while the other is clearly optional with the legislature.

## JUST A COMPARISON.

The St. Paul Dispatch scores an excellent point in the following under the caption: "It is some Comparison":

"Nobody should object to paying the railways a compensatory rate for carrying the mails. With the exception of the postoffice department officials nobody . . . Postmaster General Burleson has been fond of quoting the beauties of a government owned system, so it would be refreshing to know what he would say in answer to a comparison of the rates paid that railway for mail service and the general mail carrying rate. It is quite interesting."

"The Panama railway has but one stockholder—the government of the United States. The ordinary railroad is owned by the people who hold its shares and bonds. In each ton of mail carried a mile by the Panama railway, the government pays \$2.77, for each ton carried a mile by the ordinary railway the government pays 10 cents."

"If the Panama railway for its last year's mail service had been paid at the rate other roads are paid it would have received about \$9,000 instead of \$250,306. If the ordinary railways had been paid at the Panama rate they would have received \$1,557,000."

000, or more than five times the total revenue of the postal department of the government. Actually, they received \$56,000,000, or about one-fifth of the department's revenue.

Taking the Panama railway and its rates as the basis, picture what would happen to the transportation business of the country under a system of government ownership.

## A CORRECTION.

The Tribune was in error yesterday in stating that the tax commission had been in existence six years at a cost of more than \$80,000. As shown by the house and senate committee reports published in full in yesterday's Tribune, the total cost is slightly in excess of \$41,000.

Absolute figures place the cost at \$42,573.37 for a two and one-half year period.

Figuring on a basis of six years at the present rate, the total would have been much higher than the \$80,000 quoted. However, this error does not affect our conclusions in the least or have any bearing on the merits of a one man commission as against a commission of three men.

The Tribune hastens to correct this error not only in the interests of accuracy, but also because, if the tax commission had been in existence six years, a higher cost than ascribed by the Tribune would have resulted.

Reports of both bodies on the tax commission were published without change by the Tribune. The truth about the present tax commission is sufficient to convict it of inefficiency. There is no necessity of going outside of the facts.

## PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE.

The contention that prohibition and suffrage are indissolubly united is refuted by the following figures:

Up to the last election the influence of the suffragists had been at least negative in character, for no woman suffrage state had adopted prohibition (Colorado with women voting had defeated it), although three woman suffrage states, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado, had had the political ballot for over twenty years. With men's vote alone prohibition had been adopted in North Dakota, Maine, Kansas, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

At this year's election, Arizona, Colorado, Oregon and Washington—all woman suffrage states—carried prohibition.

Virginia and West Virginia, both non-suffrage states, also adopted prohibition this year by the votes of men alone.

California, a suffrage state, defeated prohibition.

Ohio, a non-suffrage state, defeated it.

The results in the suffrage and non-suffrage states show that the effect of women suffrage upon prohibition is still decidedly negative and, in fact, show that prohibition finds its strongest support in non-suffrage states, as the following figures will demonstrate:

Arizona, population 204,754, with 71,000 legal voters (men and women), cast 71,007 votes for governor and only 48,620 votes upon prohibition; 25,887 were for, and 22,742 against, majority for, 3,144. The percentage of the votes cast upon the question were 53.2 per cent for and 46.8 per cent against.

Washington, population 1,141,990, with 361,048 men and women voting on the question, cast 138,540 votes for prohibition and 171,208 against it; majority for, 18,652, percentage of votes cast was, for, 52.5 per cent against, 47.5 per cent.

Turn now to Virginia and West Virginia, both non-suffrage states, with a combined population of 3,282,731. These two states carried prohibition this year by men's votes alone, by a total majority of 122,708. The total vote of these two states was 305,686, of which 239,197 were for prohibition and 136,489 against it. The average percentage of those voting for it in the two states was 65.3 per cent.

Virginia, population, 2,061,612, with 168,137 men voting on the question, cast 84,251 votes for it and 63,886 against it, majority for, 30,365; percentage of votes cast was, for prohibition, 59.6 per cent, against, 40.4 per cent.

West Virginia, population, 1,221,119, with 237,549 men voting on the question, cast 164,448 votes for prohibition and 72,603 against it, majority for prohibition, 92,845; percentage of votes cast was, for prohibition, 69.3 per cent, against, 30.6 per cent.

Comparing the results in the two

states, we find that the 3,282,731 people of Virginia and West Virginia, with men alone voting, adopted prohibition by a total majority of 122,708, and the percentage of men voters in favor of it was 59.6 per cent and 63.4 per cent, respectively.

The four suffrage states, with a total population of 2,818,133, with women voting, carried it by a total majority of only 69,828, and the percentage of votes of men and women cast on the question in those states was, for prohibition, 53.2 per cent, 52.5 per cent, 52.3 per cent, and 57.7 per cent, respectively, and the average percentage for the four suffrage states of all who voted was 53.9 per cent for, and 46.1 per cent against, while the men of Virginia voted 59.6 per cent for prohibition, and 40.4 against, and the men of West Virginia voted 69.4 per cent for, and only 30.6 per cent against.

It is time to substitute reason for superheated atmosphere.

## SENATE BILL NO. 174.

Personal injury lawyers are interested primarily in Senate Bill 174, reported out by the majority of the judiciary committee for passage. Ambulance chasers over the state would be materially benefited by the measure. It provides that every settlement or adjustment of any cause of action and every contract of retainer or employment shall be voidable if made while the person injured is under disability. The person so injured may elect at any time within six months after date of injury to avoid such settlement or adjustment.

This bill will work a hardship on the farmers and contractors of the state. Settlements without litigation will be hard to secure. But the action of the bill is vicious, also, in that more will go for lawyers' fees than for compensation for injuries. The injured will not be as well protected under this bill as by the present statutes.

## BRADDOCK NEWS.

The ladies of the Braddock Union church have been busy soliciting for funds to retain Rev. S. L. Hammond for another year. Mr. Hammond has been one of the most popular ministers ever sent to this field.

There was a social dance at the Braddock home Saturday evening. Everybody enjoyed themselves.

Allen Glenn, Harry Jung, Ruth Hanson and Laura Bertrand attended the dance at Kintyre Saturday.

Wm. Perry returned from Britten Saturday after a week's visit with his sister and brother, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dralle.

This week Dora Aldrich informs us he will complete the interior decorations of the Wm. Perry home, south of Braddock. When this is done, Mr. Perry will have one of the finest residences in Emmons county. It will be modern thought and much credit is due Mr. Aldrich for perfect workmanship. Girls, "BBI" is single.

Ruth Hanson, who has resigned her position at the Scroggins ranch, is a guest of Mrs. Wm. With for a few days.

Fred Jung returned from a trip to Florida Friday last. He has a small ward of land in the sunny South and intends to move his family there as soon as he can adjust matters.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Harris a boy Saturday, February 13. This is five children and every little bit added to what you go makes just a little bit more. Everybody doing nicely.

There were a number of people got a copy of the Emmons County Free Press, the new Linton paper. It is full of news and neatly got up and we all will try to remember the new comer in our vicinity.

W. S. Casselman of Bismarck was in town Wednesday transacting business and calling on old time friends. Joe Umpe left Monday for Minneapolis and will visit in Iowa and probably in California before he returns.

What's the matter with the Braddock band? Have you forgot to practice anymore?

Braddock was treated to two nights of moving pictures which were highly appreciated by the surrounding country.

## Skipper of Six-Master at 21.

The E. R. Sterling, the only six-master barkentine in the world, arrived in San Francisco from Nahampo, B. C., laden with coal.

Shortly after the vessel dropped anchor she was boarded by federal operatives who made a thorough search of the hold for a high-power wireless apparatus which officials have been informed is destined to be transferred at sea to a foreign warship from some American vessel in the near future. No apparatus was found.

Capt. Edward Sterling, Jr., son of the owner of the E. R. Sterling, is only twenty-one years old and is said to be the youngest skipper of a deep-water ship to possess a master's license. The vessel requires a crew of on 12 men, as her sails are raised by donkey engines.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A big curling tournament is on in Minot. Twelve rinks will compete for honors and prizes. The interest in curling in Minot is reaching an unusual plane, and before the winter is over, many enthusiasts will be added. Among the prizes to be played for are an electric percolator and a \$9 box of candy.

## News of the State

Forty new volumes were added to the library in the school at Des Lacs.

The platform in the Congregational church at Sykeston has been enlarged.

The new cheese factory at Burket in Golden Valley is meeting with great success.

The farm home of John Hunter in the vicinity of Dickinson was burned to the ground.

Center had a newspaperless Sunday because the stage failed to bring the paper mail.

The girls in the domestic science class at the school at Calvin have begun to make dresses.

There is a movement on foot to establish a consolidated school at Rogers in Barnes county.

The fellow who fights booze soon becomes so he can't fight much else—but women and children.

A class consisting of eight girls and one boy were confirmed in the Lutheran church at Montpelier.

August Swanson of Courtney, has a hen who stole her nest and hatched out five little chicks, with 37 below zero temperature.

The Cleveland Commercial club have asked the Northern Pacific railroad for improvements to the stock yards at that place.

An auxiliary was formed at Harvey which will have for its work the supplementing of the hospital movement on foot at that place.

A heavy bar net Bowdon will be remodeled and used as an implement shed for another firm that is to start business in the spring.

A more stringent law regarding the manufacture and sale of products of milk and cream will be urged by the Grand Forks board of health.

Jacob Anton, living south of Gladstone, was arrested on a charge of having failed to send his young children to school during this term.

The alumni association of the University of North Dakota will stage a genuine old fashioned minstrel show at Grand Forks on February 20.

The school house known as the Dundee school district, seven miles west of Hoople, in Pembina county, was completely destroyed by fire.

F. V. Brooks, convicted in police court in Grand Forks for operating his billiard parlor on Sunday, was sentenced by Justice R. J. Purcell to pay a fine of \$25.

Herbert Fredericks of Montpelier, shot a coyote neighboring forty-five pounds. It is being mounted to send to the Panama exposition as a North Dakota exhibit.

At Upham the Security State bank has purchased the State Bank of Upham and the united institutions will be known as the Security State Bank of Upham.

The business men of Alexander have formed a telephone organization and will assist the farmers of the vicinity to establish lines north and south of that town.

The finance committee of the Glenburn Library association gave a food sale and netted the sum of \$10. They now have nearly \$50, which will be spent for new books.

A Farmers' Short Course will be held in Oakes next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 22, 23 and 24, under the direction of the Better Farming agent of the county.

Peter Stromme, foreign representative for the Normanden, who was recently banqueting in Bismarck, addressed the members of the Grand Forks Commercial club Thursday night.

Tony Schwemmer, who claims Tuttle as his home, but who has been in Wilton several weeks, was arrested by Sheriff W. G. Hendricks Monday evening on the charge of being a booze vendor.

President A. P. Hollis of the extension department of the Agricultural college at Fargo, is to spend the first week of March in Barnes county giving illustrated lectures on "Better Schools" in the various towns.

Raymond Rovins, who is to conduct a series of meetings at the state university under the auspices of the university Y. M. C. A. will also hold a meeting for the citizens of Grand Forks at the auditorium Sunday, February 28.

Mrs. C. A. Liberg of Grand Forks is in receipt of a letter from her aged mother in Europe, telling of the wounding of her brother, Karl Galowsky, and the drafting of her 18-year-old brother, Richard Galowsky, from the German army.

The mayor of Towner has received a letter from the navy department stating that a cannon will be shipped to that town to be used for decoration purposes to take the place of the gun recently recalled by the department and which will be used as an anti-aeroplane gun.

Herman Johnson, 20 years old, residing in Sargent county, has been arrested on a warrant sworn out by Dan McLeod, a farmer, for shooting a tame dog while passing the McLeod home. One of the bullets went through a window of the home, narrowly missing one of McLeod's sons.

The Johnson creamery at Marlon has been sold to a local corporation B. C. Clark who has been butter maker at that institution for over a year is one of the owners, and will be manager of the new company which is to be known as the Home Creamery and Produce Company.

## WITH THE LEGISLATORS

## INVESTIGATING BODY AT WORK

## Special Joint Committee Under Haraldson Resolution Organizes.

The special joint committee empowered under the Haraldson resolution to investigate into the charges made against the state bank examiner's department has organized now and is working on the matter of the investigation.

Representative E. O. Haraldson was chosen chairman of the committee at the organization meeting. The other members are Senator McGrey and Representative J. T. Purcell.

Subpoenas have been issued on Grant S. Youmans, George A. McGee, Robert Barron, Mr. Rasmussen and Mr. Porter of Minot and Mr. Schorger of Williston. These parties are to appear before the committee on February 23, at 2 p. m., at the state capitol. In the meantime the committee is working on the matter and getting ready for the witnesses.

## COMMITTEE DOES PRUNING

## Joint Appropriations Committee Goes Over Part of State Budget.

The joint appropriations committee met last evening and went over a part of the state budget as prepared by State Auditor Carl Jorgensen. The recommendations of the Lathrop committee with regard to many of the items were given careful consideration and were in nearly all cases adopted and embodied into the report of the appropriations committee.

All of the items of the state officers and departments, including the capitol maintenance fund, with the exception of the oil inspection fund, tax commission item, and state board of health item, were gone over by the committee.

The various items were trimmed about \$200,000 below the requests and about \$18,000 under the amount received last year by the same departments. The library commission, historical society and fire marshal's office were among the sufferers when the committee commenced to prune.

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## RECALL LAW NOT RECALLED

## Grow Bill to Repeal Recall Provision Killed by the House.

R. A. Lathrop of Steele and Griggs, the author of the now famous Lathrop resolution, presided as chairman of the committee of the whole house yesterday afternoon and a rather exciting time was had when a couple of bills affecting the municipal corporations came up.

H. B. 261, Grow, which would repeal the recall in connection with the commission form of municipal government, created quite a bit of discussion. The bill, it seems, was drawn up so as to relieve conditions in the city of Minot, where the recall has been frequently used.

General Williams and L. L. Twichell contended that the recall and the commission form of government were meant to go together and opposed the bill. A. M. Thompson of Minot and Mr. Grow, the author of the bill, spoke in favor of the measure and the Minot instance of the frequent use of the recall as a defect in the present law. Mr. Torson stated that the present law is a curse to Minot and Mr. Carnay spoke favoring the bill. L. L. Twichell moved to recommend the bill for indefinite postponement, which motion prevailed.

H. B. 252, Turner, which provides that each city may regulate amusement places within its limits, was actively opposed by Mr. Burnett, who called attention to the fact that this bill would allow each city to frame its own laws to regulate places of amusement on week days or Sundays. Mr. Burnett argued that this involved a moral question and that a state law should govern, not a city ordinance. He moved to recommend the bill for indefinite postponement and his motion prevailed.

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H. B. 269, Fraser and Dickinson, relating to election returns.  
H. B. 471, Lathrop committee, permitting a charge of tuition for attendance at any model high school graded or elementary school which is operated, maintained or in any manner connected with the state university, any normal school or educational institution of higher learning.  
H. B. 396, Torson, providing for the sale of the state capitol trolley car line and franchise.  
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